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BEING

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



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Rules of the Kent Archaeological Society.

1. The Society shall consist of Ordinary Members and Honorary Members.

2. The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Council consisting of the President of the Society, the Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Secretary, and twenty-four Members elected out of the general body of the Subscribers: one-fourth of the latter shall go out annually by rotation, but shall nevertheless be re-eligible; and such retiring and the new election shall take place at the Annual General Meeting: but any intermediate vacancy, by death or retirement, among the elected Council, shall be filled up either at the General Meeting or at the next Council Meeting, whichever shall first happen. Five Members of the Council to constitute a quorum.

3. The Council shall meet to transact the business of the Society on the second Thursday in the months of March, June, September, and December, and at any other time that the Secretary may deem it expedient to call them together. The June Meeting shall always be held in London; those of March, September, and December, at Canterbury and Maidstone alternately. But the Council shall have power, if it shall deem it advisable, at the instance of the President, to hold its meetings at other places within the county; and to alter the days of meeting, or to omit a quarterly meeting if it shall be found convenient.

4. At every Meeting of the Society or Council, the President, or, in his absence, the Chairman, shall have a casting vote, independently of his vote as a member.

5. A General Meeting of the Society shall be held annually, in July, August, or September, at some place rendered interesting by its antiquities or historical associations, in the eastern and western divisions of the county alternately, unless the Council, for some cause to be by them assigned, agree to vary this arrangement; the day and place of meeting to be appointed by the Council, who shall have power, at the instance of the President, to elect some member of the Society connected with the district in which the Meeting shall be held, to act as Chairman of such Meeting. At the said General Meeting, antiquities shall be exhibited, and papers read on subjects of archaeological interest. The accounts of the Society, having been previously allowed by the Auditors, shall be presented; the Council, through the Secretary, shall make a Report on the state of the Society; and the Auditors and the six new Members of the Council for the ensuing year shall be elected.

6. The Annual General Meeting shall have power to make such alterations in the Rules as the majority of Members present may approve: provided that notice of any contemplated alterations be given, in writing, to the Honorary Secretary, before June the 1st in the then current year, to be laid by him before the Council at their next Meeting; provided, also, that the said contemplated alterations be specifically set out in the notices summoning the Meeting, at least one month before the day appointed for it.

7. A Special General Meeting may be summoned, on the written requisition of seven Members, or of the President, or two Vice-Pre-

sidents, which must specify the subject intended to be brought forward at such Meeting; and such subject alone can then be considered.

8. Candidates for admission must be proposed by one Member of the Society, and seconded by another, and be balloted for, if required, at any Meeting of the Council, or at a General Meeting, one black ball in five to exclude.

9. Each Ordinary Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings, due in advance on the 1st of January in each year; or £5 may at any time be paid in lieu of future subscriptions, as a composition for life. Any Ordinary Member shall pay, on election, an entrance fee of Ten Shillings, in addition to his Subscription, whether Annual or Life. Every Member shall be entitled to a copy of the Society's Publications; but none will be issued to any Member whose Subscription is in arrear. The Council may remove from the List of Subscribers the name of any Member whose Subscription is two years in arrear, if it be certified to them that a written application for payment has been made by one of the Secretaries, and not attended to within a month from the time of application.

10. All Subscriptions and Donations are to be paid to the Bankers of the Society, or to one of the Secretaries.

11. All Life Compositions shall be vested in Government Securities, in the names of four Trustees, to be elected by the Council. The interest only of such funds to be used for the ordinary purposes of the Society.

12. No cheque shall be drawn except by order of the Council, and every cheque shall be signed by two Members of the Council and the Honorary Secretary.

13. The President and Secretary, on any vacancy, shall be elected by a General Meeting of the Subscribers.

14. Members of either House of Parliament, who are landed proprietors of the county or residents therein, shall, on becoming Members of the Society, be placed on the list of Vice-Presidents, and with them such other persons as the Society may elect to that office.

15. The Council shall have power to elect, without ballot, on the nomination of two Members, any lady who may be desirous of becoming a Member of the Society.

16. The Council shall have power to appoint as Honorary Members any person likely to promote the interests of the Society. Such Honorary Member not to pay any subscription, and not to have the right of voting at any Meetings of the Society; but to have all the other privileges of Members.

17. The Council shall have power to appoint any Member, Honorary Local Secretary for the town or district wherein he may reside, in order to facilitate the collection of accurate information as to objects and discoveries of local interest, and for the receipt of subscriptions.

18. Meetings for the purpose of reading papers, the exhibition of antiquities, or the discussion of subjects connected therewith, shall be held at such times and places as the Council may appoint.

19. The Society shall avoid all subjects of religious or political controversy.

20. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society, to be communicated to the Members at the General Meetings.

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Hardy, Rt. Honourable Gathorne	0	10	0
Hawkins, Rev. Dr.	0	10	0
Hussey, H. L., Esq.	0	11	0
Hussey, R. C., Esq.	0	6	6
James, Sir Walter, Bart.	0	10	0
Larking, J. W., Esq.	0	10	0
Luard-Selby, Major	0	10	0
Onslow, Rev. M.	0	10	0
Smallfield, Mr.	0	10	0
Twopeny, E. Esq.	0	5	0

SPECIAL DONATIONS FOR VOLUME X.

	£	s.	d.
A London Member, by Mr. Smallfield.	5	0	0
Berens, Francis, Esq.	0	10	0
Berens, Mrs.	0	10	0
Browne, Mr. J. R.	0	5	0
Edwards, S., Esq.	0	10	0
Haslewood, Rev. Francis, all the illustrations of the Dering Pedigree.			
Hovenden, Mr. R.	1	1	0
Hughes, Mr. W.	1	0	0
Kershaw, S. W. Esq.	0	7	0
Lambert, Mr. G.	0	10	0
Lewin, F. M., Esq.	0	10	0
Scott, J. R., Esq., all the illustrations of Brabourne Church and the Scott Monuments.			
Smallfield, Mr.	0	10	0
Smallfield, Mr., the woodcut of a Folkestone token.			

Members willing to contribute to this Fund are requested to signify their intention to the Honorary Secretary, or to Mr. Smallfield, the London Local Secretary.

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**BALANCE SHEETS OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE
YEARS 1874 AND 1875.**

KENT ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Balance-Sheet of Accounts from January 1st to December 31st, 1874.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>£ s. d.</i>		<i>Or.</i>	
1874.					
Balance in hand at the Bankers, Dec. 31st, 1873 :—					
Messrs. Wigan, Mercer, and Co.	329 2 5				
Messrs. Hammond and Co.	136 7 1				
Dividends on Stock, one year		484 9 6			
Annual Subscriptions and Arrears, Life Compositions, Entrance Fees, Receipts for the Illustration Fund, and for Volumes, etc. :—		13 2 4			
Remitted direct to the Bankers					389 12 4
Remitted through the following Local Secretaries :—					
Astley, Dr. (<i>Dover</i>)	163 18 0				
Beale, Rev. S. C. T. (<i>Tenterden</i>)	40 0 0				
Carnell, G. F., Esq. (<i>Serenoake</i>)	5 0 0				
Carr, Rev. T. A. (<i>Ovanbrook</i>)	14 10 0				
Giraud, F. F., Esq. (<i>Faversham</i>)	12 17 0				
Hannam, G. E., Esq. (<i>Thanet</i>)	10 13 6				
Ilott, J. W., Esq. (<i>Bromley</i>)	14 10 0				
Lightfoot, Mr. (<i>Maidstone</i>)	7 17 0				
Mackeson, H. B., Esq. (<i>Hythe</i>)	45 15 0				
Murton, W., Esq. (<i>Sittingbourne</i>)	23 10 0				
Pearman, Rev. A. J. (<i>Rainham & Sheppey</i>)	6 10 0				
Powell, C., Esq. (<i>Tunbridge Wells</i>)	7 10 0				
Shaw, Rev. Frank (<i>Sandwich</i>)	17 7 0				
Smallfield, Mr. (<i>London</i>)	1 10 0				
Spurrell, F. C. J., Esq. (<i>Dartford</i>)	125 4 6				
Thurston, T., Esq. (<i>Ashford</i>)	8 0 0				
Wadmore, J. F., Esq. (<i>Tunbridge</i>)	5 0 0				
	20 0 0				
		539 12 0			
		<u>£1007 3 10</u>			

1874.		<i>£ s. d.</i>		<i>Or.</i>	
Further cost of Archaeologia Cantiana, Vol. IX. :—					
Printers	297 13 10				
Engraver	28 6 6				
Lithographers	58 7 0				
Index	5 5 0				
Maidstone Expenses :—					
Corporation of Maidstone, for Seven Years' Rent of Rooms, from Oct. 1867 to Oct. 1874				140 0 0	
Assistant Secretary's Salary, one year to Michaelmas				40 0 0	
Porter's Wages, one year to Michaelmas				10 0 0	
Furniture, Books, Binding, Stationery, Printing, Carriage of Parcels, Postage, etc.				16 8 4	
J. Gibbs' Bill for Printing Tickets and Circulars for Faversham Meeting in 1872				4 14 6	
Expenses of Folkestone Meeting (1874) :—					
Printing and Postage of Circulars and Tickets		7 7 6			
Rev. A. L. Hussey, Expenses at Folkestone		2 14 6			
London Secretary, Petty Cash Expenses		10 2 0			
Honorary Secretary, Petty Cash Expenses		4 14 0			
Balance at the Bankers, Dec. 31st, 1874 :—		12 1 6			
Messrs. Wigan, Mercer, and Co.		176 17 1			
Messrs. Hammond and Co.		202 14 1			
		379 11 2			
		<u>£1007 3 10</u>			

Feb. 26th, 1876. Examined and approved,

(Signed) RICHARD CHAS. HUSSEY, Auditor.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1875.						
Balance in hand at the Bankers, Dec. 31st, 1874 :—						
Messrs. Wigan, Mercer, and Co.	176	17	1			
Messrs. Hammond and Co.	202	14	1			
	379	11	2			
Dividends on Stock, one year	14	1	10			
Annual Subscriptions and Arrears, Life Compositions, Entrance Fees, Receipts for the Illustration Fund and for Volumes, etc. :—						
Remitted direct to the Bankers	152	12	0			
Remitted through the following Local Secretaries :—						
Arnold, G. M., Esq. (<i>Gravestend</i>)	11	4	6			
Astley, Dr. (<i>Dover</i>)	25	9	0			
Carr, Rev. T. A. (<i>Granbrook</i>)	9	13	6			
Giraud, F. F., Esq. (<i>Faversham</i>)	11	0	0			
Hannam, G. E., Esq. (<i>Thanet</i>)	17	10	0			
Hott, J. W., Esq. (<i>Bromley</i>)	6	7	9			
Lightfoot, the late Mr. (<i>Maidstone</i>)	2	5	0			
Pearman, Rev. A. J. (<i>Rainham & Sheppey</i>)	2	10	0			
Powell, C., Esq. (<i>Tunbridge Wells</i>)	18	0	0			
Robertson, Rev. W. A. Scott	14	17	0			
Shaw, Rev. Frank (<i>Sandwich</i>)	1	10	0			
Smallfield, Mr. (<i>London</i>)	69	8	0			
Thurston, T., Esq. (<i>Ashford</i>)	17	0	0			
Wadmore, J. F., Esq. (<i>Tunbridge</i>)	5	10	0			
	364	16	9			
				£758	9	9

Feb. 26th, 1876. Examined and approved.

(Signed) RICHARD CHAS. HUSSEY, Auditor.

Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1875.						
Part Cost of <i>Archæologia Cantiana</i> , Vol. X. :—						
Printers	75	0	0			
Engravers	86	17	6			
Lithographers	52	8	6			
	214	6	0			
Life Compositions invested in Consols	60	0	0			
Expenses of Special General Meeting Notices	2	7	2			
Maidstone Expenses :—						
Corporation of Maidstone, for one year's Rent of Rooms	20	0	0			
Assistant Secretary (the late Mr. Lightfoot), 3½ quarters' Salary to Aug. 1st	35	0	0			
Porter's Wages, one year to Michaelmas	10	0	0			
Clerk and Curator, one quarter to Dec. 1st	7	10	0			
Furniture, Photographs, Stationery, Carriage of Parcels, Postage, etc.	11	0	9			
	83	10	9			
Mr. Thurston, further Expenses of Ashford Meeting in 1866	4	7	0			
Expenses of Dover Meeting (1875) :—						
Printing and Postage of Circulars, Tickets, etc.	10	8	6			
H. Newton, Contractor, Claim for Loss on the Dinner	27	9	0			
	37	17	6			
London Secretary, Petty Cash Expenses	3	14	6			
Honorary Secretary, Petty Cash Expenses	14	19	0			
Balance at the Bankers, Dec. 31st, 1875 :—						
Messrs. Wigan, Mercer, and Co.	183	1	5			
Messrs. Hammond and Co.	154	6	5			
	337	7	10			
				£758	9	9

The
Kent Archaeological Society.

OF PROCEEDINGS, 1874.

13th of March, 1874, at the Fountain
a Members being present, with EARL

reported that the representations of the
ially received, and acted upon, by the
mew's Hospital Chapel at Chatham, and
rs, recently brought to light there, would
ed. He likewise reported that Colonel
expense, erected a substantial railing
ancient chancel of Stone Church, near

embers were elected.

Thanks. to Mr. G. A. Cape for a copy of Arch-
leacon Smith's tory of Erith; " to Mr. Buss of Chart
Sutton for loan of the seal of the Sub-prior of Motynden; and
to Colonel Hall for enclosing the chancel of Stone Church.

THE JUNE meeting of the Council was held on the 19th of
that month, at the house of the noble President in London. Ten
members were present, with Earl Amherst in the Chair.

It was resolved that the Annual Congress should be held on
the 29th and 30th of July, at Folkestone.

It was resolved that (as the cost of producing royal quarto volumes of "*Archæologia Cantiana*" has exceeded the receipts from the sale thereof by £150) quarto copies shall henceforth be printed for only such old subscribers as shall have paid for all the quarto volumes previously issued to them; and for no one else. Also, that this resolution be communicated to the nine surviving recipients of quarto copies.

Eleven new members were elected.

THE GENERAL MEETING for the year 1874 was held at Folkestone on the 29th and 30th of July, there being present:—

Earl Amherst, President; Sir Walter Stirling; Sir G. Gilbert Scott; Archdeacon Harrison; Canon J. Craigie Robertson and Mrs. Robertson; Canon Jenkins; General McQueen; Colonel and Mrs. Cox; Major Kirkpatrick and family; Captain Tylden Pattenson and family; G. Ward Norman, Esq., Mrs. and Miss Norman; W. F. Browell, Esq.; G. E. Hannam, Esq.; C. Powell, Esq.; T. G. Péckham, Esq.; F. M. Lewin, Esq.; H. Curling, Esq.; Archibald Hamilton, Esq., and Mrs. Hamilton; H. B. Mackeson, Esq.; F. S. D. Tyssen, Esq.; K. W. Wilkie, Esq.; W. Wightwick, Esq. (Mayor of Folkestone); W. Bateman, Esq.; Stuart Knill, Esq.; F. P. Cotton, Esq.; Robert Furley, Esq.; C. Baily, Esq.; Benjamin Scott, Esq.; J. R. Scott, Esq.; the Revs. J. Fuller Russell, R. P. Coates, A. J. Pearman, Hughes Hallett, F. E. Tuke, E. J. Selwyn, W. Powell, C. J. D'Oyly, A. L. Hussey, E. H. MacLachlan, B. St. John Tyrwhitt, T. Cornthwaite, G. B. Perry, W. A. Johnston, F. Haslewood, Dr. Haslewood, J. R. Cooke, S. H. Cooke, T. H. Candy, M. Woodward, E. C. Lucey, R. C. Swan, F. T. Scott, A. T. Browne, J. F. Thorpe, C. H. Wilkie, W. Green, F. W. Baker, Thomas Robinson, Walker Flower, S. Hornibrook, E. B. Finlay, and Thomas Briggs; Drs. Bowles, W. Carr, Farr, Fitzgerald, Kersey, Knight, Lewis, W. H. Tayler, Wildash, and Wilkinson; J. F. Wadmore, Esq.; Thomas Thurston, Esq., and Miss Thurston; W. T. Neve, Esq., and Miss Neve; W. J. Jeaffreson, Esq., and Mrs. Jeaffreson; F. C. J. Spurrell, Esq.; F. F. Giraud, Esq.; S. Kennard, Esq.; F. P. Fellowes, Esq., and Mrs. Fellowes; T. Appach, Esq.; J. J. Cayley, Esq.; T. F. Peacock, Esq.; E. Norwood, Esq.; C. H. Woodruff, Esq.; S. Seaton, Esq.; E. T. Luck, Esq.; C. Neve, Esq.; Hon. Cox, Esq.; Messrs. C. Golding, T. Cabban, G. Payne, jun., R. Wells, G. Punnett, T. Bullard, C. Bullard, W. Tarbutt, F. Brothers, R. J. Fremlin, J. Wheelwright, W. Coleman, W. J. Lightfoot, Bulmer, Bolton, R. Cannon, W. P. Mummery, E. W. Fry,

S. M. Payne, A. Bottle, R. H. Jones, F. Jones, T. S. Stokes, A. Hudson, C. Beaumont, J. Weston, R. Hicks, G. R. Friend, H. B. Farnall, S. T. Harris, James Reid, J. Shaw, G. Lambert, J. H. Turner, W. H. Turner, J. Parsons, A. Pout, R. Hovenden, J. Tavenor Perry, Mrs. Rawes, Miss Devaynes, the Misses Twigg, and a large number of ladies.

A PRELIMINARY MEETING for dispatch of business was held in the Railway Bell Hotel, Folkestone, the Earl Amherst in the Chair :—

The Annual Report, read and adopted, was as follows :—

In presenting their seventeenth Annual Report, the Council of the Kent Archæological Society have once more to congratulate its members upon its continued and increasing prosperity.

During the past twelve months fifty-seven new members have been enrolled, and fifteen more await election at your hands to-day. The total number is greater than usual.

In accordance with the hope expressed in their last Report, the Council have been enabled recently to issue the ninth volume of "Archæologia Cantiana." As the proceedings of three Annual Meetings are embodied in that volume, its bulk exceeds that of any of its predecessors, and it is larger than future volumes will usually be. Its total cost, however, is not greater than usual, being but £417. Towards this sum, the Council have to acknowledge with gratitude the gift of £10. 17s., presented by Canon Jeffreys for the cost of four wood blocks, illustrative of Hawkhurst Church. The expense of all the illustrations in Vol. IX. amounted to £127 (including paper), and the Council would invite the attention of members to the need of an increase in the number of donors to the Illustration Fund, if they desire that volumes should be issued more rapidly than they have been, and yet be illustrated as profusely as heretofore.

Since the last Annual Meeting several old manor houses in Kent have been pulled down. From that at East Farleigh, the Curator of the Maidstone Museum (who is our Assistant Secretary) has been enabled to secure, for that Museum, the timberwork of the oldest portion of the house, which will be re-erected in the Museum grounds. The Council of this Society would venture, once more, to submit that its members will render good service to archæology if they will secure photographs, or accurate drawings, of any ancient buildings which are doomed to destruction. Such photographs, or drawings, will be welcome additions to the Society's library at Maidstone.

After a cheque for our printers, which will be signed to-day, has been paid, the balance at our bankers will be £412. 15s. 3d.

At Folkestone, as everywhere, the Society is receiving a warm and hearty welcome. The Mayor of the town, and many kind friends, have cheerfully laboured to make the Meeting pleasant, profitable, and successful; the two Kentish railways have once more granted to our members exceptional privileges, and the Radnor Club in Folkestone has generously offered to our members the use of their club-house in the Sandgate Road.

The retiring Members of Council, and the Auditors, were re-elected.

W. J. Jeaffreson, Esq., was appointed Hon. Local Secretary for Folkestone, and the Rev. W. Frank Shaw for Sandwich and its neighbourhood. Fifteen new members were elected.

Carriages being in readiness, the members were conveyed to the Castle Hill, commonly called Cæsar's Camp, where Mr. Jeaffreson read a paper upon the earthworks; it is printed on page xliv. Thence the company proceeded to Paddlesworth Church, where they were courteously received by Canon Jenkins, who described the quaint little church; his remarks will be found at page xlix. Returning to Folkestone, the old parish church was next visited, where the vicar, the Rev. M. Woodward, kindly received the Society, and read a paper, which had been prepared by the Honorary Secretary; it is printed on page liv.

Dinner was at half-past four o'clock in the Town Hall, Folkestone, EARL AMHERST in the Chair. One hundred and twenty-six sat down. The usual toasts were given and duly honoured.

After dinner, the evening meeting was held in the Council Chamber (adjacent to the dining-room) when the Mayor of Folkestone presided, and papers were read (i.) by Canon Jenkins on "The Municipal Records of Folkestone" (see page lxix); (ii.) by Mr. G. Bedo on "Kentish Dialect;" and (iii.) by the Honorary Secretary on "John Philipot, the Herald," a native of Folkestone (see page lxxxvi). Other papers on "The Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood," and on "Gleanings respecting Mediæval Folkestone," were not read, from lack of time (see pages xcvi and civ).

On Thursday, July 30th, 1874, Westenhanger Station was

the place of rendezvous, whence carriages conveyed members to Horton Priory, which was admirably described by Mr. C. Baily.

Elham Church was then visited. The vicar, the Rev. Walker Wodehouse, courteously received the company, and described to them the library of old books in the church. He likewise read a paper which had been prepared by the Honorary Secretary; it is printed in this volume. Many of the members inspected an old carved chimney-piece, in a house within the market place at Elham.

Proceeding to Lyminge Church, the Society was received by Canon Jenkins, the rector, who described the various portions of the present building, and of the ancient remains which have been discovered in and beyond the churchyard. He also read a paper descriptive of ancient Basilicas, in connection with the earlier church at Lyminge (see page ci).

At Horton Park, the Society was most hospitably received and entertained by Major and Mrs. Kirkpatrick.

The Rev. G. B. Perry received the members at Brabourne Church, which was lucidly described by Sir G. Gilbert Scott. The substance of his remarks will be found on a later page. The tombs of the Scott family were illustrated by a paper from Mr. James R. Scott.

This concluded the day's excursion, and the members returned to Westenhanger Station, where a few of them visited the ruined towers of Westenhanger House.

During the two days of meeting, a temporary museum was open in one of the rooms of the Town Hall at Folkestone. Among the objects of interest kindly lent for exhibition were Roman pottery from Sugar-loaf Hill (near Cæsar's Camp), by Mr. W. Bateman; a large Roman brick from Folly Fields, Folkestone, and funeral urns from Saltwood, with a piece of tessellated Roman pavement, lent by the Folkestone Town Museum; Roman pavement from Boulogne, lent by the Mayor of Folkestone; Roman implements from Rainham, lent by Mr. W. Walter; white ware Roman vase, with human mask upon the lip, lent by Dr. John Grayling; Roman lamp and key from Dover, lent by Mr. E. W. Fry; Roman pottery from Horton Park, lent by Major Kirkpatrick; mediæval carved wooden panels,

two chairs of early 17th century, a carved cabinet and two tapestry-covered boxes of the same period, tapestry and an embroidered silk coat, a Cromwellian helmet, brass sconces, brass candlesticks, and various specimens of china of the 17th and 18th centuries, all kindly lent by R. Cannon, Esq., of Sandgate; rubbings from brasses in Cheriton Church, lent by Mr. Percy Wightwick; a rubbing of the brass of Sir John d'Aubernon the Younger, lent by Miss Grayling, as illustrative of the ancient effigy in the chancel of Folkestone Church; photographs of Folkestone Church in 1856, lent by the Mayor, who also lent a small Prayer-book and Bible of 1625; folio black letter Bible of 1591, lent by Mr. Morford, town beadle; a silver snuff-box presented by Charles I. to Christopher Jeaffreson, Master of the Hounds, lent by W. J. Jeaffreson, Esq.; Queenboro' Corporation MSS. and Brief, lent by Mr. Josiah Hall; collection of old Kentish engravings, lent by Mr. E. Mackie Gibbs.

On 23rd October, 1874, the Council met in the Society's rooms at Maidstone. Eight members were present, with Earl Amherst in the Chair.

The following resolution, moved by Earl Stanhope, was carried:—

"The Council of the Kent Archæological Society, learning that the Royal Archæological Institute intend, in the course of the next summer, to hold their meeting at Canterbury, are desirous to shew them every mark of respect in their power, but it would be still more gratifying to them, and perhaps they may venture to add, still more conducive to the interests of archæology at large, if there could be an amalgamation or common action on this occasion between the two Societies. They are aware that there would be some practical difficulties in the way, but if the Royal Archæological Institute should be animated by a similar desire, the Council of the Kent Archæological Society would gladly welcome and respectfully consider any practical suggestions which the Institute might offer to facilitate such a junction."

The Rev. R. P. Coates and Mr. Spurrell, being members of the Council of both Societies, were requested by the Council of the Kent Archæological Society to present this resolution to the Council of the Royal Archæological Institute.

Four new members were elected.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Jeaffreson for his paper on "The Castle Hill," and for much help at the Folkestone meeting; to Rev. A. L. Hussey for the great trouble kindly taken by him in the issuing of tickets for the carriages and for the dinner; to the Mayor of Folkestone for the use of the Town Hall; to Canon Jenkins for his papers read at the meeting; to Mr. R. Cannon of Sandgate for much help with the Museum; to Major Kirkpatrick for his generous hospitality at Horton Park; to Revs. M. Woodward, W. Wodehouse, G. B. Perry, and Dean Mantell, Sir G. Scott, Mr. C. Baily, Mr. J. R. Scott, and Mr. Bedo, for help, kindness, and courtesy during the meeting; to Mr. F. C. Brooke for copies of lithographic etchings of the Cobham brasses; to Mr. C. Roach Smith for a copy of his "Rural Life of Shakespeare;" to the two railway companies for privileges granted to the Secretary and members.

The Council then adjourned until the 4th of December, when they met again in the Society's rooms at Maidstone. Seven members were present, with Earl Amherst in the Chair.

The courteous reply of the Royal Archæological Institute having been read, it was resolved that a Special General Meeting be summoned for the purpose of so altering the rules of the Kent Archæological Society, as to admit of the Annual General Meeting being held in the same division of the county during two successive years, if the Council think fit. This alteration would be necessary before the Society could amalgamate with the Institute in a visit to East Kent during 1875.

THE CASTLE HILL, FOLKESTONE.

BY MR. W. J. JEAFFRESON.

OUR learned Secretary, in his printed programme has cut, so to speak, the very ground from beneath my feet, by telling you in half a dozen words almost all that can be said, with certainty, as to the interesting remains amidst which we are standing.

The name which they popularly bear is Cæsar's Camp, but I think I am right in saying that no serious writer on Kentish antiquities makes use of that name. In Lambarde, Hasted, and Ireland you will find the spot mentioned as Castle Hill—a more vague but not more satisfactory appellation.

If there is nothing beneath our feet but the earthworks which we see, and we have no right to assume that there is anything else, then neither from the form, position, and size of these entrenchments, nor from any documentary or traditionary evidence of any value, nor from any remains found on or near to the spot, can any one reasonably conclude that we have Roman work before us, or that the Romans at all—much less Cæsar—were ever brought into actual connection with this particular locality. We inhabitants of Kent undoubtedly owe a debt of gratitude to the greatest of Roman commanders—

“ Kent, in the Commentaries Cæsar writ,
Is termed the civil'st place in all the isle.”

It is something to win praise from Cæsar, and to have that praise echoed by Shakespeare, but if we may say *amicus Cæsar* we must, as a scientific body, proclaim *magis amica veritas*, and confess that we have no trace of Cæsar's handiwork here. Had we been standing amidst the anxious crowd gathered, without doubt, on this spot, about a month later than this, in the year 55 B.C., we should have beheld less dubious signs of Cæsar. At about half-past seven, in the evening of the 26th of August, in that year, it was high water in Boulogne harbour, and Cæsar's fleet, of not less than a hundred sail, dropping down at the end of the flood and the beginning of the ebb, was outside the port, and ready for the passage of the Channel at midnight or the third watch, four days, as Cæsar tells us, before the new moon, which occurred at three in the morning, on the 31st of August. By the fourth hour on the next day (half-past eight in the morning, at that season of the year)

Cæsar was off Dover, and there rode at anchor, waiting for sixteen cavalry transports, detained by the westerly wind, at Ambleteuse, about eight miles east of Boulogne. As he lay in the offing Cæsar could plainly observe that the cliffs, on either side probably, were crowded with Keltic natives, who, without risk to themselves, could command with their missiles the narrow strip of shingle between the sea and the foot of the chalk, so, seeing it impossible to effect a landing, after a conference on board ship with the legates and tribunes of the fleet, at 3.30 in the afternoon, he weighed anchor. It had been high water at Dover, at about half-past seven, on August 27th, in the year 55 B.C., and the tide there, after running east for four hours, would have turned at 11.30, and commenced its run of six hours to the west. The wind, too, had in all probability shifted with it, so with wind and tide in his favour Cæsar dropped down the coast seven Roman miles, and found himself opposite a shelving beach, with the chalk hills receding to some distance from the sea. The distance and description answer very well to Lympne, near Hythe. It was there, if this account be accepted, that Cæsar's landing took place, and, as was often the case, at the first landing places of the Romans, a flourishing port sprang up there.

But not only am I digressing from my own subject—though the events I have faintly sketched must have occurred within view of the spot where we now stand—I am also trespassing on the ground of our Secretary at Hythe, who has a rich treat in store for you whenever the Society can arrange to pay him a visit.

Leaving Cæsar behind, then, let us touch for a moment on the idea borrowed by most Kentish antiquaries from Camden, that this hill was crowned by one of the forts built by Theodosius, at the end of the fourth century, according to Gildas, along the whole southern coast, to protect Britain against the Saxons, much as the Martello Towers of a later date were raised to protect us from French invasion. There seems absolutely no evidence to support this statement. Neither the Notitia, nor the Itinerary, make any mention of such a station, nor would the shape and position of these remains suggest anything of the character of a Roman fort, to any one not previously possessed with the idea.

Lastly, comes a theory which is probably familiar to most of us as being propounded by the compilers of Murray's Handbook, on the authority of Mr. Wright, namely, that this is the site of a Roman Pharos, or Light-house, such as existed on the Castle height at Dover. I find it stated in Murray, in confirmation of this hypothesis, that

Roman bricks, tiles, and masonry have been found on the spot. All I can say is that neither the relics themselves nor the memory of them have been preserved, so far as I can ascertain, in Folkestone. No antiquary mentions them, and Ireland expressly states that not a vestige can be found. Besides, no one looking at these works can imagine that they were raised for any other than a military purpose.

To what origin, then, must we ascribe the structures before us? As our learned Secretary has already told you, the balance of probability inclines strongly towards their being of British or Keltic origin. The Keltic inhabitants of these islands, as well as on the continent, appear generally to have built their cottage dwellings ("tuguria") separately, and at some distance apart. This accounts for their traces being comparatively rare. Occasionally a number of their abodes was grouped together, and formed what the Romans called a "vicus," a village community such as is characteristic of early civilisation in most races. Besides these vici, we read in Cæsar of "oppida," which, for want of a better translation, we must call towns. Eminent antiquaries have divided these "oppida" into two classes. 1st. Towns proper, permanent settlements, such as Avaricum, Gergovia, Genabnum, Lutetia. These consisted of a number of dwellings surrounded by fortifications of a more or less complete construction. Cæsar, in the Seventh Book of the Commentaries (ch. xxiii.), gives a minute description of the walls of Avaricum or Bourges, built of alternate layers of timber and stone, with earth rammed between. It is doubtful whether any structures of this kind were raised by the less civilized Kelts of the north, and we certainly have not a specimen of them here. Leaving these "oppida murata," or "oppida-villes," as De Caumont styles them, we will pass to the inferior class of oppida—the "oppida rustica" or "vallata" of antiquaries, though classical writers draw no such distinctions. These "oppida" were not inhabited permanently, but served as camps of refuge in the wars between tribe and tribe, or in cases of foreign invasion. The spot upon which we are standing was, in my opinion, occupied by such a camp. The positions selected for works of this kind are always of great natural strength, and altogether different from the open level exposed situations on which we find Roman encampments. Favourite sites are an island in a marsh, a peninsula all but cut off by the windings of a river, the junction of two valleys, and perhaps most often a plateau on the top of a nearly isolated hill, such as we have here. Such stations are more frequent in proportion as one moves further north in Gaul, and reaches ground occupied by ruder tribes. There are many similar remains in northern France, especially

in the Department of Calvados. At Limes especially, about two miles from Dieppe, exists an entrenchment that some here may have seen, or may see in future, which resembles in many respects the one before us. Like this, it is popularly called *Cæsar's Camp*—"Le Camp de Cæsar." Like this, it is on the coast, but is even nearer, the camp being bounded on one side by the steep chalk cliff. Like this, though on a far larger scale, it is divided into two portions, one more elevated, the other lower and of greater extent. Many camps of the same kind have been noticed by French archæologists in Normandy and Picardy, nearly all possessing many features in common with this, and attributed erroneously to a Roman or a Norman origin. In our own country the Herefordshire Beacon may be cited as a most striking example. It shews a double enclosure like this, and occupies a limited space on a hill-top. *Caer-Caradoc* and *Old Sarum* may also be cited. A very celebrated specimen, though not so similar to the camp before us, is that at *Abury*, in Wilts. All these will be found figured in Knight's "*Old England*." The dimensions of these camps of refuge would vary according to circumstances. In many cases, as here, the local features must limit the size. Generally speaking, *De Caumont* considers that they diminish as one moves northward. This is a small example, as it encloses less than two acres; many are found six, eight, ten times the size. The inner and higher part, the *Prætorium* it has been strangely called, you will observe, is of a more clearly oval shape than the whole enclosure, but its extent is only half as much, the longest diameter measuring about fifty yards. To the south-east, where the hill is steep, the vallation or entrenchment is single, to the east it appears to have been double, and towards the plain on the north it was triple, as is testified by the older antiquaries, though the traces of the third line are somewhat feeble. In many French encampments have been found traces of circular huts, but whether the holes to be seen within these works can be referred to the same purpose I will not attempt to discuss. On the side of the adjoining hill have been found undoubted remains of coffins containing human bones, and with them an urn, which belongs to the British Roman period, and says but little as to the original builders of this monument. I have heard rumours, too, of what was described as a dagger having been found during the excavation of the reservoir below, but I cannot track out its present possessor. In a mere sketch like this one cannot attempt to bring convincing proofs. *De Caumont's* plates, which, by the kindness of Canon Jenkins, lie at the Temporary Museum, will help to corroborate my remarks, and by the courtesy of Mr. Bateman

such relics as have been preserved of the burying place above-mentioned, as well as the illustrations of similar camps in Knight's "Old England," will be found at the same place. To set the whole question at rest an inexpensive exploration of the ground is required. Let me conclude my remarks, after begging your kindest indulgence for so crude and imperfect a paper, by trusting that after this meeting public spirit enough may be aroused to undertake the task.

THE CHURCH OF ST. OSWALD AT PADDLESWORTH.

BY REV. CANON R. C. JENKINS.

THE little church in which we are assembled is said to be the smallest in Kent,* though built upon the highest ground which the Eastern Division of the county presents. It is even less interesting from its early architectural features than it is from its connection, through the Mother Church of Lyminge, with the most interesting episode of Anglo-Saxon ecclesiastical history, the life of St. Æthelburga and the conversion of Northumbria. Both these are represented to us in the name of the northern king to whom it is dedicated, who being by marriage the nephew of Æthelburga was justly honoured by her, or her immediate successors at Lyminge, in the dedication of this ancient chapelry to his memory. No other church in Kent, and probably none in the south-eastern counties generally, records the name of the royal martyr, St Oswald, frequent as is the recurrence of it in the churches of Yorkshire and the ancient kingdom of Northumbria over which he reigned.

The parish of Paddlesworth is undoubtedly alluded to (as I think) in the earliest charter relating to the parish and Park of Lyminge. It confers upon the Abbot Adrian of St. Augustine's "*unum aratrum in quo mina ferri haberi cognoscitur quod pertinebat ad cortem quae appellatur Liminge.*"† This land is said to "adjoin that of the venerable Presbyter and Abbot Brytwald," then abbot of the monastery of Lyminge.

The iron stone which is here so plentiful, and which often has the appearance of lumps of the ore itself, was largely employed by the Romans and their Saxon successors, and the quantity of slag and refuse of iron-working which we find buried under the earth, or built into the ancient foundations, at Lyminge shews us that whatever metal could be extracted from it was turned to good account, by both these successive owners of the soil. Doubtless the foundation of a chapel followed up the possession of this new property, at a very early date, and either the monastery of St. Augustine or that of Lyminge, to which at some

* Its length is only $47\frac{1}{2}$ feet (the nave being $33\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and the chancel $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet). Its breadth is, in the nave $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and in the chancel $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The thickness of the wall is 2 feet 8 inches.

† Kemble Cod. Dipl. cart XXX. July, A.D. 689.

period before the Conquest (probably by exchange or purchase) the donation of Oswyn had devolved, provided in this manner for the spiritual wants of those who were engaged in the work which is here indicated. At the period of the Conquest, Paddlesworth manor was one of the appendages of the manor of Lyminge, as was also that of Stanford. The two appendages are thus described in Domesday:— “Of this manor (Leminges) three tenants of the archbishop hold two sulings and a half, and half a yoke, and have there five carucates in demesne and twenty villeins with sixteen borderers, having five carucates and a half, and one servant, and two mills of seven shillings and six pence, and forty acres of pasture. There is a wood for twelve hogs. *There are two churches.* On the whole it was worth eleven pounds.” In the interesting contemporary record in the register of the Monastery of Christ Church not only are these two manors described, but the names of their tenants are added. “Of these (*i. e.* the seven ‘sulings’ of the manor of Lyminge) Rodbertus the son of Watson holds two sulings as a tenant (in feodo), and Robertus de Hardres holds in like manner half a suling, and Osbertus Pasfora, half a yoke.” Here we have the exact “two sulings and a half, and half a yoke” of Domesday, and are led to conclude from the proportion of the two parishes and manors, that while Rodbertus was the tenant of Stanford, Robertus de Hardres and Osbertus Pasfora held the smaller estate of Paddlesworth. In the process of time both these manors and parishes were detached from the principal manor, and only the ecclesiastical ties remained. One of these was recently broken by the formation of Stanford into a separate rectory. Paddlesworth is still an appendage to Lyminge. In the subsequent century the manor appears to have fallen into the hands of the great Norman family of the Criols, Lords of Westenhanger, whose devotion to the newly founded monastery of St. Radigund of Bradsole in Polton (1191) led them to endow it with a farm at Paddlesworth, which remained in the possession of that house till the dissolution. I conceive that to the monks of this foundation, during their temporary residence here, may be ascribed the one or two features, of a higher architectural aim, which contrast so strongly with the primitive rudeness of the more ancient parts of this little church. The patronage of the Criols might have contributed to these improvements, while the numerous small bequests which were left to it during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries preserved it from ruin or decay. These I shall briefly mention, before I draw your attention to the architectural, or rather masonic, features which indicate so clearly a foundation before the Conquest.

In 1459, Robertus Regge after directing his burial "in the cemetery of the church of S^t Oswald in Padelesworth leaves 20^s to the high altar, and 3^s 4^d to the repair of the church."

In 1484, John Graunt after similar directions leaves a ewe-lamb to the light of the B. Virgin, and a bequest to the chapel of Padlesworth.

In the same year Simon Wilmington makes similar bequests to the church of St. Oswald de Pedilsworth. But among several others (more or less interesting) none of these ancient wills is so characteristic as that of John Barnesdale, written in English in 1526:—

"First, I bequeath my soule to Almighty God, to our blessed Lady S^t Mary, and to all the company of hevyn, my body to be buried in the churchyard of Padelesworth. Item, I bequeathe to the high altar there for my tythes or offrynge forgotten xx^d. Item, I bequeathe towards the making of the new image of S^t Oswald in the same church v^s. Item, I will my executors do for my soule in the parish church of Padelesworth the day of my burying a dirige and iii. masses; at my monthesmynde, a dirige with iii. priests (?) and v. masses; and at my yeresmynde a dirige with iii. priests and v. masses on the morrow. And I will that every one of the said two ~~dates~~, that is to say my monthes day and my yeresmynde, there be bestowed among the poor people there a shepe-bake in pasties, and as much brede and drinke as shall serve to the eting of the saide shepe. And I will that there be doone for my soule xx. years next after my decease in the forsaid church dirige and masse every year. . . . Item, to a secular priest to sing in the same church for my soule and all my friends soules, by the space of one hoole year x. marcs—and to the reparation of the church there v. marcs—and to palyng in of the churchyard xi^d, and all the residue to be spent every year in an obit, as shall be thought necessary in equal porcions within the said church of Padelisworth for the health of my soule and of all Christian soules—and not only an obit but in other good deedes which shall be thought needful to be doone in the forsaid church of Padullesworth." These religious offices (as I gather from the will of John Brett of Lyminge in 1464) were gladly undertaken by the neighbouring canons of S^t Radigund. The "new image of S^t Oswald" doubtless perished in the storm of the Reformation, but its base remains still on the side of the altar closely adjoining the early piscina, to which I would direct your attention. There is an Elizabethan date carved or rather scratched on the former, probably indicating the date of the destruction of the image. The ancient chalice, which exactly resembles, in

miniature, that at Lyminge, is without doubt of the same date, 1578. But before we pass from these historical illustrations of the building to the actual features it presents to the eye, an incident which happened in the fourteenth century during the archbishopric of Islip may well detain us for a moment.

A certain woman named Sarah Cole (from whose family, probably, the farm adjoining the church derives its name) had died in Paddlesworth, and was buried in that chapel in prejudice of the rights of the mother church of Lyminge. Accordingly an appeal was addressed to the Archbishop, and a final decree read in the church of Maidstone (where he was probably then resident) by John de Somerley, who is styled "Auditor and Commissary of the Court of Audiences of causes and actions of the Lord Archbishop," to the effect that "the body of Sarah Cole should be exhumed by the parties against whom the action was brought (Robert Smith and William Pilcher of the hamlet of Paddlesworth), and at their own proper charges should be brought to the church of Lyminge and there buried." This occurred in 1352. This illustrates the fact that baptisms and burials were limited at this time to the mother church, and that the remarkable stone which now supports the font (a mere modern addition) had no connection with any original baptismal place or with a rite which here, until recent times, had no exercise. It should be borne in mind that baptismal churches both in town and country were not numerous in the earliest period, and that the privilege of baptism was rarely or ever possessed by any but churches of the highest rank.*

I may now draw attention to the structural features of the church which illustrate these remarks:—

The little round-headed windows consisting externally of only three stones, and having a double (though unequal) splay, the long-and-short work you have doubtless observed in the quoining of the nave and chancel, the wide-jointed masonry, if masonry it can be called, suggestive of the earliest period—these and many other features taken in connection with the known history of the church, and further illustrated by the fact that its wild and remote situation protected it more than any of the neighbouring places from the Danish inroads, must lead to the belief that the little church in which we stand belongs to a period anterior to the Conquest; while its dedication to St. Oswald, a name which the Normans could have never known, and involving a claim of sanctity which they would have never recognised, proves that it was in exist-

* Martene de Antiquis Ecclesiæ Ritibus, lib. i., art. ii., c. 15.

ence prior to the great survey which itself (at least in Kent) represents the ecclesiastical state of the period of the Confessor rather than that of the days of the Conqueror.

The rude round opening at the side of the chancel arch, evidently a hagioscope or squint, will not escape the attention of those present, who may also remark the sockets for candles in the stones of the windows, formerly the depositories of the many lights which once illustrated the church. The South door, (which was engraved in the now rare prospectus of Mr. Streatfeild's projected history,) is probably of the same date as the choir of Canterbury Cathedral. It is a feature of peculiar interest, though at least a century later than the north door, which belongs to the early Romanesque period.

I may mention, in conclusion, that during the reparation and restoration of the church a year or two ago, fragments of a Norman arch were found in the west wall, which was of a later date, apparently, than the rest of the building, and in a very ruinous state; while under the church, nearly in the centre of the nave, an immense stone was found without date or inscription, under which at some depth, in the sandy soil below, was a massive oak coffin, portions of which were very sound, but to what period or person it belonged there was not the slightest indication. The restoration, faithfully and loyally carried out by our diocesan architect, Mr. Clarke, in a true antiquarian spirit, elicited the strongest expressions of approval from my late friend Sir William Tite when he visited the church immediately after its completion.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY AND ST. EANSWITH,
FOLKESTONE.

BY W. A. SCOTT ROBERTSON.

THE first church, built upon this site, seems to have been founded by William de Averanches, during the year which followed the death of Archbishop William Corboil; that is in 1139. The deed,* by which William de Averanches granted this church to the monks of Folkestone, recites that, in the year 1095, Nigel de Muneville and Emma his wife, for the welfare of their own souls, and of the souls of the wife's parents, William de Archis (or Arques) and Beatrix his wife, gave to the Abbey of St. Mary at Louley, and to Ranulph, its Abbot, the Church of St. Mary and St. Eanswith of Folkestone, which stood within the Castle precincts. Respecting this new church, upon the present site, William de Averanches adds that, of their own free will, the monks of Folkestone desired to remove from the place within the Castle, where they had been founded, to a certain new church which he had given them, and to a certain place (that is the new Priory) next to that church.

With the ancient Nunnery founded, according to Tanner, in A.D. 630, at Folkestone, this church has no connection whatever, beyond its partial dedication to St. Eanswith. Whether the Nunnery was, or was not, founded so early as 630, it seems certain, according to Spelman, that it was in existence in A.D. 694, when the council of Beccanceld was held. The convent is mentioned in the Saxon will, dated A.D. 835, of Abba the Reeve.† He therein directs that his body shall be buried at Folkestone, to which he leaves 10 oxen, 10 cows, 100 ewes, and 100 swine. He likewise leaves to the convent 50 pence, provided his wife should obtain admission therein, either with his body or afterwards. A further clause directs that whoever shall possess his lands shall give, annually, to the convents of Folkestone and Lyminge, 50 ambers of malt, 6 ambers of groats, 3 weys of bacon and cheese, and 400 loaves, 1 ox, and 6 sheep. What became of the Folkestone convent is matter of great doubt. Capgrave, in his 'Life of St. Eanswith,' says the Nunnery was swallowed up by the sea. In Twysden's 'X. Scriptores,' however, we are told that it was destroyed

* Dugdale's 'Monasticon,' vol. iv., pp. 673-4.

† Thorpe's 'Diplomatarium,' pp. 470-1.

by the Danes. This statement is supported by the only documentary evidence that remains. A charter, granted by King Athelstan to Christ Church, Canterbury, in A.D. 927, mentions that the Nunnery had been destroyed by the Heathen* ("antequam pagani destruxissent locum illum").

At all events the destruction, whether wrought by the sea, or by the Danes, had taken place long before the Domesday Survey, or the Norman Conquest.

The five churches mentioned by the Domesday Survey, when it describes William de Archis' property of Fulchestan, were, as Hasted has very properly pointed out, not in the town, nor in the present parish. They were those which then existed within the limits of the Honour, or Barony, of Folkestone. The extent of that Honour is proved by the enumeration, in Domesday, of no less than ten knights who held lands, within the Honour, from William de Arques (or Archis) its Lord. The five churches may probably have been those of Folkestone, Alkham, Mauregge, now called Capel, Hawkinge and Cheriton. There was but one church at Folkestone in A.D. 1291, when the 'Taxatio' of Pope Nicholas IV. was made, and that was certainly the existing Church of St. Mary and St. Fenswith.

Of the original church built upon this site, in A.D. 1139 according to the charter already cited, no remains can be pointed out. Although the charter of the founder is cited from a record of so late a date as the fourth year of Henry IV., it is particular in connecting the William de Averanches, who first built upon this site, with John Bishop of Rochester, who acted as custodian of the temporalities of the See of Canterbury, upon the death of Archbishop Corboil, in 1138. Otherwise we might fairly be inclined to believe that the builder of the first church, on this site, was the last William de Averanches. He lived in the time of King John, from whom he obtained confirmation of the grant of a weekly market here, which had been previously accorded to Jeffrey Fitz Peter. Certainly the architecture of the existing chancel proves that it was either built, or renewed, in the 13th century, and possibly during the lifetime of the last William de Averanches.

About forty years after this church is said to have been founded here, the incumbent of Facheston (who was also parson of Langport in Lydd) was ordered to pay to Lewes Priory the sum of 40s. for Burial Fees. This order made by Richard, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Pope Alexander III., is recorded in the Lewes Chartulary. The Rev. Arthur Hussey, in his 'Notes on the Churches of Kent and

* Dugdale's 'Monasticon,' iv., 673.

Sussex,' states that this " Fachestone " must be identical with Folkestone.

The old lancet windows of the chancel, its clerestory lights now blocked up, its two aumbries, (each tall and rectangular, with a vertical mullion dividing its aperture,) and the small piscina, all seem to belong to the early English period, or thirteenth century. Possibly they were here when King John worshipped in this church, during May 1216. These marked features of the chancel, together with the form of the pillars and arches of its two short arcades, prove that if the church was built in the 12th century, its eastern portion must have been altered during the 13th, when the chancel aisles were built. Of the Early English chancel aisles nothing remains but the two arcades; it is evident that the outer walls were rebuilt at a later period, but probably upon the old lines. The pillars and piers of these chancel arcades are of ragstone, their shafts are round, and their "*à crochet*" capitals are plainly, almost roughly, ornamented with broad leaves terminating, at their upper ends, in projecting knobs. The hardness of the stone is sufficient to account for the lack of elaboration in the work; caps of the same design are to be seen in the chancel arch of Westcliff Church.

What occurred to the enlarged church, or to its incumbent, we do not know, but at the end of the 13th century, or in the first years of the 14th, a sequestration was issued against it, by Archbishop Winchelsey.*

A few years later, on the 6th of the Ides of February 1323, Archbishop Reynolds† admitted Peter de Steoke to the benefice, upon the nomination of the Prior of Folkestone. This vicar was probably a near relation of the then Prior, Robert de Stochens, to whom on the 11th of January 18 Ed. II. (1325) the custodians during war of the goods of Alien Priories (Wm. de Cotes and Stephen de Helham) delivered certain property, according to his Majesty's royal command. These goods‡ comprised, *inter alia*, a silver chalice worth 13s. 4d.; 2 pairs of vestments each worth 5s.; 1 Portiforium worth 5s.; 2 Psalters worth 2s. each; 4 beds worth 4s. each; 1 horse worth 2 marks; and sundry kinds of live and dead stock. This fact proves that Dugdale§ was in error when he said that Folkestone Priory escaped the usual seizure, made by the Crown, of all the property of Alien Cells, whenever war broke out between England and France.

* Winchelsey's 'Register,' 176 b.

† Reynolds' 'Reg.,' 251 b.

‡ 'Alien Priory Records,' 7. 22 j., in Public Record Office.

§ 'Monasticon,' iv., 672.

The record shews that the goods of this Priory were seized when war broke out, and restored when peace was established. Further evidence of the same fact is found in the Registers of the Archbishops of Canterbury. In Islip's 'Register,' King Edward III. is, on four occasions, mentioned as patron of this benefice, and on the first of them the reason is clearly stated. On the 6th of the kalends of June 1351, William Corner was admitted to this benefice upon the presentation of "King Edward, the temporalities of the Priory of Folkestone being in his hand owing to the war."*

The King (Richard II.) was likewise patron in 1385 when, on the 21st January, Robert Newton, Vicar of Newington next Hythe, was admitted to the vicarage of Folkestone, upon his exchange with John Russell the former vicar. (Courtenay's 'Reg.' 259 b.)

Dugdale's further statement, that Folkestone Priory enjoyed the privilege of choosing its own Prior, and merely paid a small annual contribution to the superior house at Lully, seems to be inconsistent with entries in the Archiepiscopal Registers. We there find it recorded that on the 8 Kal. Nov. 1361, John Abbot of Loulay presented Jacob of Soissons to be Prior;† also that on 3 Non. June 1372 Paschal, the Abbot, presented Sampson of Sens‡ (monk of Lully) to be Prior of Folkestone, and that Sampson of Sens upon his resignation in 1376, July 3, acting as Vicar General in England of the Abbey of Lalley, nominated Nicholas Barbarot to be Prior.§

In July 1325 this church was, doubtless, the scene of imposing ceremonies connected with the death, in Folkestone Priory, of John Salmon, Bishop of Norwich. He had landed at this place, ill, on his return from France, and although he was ultimately carried to his own Cathedral church for interment, most probably his herse would first be erected in this church.

A few years later, in 1338, King Edward III. issued an order which affected this and many other churches upon the coast. The order, dated on the 20th of November, forbade the ringing of more than one bell in any church that stood within seven leagues of the sea. The object of such restriction was to provide an easy method of warning the inhabitants if an enemy should land upon their shores. In

* Islip's 'Register,' 256 b. Other occasions were 6 Kal., Aug. 1357. Thos. Bouryng, Vicar of Ewell, admitted to vicarage of Folkestone by exchange with W. Corner; patron the King ('Islip,' 277 a); 5 Id. Junii 1360, Robert Newman, Vicar of Herne Hill, on exchange with Bouryng, patron the King ('Islip,' 285 a); 6 Kal. Nov. 1360, Richard Andrewe, Vicar of Bocton Blean, admitted; patron the King. ('Islip,' 285 b.).

† Islip 'Reg.' 292 a.

‡ 'Whittlesey,' 90 b., 91 a.

§ 'Sudbury Reg.' 118 b.

that case, and only then, all the bells of the church were to be rung as an alarum of war; but for any ordinary religious service not more than one bell was to be used.*

The noble monument in the north wall of the chancel was probably erected early in the reign of Edward III. The architecture of the tomb, and the armour of the knight thereon represented, approximately fix its date. Dr. Blore, a high authority upon such matters, says that this armour belonged to the close of the reign of Edward II., or to the beginning of that of Edward III., and he was inclined to refer it to the former period.† He traced a resemblance between this figure and two others; one a mutilated effigy in St. Clement's Church at Sandwich, the other, ascribed to a Laverock, in Ash Church. He also remarked that the seven figures representing mourners, each standing in a trefoiled niche on the side of this tomb, are designed in the varied attitudes and costumes of those on the tombs of Aylmer de Valence, and of Lady Montacute, and on other monuments of the same period. Dr. Blore finally offers a suggestion that the tomb may commemorate Richard de Rokesle who died, in 1320, seised of the manor of Terlingham in this parish.

The late lamented Rev. Lambert Larking, founder of our Society, from an examination of records and official inquisitions respecting the Lords of Folkestone, came to the conclusion that this monument commemorates Sir John de Segrave, the last of his line, who is repeatedly styled "*of Folkestone*" as being resident there, and who died in 1349.‡

The crocketed ogee canopy of this tomb is remarkable for the elegant, lace-like, chain or band of completely pierced trefoils, which is interposed between the ten-foiled cusping of the arch, and its upper mouldings. A somewhat similar band, of pierced trefoils, occupies a like position upon the canopy of a tomb in St. Peter's, Sandwich, which is believed to be that of Sir Thomas Elys, Mayor of Sandwich in 1370, and in 1386. It is engraved in the second volume of the '*Journal of the British Archæological Association*,' at page 334. The Folkestone tomb is engraved in '*Archæologia Cantiana*,' ii., 133.

The knight upon this tomb is represented as wearing a complete suit of chain mail, to which are added knee-pieces, greaves, sollerets, gauntlets, and a low-crowned bascinet, all of plate. His hawkberk of mail is pointed in front, not acutely, but with a gently rounded curve. Beneath it the folds of the hawketon are shewn. Above the hawkberk

* Rymer's '*Fœdera*,' vol. ii., part ii., page 1066.

† '*Arch. Cant.*,' ii., 141-2.

‡ '*Arch. Cant.*,' ii., 141.

are two garments; one of them seems to be a pourpoint which, following the lines of the hawberk, is obtusely pointed in front; the other, and upper, garment seems to be a cyclas, longer behind than in front, and laced up the side in a very marked manner; the lace holes being ornamented with large fleurs-de-lis. The knight's tilting helm, upon which rests his head, is secured to a hook upon his chest, by means of a chain. His feet rest upon a lion. The shield, sword, spurs and other details are either gone, or are too defaced to be described. The absence of plate upon the shoulders, arms, elbows, and thighs, must be noticed. This fact, coupled with the chain of the tilting helm, and other minutiae, gives to the figure an earlier character than the architecture of the tomb suggests.

There is no effigy which seems to furnish an exact parallel. That of Sir Oliver Ingham (A.D. 1343) at Ingham in Norfolk,* shews the pointed hawberk, the strapped greaves, and the cyclas, and it has figures of mourners (24) about the tomb. The effigies of Sir John de Ifield (A.D. 1317) at Ifield in Sussex; of a knight sometimes called Sir John de Grove in St. Peter's, Sandwich,† and of Sir Roger de Kerdeston (A.D. 1337) at Reepham in Norfolk, all have points of resemblance to this and yet differ from it considerably. The same may be said of the effigy, on brass, of the younger Sir John d'Aubernon who died in 1327. Upon the whole, the strongest probability seems to be that this tomb commemorates a Sir John de Segrave, either the last of that name, as suggested by Mr. Lambert Larking, or his father, who is said to have rebuilt the Priory and who died in 1343, only six years before his son.

At the commencement of the 15th century, the records connected with this church tell of tumult, strife, and bloodshed here; not merely in the town, but actually within the precinct of the churchyard. Such is the story told by an entry in the register of Archbishop Arundel.‡ We are thereby informed that on account of the pollution of the churchyard of this Conventual or Parochial Church, by the effusion of blood, the Archbishop issued to Prior Nicholas Cheryton a Commission whereby he was authorized to reconcile, or to cause some Catholic Bishop to reconcile, that is practically to re-consecrate, the said churchyard. The commission was dated 2nd April 1403. What led to this bloodshedding does not appear.

Three years afterwards, on the 13th of April 1406, the vicar, Richard Wilkyn, exchanged benefices with John Ruddock, vicar of

* 'Stothard,' p. 55.

† Engraved in the 'Archæological Journal,' viii., p. 292.

‡ Arundel's 'Reg.,' i., 433 b.

Lymne,* who, in like manner, on the 25th of October 1409, exchanged with John Bette, the vicar of Hoton in the diocese of London.† This John Bette seems to have remained here about thirteen years, it is not until 1422 that we find a new incumbent admitted on the 16th of May;‡ he was William Clerk, in Decretis Baccalaurens. After ten years, Clerk was succeeded by Thomas Buke, who was admitted by the same archbishop upon the 15th of October 1432;§ and Buke, in less than three years, made way for William Raynere, who became vicar of Folkestone on the 18th of June 1435.|| He was succeeded in less than five years, 27th March 1440, by Edmund, a chaplain or Chantry¶ priest; who quickly gave place to Richard Brickles, and upon the resignation of Brickles, the right of presentation fell, by lapse or for some other reason, to Archbishop Stafford for that turn. The Primate presented Wm. Brycke,** whom he admitted upon the 25th of January 1445, but that unfortunate man died within six months of his preferment, and then the Prior of Folkestone, resuming his right of patronage, presented William Larwode to this benefice on the 24th of July.†† It was during Larwode's incumbency that an agreement, or composition, was made between the Prior and the Vicar, touching the portion or allowance to be paid to the Vicar by the Priory. On the 2nd of June 1448 this was fixed at £10. 0s. 2½d. per annum, and the agreement was recorded in the Register of Archbishop Stafford (folio 29 b.). This agreement or composition remained in force until the Priory was dissolved. At that time, among the annual outgoings of the Priory, we find it stated†† that the two principal charges were: Allowance to the Vicar§§ £10; and allowance to the Sexton £3.

The payment to the Sexton may seem to us large in proportion to that made to the Vicar. There would, however, seem to have been heavy duties attached to the office of sexton or sacristan. That official was frequently remembered by Folkestone worthies, in their wills. From bequests made at different times it seems to be evident that there were three parish clerks attached to this church in the 15th century, and that one of the three acted as sacristan. In eight wills made between the years 1464 and 1484, bequests are left to "the

* Arundel's 'Reg.', i., 307 a.

† Chichele's 'Reg.' 133 a.

‡ Chichele's 'Reg.' 207 a.

§ Stafford 'Reg.', 87 a.

|| Dugdale's 'Monasticon,' iv., 673.

¶ In 1585, Nov. 8, the Rectory and Tithes of Folkestone were leased to Roger Middhop, in reversion after Thomas Allen, for 21 years at a yearly rent of £57. 2s. 11d. The lease was in 1595 renewed to Dr. Cosin, Dean of the Arches, who was to pay £10 per annum to the Curate of Folkestone after the year 1596. It was again renewed, to Sir Moyle Finch, in February 1601. (Domestic State Papers, Elizabeth.)

† 'Arundel,' ii., 55 a.

§ Chichele's 'Reg.' 196 b.

¶ Chichele's 'Reg.', 228 a.

†† Stafford 'Reg.', 89 b.

three parish clerks." In five of these the amount is no more than 2d. each ; but Thomas Yoklet in 1469, Richard Frensh in 1476, and Thomas Cooke in 1484, left to each of the clerks 4d. Five other testators, of the same period, discriminate between two of the clerks and the sacristan ; one, Thomas Caase in 1473, left 6d. to the sacristan and the same sum to each of the two clerks ; John Hert, in 1474, left 6d. to the sacristan, and only 4d. to each of the two clerks ; William Marchall, in 1469, left 4d. to the sacristan, and 2d. each to the two clerks. In one instance, however, the sacristan, or third clerk, is entirely overlooked. Matthew Waryn, in 1458, left 6d. each to the two clerks, without mentioning the sacristan ; while, on the other hand, Robert Stretende in 1464, Johanna Byrkynden in 1465, and Thomas Godyn in 1473, each left 2d. to the sacristan, but nothing to the clerks. Thus it will be seen that bequests were left to the parish clerks, or the sacristan, of this church, in no less than sixteen wills made during twenty-six years, from 1458 to 1484.

The bequests left to the Vicar are usually expressed in this form : "I leave to *the vicar my curate*" such a sum. The sum varied in amount ; in one case being no more than 3d., in others amounting to 4d., 6d., 8d., 12d., 20d., and 3s. 4d. There are some bequests which prove that the Vicar had, at least at one time, a deputy whom we should call his curate. But the deputy could not be so described at a time when the parishioners called the Vicar himself their curate. He was therefore called the Deputy-vicar, or the Vicar's deputy. In 1463 Alice Brette left 6d. to Dominus Robert, depnty of the Vicar ; who was probably identical with the Dominus Robert, a chaplain, to whom Matthew Waryn left 12d. in 1458. In 1473 Thos. Godyn and Wm. Jenkyn, without mentioning his name, both left 4d., one to the "Deputy-vicar," and the other to the "Vicar's deputy."

In addition to this staff, consisting of the Vicar, his deputy, two clerks, and a sacristan, we find frequent allusions to three other officials who seem to have been connected with this church. They are termed monks, "commonachi." Bequests to them in the wills generally follow that to the Vicar and his deputy, and precede those to the parish clerks. These "commonachi" were probably monks of the Priory who had certain definite and recognized duties in the church. In 1458, Matthew Waryn, and in 1464 John Reade, left bequests of 6d. and 4d. to each of the three monks ("cuilibet trium commonachorum").* Other bequests are left, not to the three, but to two

* The records of Archbishop Warham's Visitation prove that in 1511 there were only three monks in Folkestone Priory, besides the Prior. (Warham's 'Register,' folio 39.)

monks: as that of Matthew Atwode who, in 1480, left 4d. to each of the two monks.* Other testators mention the names of the pair to whom their bequests are left; in 1469, Thos. Yoklet left 12d. to Thomas Elham, commonachus, and 8d. to Ds. John Mere; in 1472, John Cowper and John Cole both left bequests to Ds. Thomas Elham, monk, and Ds. John, a canon; in 1483, Thomas Aleyn left 4d. each to Ds. Thomas Sandwich and Ds. John Coksale; in 1484, Thomas Cooke left 20d. to Ds. Robert, and 8d. to Ds. William, both monks.

In 1464, John Baker, amongst other bequests to this church, left 4d. to the "Light of the Little Cross, of which I am a Brother," and in 1472 Thomas Hunt left 6d. to the "Fraternity of the Light of the Little Cross." The latter testator likewise left 4d. to the "Light of the Fraternity of the Purification of St. Mary the Virgin" in the same church; this, therefore, was a second Fraternity. In 1473, Stephen Goldfynch left 4d. to the "Light of the Corpus Christi Fraternity;" here we find mention of a third fraternity, but this is the last, there seem to have been but three in this church. William Bachelor, in 1469, left 4d. to "each Light of which I am a Brother ('frater')," and in 1473 Thomas Caase left 8d. ("cuilibet lumini cuius sum frater in eadem ecclesia"). These testators were most probably members of all the three Fraternities. Thomas Hunt was evidently a member of only two of them; while the others, whose bequests are quoted above, seem to have been members of but one of the Fraternities. From these facts we may perhaps infer that there was some connection between these Fraternities and those monks, who in some cases three together, sometimes in couples, were recipients of bequests under the wills of various Folkestone worthies. May not these monks have been the heads or chaplains of the Fraternities, of Corpus Christi, of the Little Cross, and of the Purification? The suggestion receives some support from the fact that after the dissolution of the Monastery, and the dispersion of the Fraternities, a pension was paid annually to Thomas Barrett, the Prior, in consideration of his position as "Incumbent of the Fraternity in Folkestone." The pension amounted to 60s. per annum, and Thomas Barrett was still in receipt of it when Cardinal Pole's Pension Book was written in 1556.† He was likewise then in receipt of an annual pension of £10 as a monk of Folkestone.‡ From the Certificates of Colleges, taken in the reign of Edward VI., we learn that the Fraternity in question was that of "Corpus Christi Brotherhood," and that its lands and annuities were then of the annual value

* Possibly, during the last half of the 15th century there may sometimes have been only two monks in the Priory.

† 'Arch. Cant.,' ii., 63.

‡ 'Arch. Cant.,' ii., 55.

of seven shillings;* whereof sixpence and a farthing was payable in a rent charge, leaving six shillings and fivepence three farthings as the clear annual value of the property of this Brotherhood in Folkestone Church.

Various wills made during the second half of the 15th century give us considerable information respecting this building; but we find nothing touching the erection of the fine central tower, nor of the handsome, fluted, octagonal font; both of which probably date from the end of the 14th or early part of the 15th century. Of the interior of this church the central tower, with its groined roof, is a principal feature. The stone benches, which surround the bases of its four piers, are worthy of remark. Perhaps there are few if any churches which still retain stone seats around the piers of a central tower. It was not uncommon in the middle ages thus to utilize the bases of the piers and columns of arcades. Examples may be seen at St. Margaret's at Cliff, and at Upchurch, where also, as at Adisham, the stone benches which ran along the side walls of the nave remain *in situ*.

Soon after the middle of the 15th century the good people of Folkestone seem to have evinced great desire to improve their church and to add to its ornaments. In 1458, Matthew Waryn left the large sum of 10 marks for new vestments. In 1463, Alice Brette left a table cloth, and a basin, to the Altar of St. Mary of Pity in this church; and in 1464 John Reade left 5 marks for the purchase of a new missal.

In the latter year, 1464, John Baker directed his executors to "make one work called 'an yle' with a certain window in the same, acting upon the best advice they can obtain from such parishioners as are most worthy of being consulted upon the matter; this work shall be built and constructed between the vestry of the church, and the great window, with such materials as shall be best and most suitable for it, in stone, glass, iron, lead, wood, and all things needful." We are enabled to fix the position of this aisle by means of the testimony of Philipot, the herald and historian, who was himself born at Folkestone, about 100 years after John Baker made his will. In his account of the parish of Capel,† Philipot says that the family of Baker, of Caldham in Capel, and of Morehall in Folkestone, had a peculiar chancel belonging to them in this church; he adds that it was near the vestry door, and over the charnel house. His mention of the vestry door identifies the Baker Chancel with the aisle built or rebuilt

* Certif. Colleges, Kent, 28, No. 177, in Public Record Office.

† 'Villare Cantianum,' p. 96.

by John Baker's executors, and his allusion to the charnel house shews that the Baker Chancel was upon the south side of this church. The charnel house is a vault beneath the south chancel, in which vault tradition says were interred the bones of men killed in a great battle fought near Folkestone, the bones of their opponents, far greater in number, being deposited in a charnel house beneath the south chancel of Hythe Church. The battle theory is questionable; but there is great likelihood that bones from the desecrated cemetery of the old Priory and Church may have been deposited together in one vault here.

In connection with Baker's south chancel, we may mention a bequest made by Thos. Newsole in 1465 for a window in the south part of this church, opposite the altar of St. George. To the light of St. George, John Baker left a bequest of 4d. Newsole's bequest may have referred to the south wall of the old nave, if not, it must have been an addition in or near to John Baker's Chancel, and this idea is supported by Baker's bequest to St. George's Light. What was the dedication of Baker's south chancel we cannot clearly ascertain. He left bequests to the Light of Little Cross of which he was a brother, and to the Light of St. Mary of Pity. From other wills we learn that there was a chancel dedicated to St. Mary of Pity, and that there was a "Light of Holy Cross in the chancel of St. Mary de Pity,"* so that we may perhaps have ground for supposing that Baker's chancel was dedicated to St. Mary of Pity. It is probable, but not certain.

There was another chancel, dedicated to St. Nicholas. In 1465 Johanna Cheveler left 4d. to the Light of the Holy Cross in the Chancel of St. Nicholas, and the same Light is mentioned in 1484 by a testator named Carder.

A third chancel was dedicated to St. John the Baptist. In 1473, Thomas Caase desired to be buried "in the chancel of St. John the Baptist."

We will now turn to the High Chancel. In the will of John Reade, dated 1464, we find the rather singular bequest of "5 marks to a certain beam above the High Altar."† This is paralleled by a smaller bequest, left in the following year by Thomas Newsole "to a certain beam which is to be new made above the High Altar." What was this beam? We cannot describe it better than by quoting from the account of Conrad's "glorious choir" in Canterbury Cathedral, as written by Gervase, a Canterbury monk, at or about the end of the

* John Cole's will, 1472.

† 'v marc' ad quemdam trabem desuper summo altari.'

twelfth century. After stating that the Archbishop's Patriarchal chair stood within the choir screen, behind and directly east of the Altar of Christ, or High Altar, and was raised above that altar by the height of eight steps which lead up to it, Gervase goes on thus:—"At the eastern horns of the altar were two wooden columns, highly ornamented with gold and silver, which supported a great beam, the ends of which beam rested on the capitals of the two pillars. This beam, placed across the church, and decorated with gold, supported the Majesty of the Lord, the image of St. Dunstan and St. Elphege; also seven shrines decorated with gold and silver, and filled with the relics of many saints. Between the columns stood a cross, gilt, in the centre of which were sixty transparent crystals in a circle."* From the bequests of John Reade and Thos. Newsole it is evident that, about the year 1464, or 1465, such a beam as Gervase describes was placed above the High, or Jesus, Altar of this church. We learn also from other bequests that, as in Canterbury Choir there was behind the High Altar a space upon which was elevated the Patriarchal Chair, so in Folkestone High Chancel, there was behind the High Altar a space which was dedicated to the Virgin. In 1469 Thomas Yoklet left 4d. to the "Light of St. Mary behind the High Altar," (*"lumini Beate Marie a retro summo altari"*). In 1472 John Cole left 4d., and in 1473 Robert Jacob left 2d., to this "Light of St. Mary behind the High Altar." The will of John Cole makes it quite clear that this was entirely distinct from the Light and Chancel of "St. Mary of Pity," and from the "Light of the Purification of St. Mary," for he leaves bequests to all three of them. When we observe the two aumbries (one in the north wall, and the other in the south) and the piscina in this high chancel, we may perceive that they are further removed from the east wall than was usually the case at the period of their construction. It may be that the chancel was originally built thus, to leave space behind the high altar for an altar, shrine, image or Light. It is however possible that the aumbries and piscina have been removed from their original positions; or that the chancel has been lengthened a little towards the east. Early English aumbries, with divided rectangular apertures, are frequently found in the east wall itself, so that the supposition of the removal of the aumbries to the positions they now occupy seems very probable. From the beam over the High Altar, in all likelihood, hangings depended by which the central space behind the altar would be shut out from view.

The tide of zeal for the improvement of this church flowed on for

* 'Proceedings of British Arch. Assoc. at Canterbury in 1844,' page 216.

several years in Folkestone, and is evidenced by the wills of the parishioners. In 1467 John Cooke left 5 marks for the purchase of a new silver thurible, with two silver spoons; and in 1469 we find evidence to shew that useful work for the comfort of the worshippers was in contemplation. This was nothing less than the erection of pews. In 1469 William Bachelor of Folkestone, after leaving bequests to the Vicar, and to every Light of which he was a brother in this church, goes on to say, "Also I leave to the work which is called 'le pewis' in the aforesaid church, when the parishioners shall cause that work to be done, the sum of 13s. 4d." The terms of this bequest shew that in 1469 pews were in contemplation here, and that their erection was to be the work of the parishioners generally. The light thus thrown upon the method of fitting this church for the accommodation of the people in the 15th century, is useful and interesting; no doubt other like bequests can be found. There are many specimens of 15th century pews still remaining in various parts of the kingdom. They are in shape similar to those which are now universally adopted in our churches, but they were often enriched with elaborate carving.

Five years later we hear of the commencement of further buildings, upon the north side of the church. In April 1474 John Hert senior after leaving two ram sheep to the fabric of the church, and bequests to the Vicar, the Sacristan, and two parish clerks, says, "Also I leave 40s. to a certain work called the North Isle in the same church, provided the said work be built upon the old wall there. Also I leave to a certain window in the same work 13s. 4d. provided it be made as large as one of the windows designed by John Baker." This reference to John Baker's windows, which were in the south chancel, gives us some ground for supposing that the window mentioned by John Hert would most probably be opposite to those in Baker's Chancel. This would shew that the aisle then about to be rebuilt, upon its old lines, was the north aisle of the *chancel*, which still remains.

Looking up at the north wall of this aisle we see, built into the wall high up, probably as corbels for the timbers of a roof, two stones which are carved each with an engrailed cross. Mr. R. C. Hussey, who has thoroughly examined this church, informs me that these are ancient gravestones from the churchyard, used up by the builders in the 15th century, and that similar stones may still be seen *in situ* in some Kentish churchyards.

The same testator, John Hert, who speaks of the rebuilding of the north aisle, likewise gave to the church 33s. 4d. for the purchase of a new chalice.

In 1465, Johanna Cheveler desired to be buried within this church near the image of St. Christopher. Probably there was an altar to that saint, at all events sundry bequests (from Jno. Reade, Thos. Newsole, John Cole, John Hert, Thos. Cooke, and others) prove that there was in this church a Light in honour of St. Christopher.

The Light of St. Mary of Pity was very popular in Folkestone, the bequests to it are numerous, and include one rather curious legacy from Johanna Byrkynden, who in 1465 left to this Light "one schor-net."

St. Eanswith, the other patroness of the church, was not forgotten. We find that Folkestone people named their daughters after her in the 15th century, and to the Light of St. Eanswith bequests were left by Matthew Waryn in 1458, by Alicia Jacob in 1464, by Wm. Jenkyn in 1473, and by Thos. Cooke in 1484.

Among the other Lights to which bequests were left we find those of St. Nicholas; Corpus Christi; St. George; St. John Baptist; St. Stephen; St. Michael; St. James; St. Anne; St. Peter; the High Cross, and the Herse Light. Altogether, we have mentioned 18 separate Lights, which were supported in this church during the 15th century.

When Archbishop Warham held his visitation, in 1511, among several complaints made by the churchwardens of Folkestone against executors who had neglected to fulfil various bequests, one was made against a monk of Dover, called Sir John Heklyng, for withholding 20s., bequeathed to the Jesus Mass of Folkestone Church. The Master of the Maison Dieu appeared for his monk, and was directed that John Heklyng must pay the 20s. before the Feast of the Assumption on pain of excommunication. Twenty-three years later, John Tong of Folkestone left six acres of land to certain feoffees for the use of the Mass of Jesus in this church. When the valuation of the possessions of Fraternities was taken in the reign of Edward VI.,* the certificates of colleges in Kent state that "dyvers parcels of land gyven by divers persons for the mayntenance of Jhesus Masse within the parish church of Folkestone, were of the yearly value of 87s. 8d." The Jesus Mass was that said at the High, or Jesus, Altar.

In the south aisle of the chancel there is a costly monument of the 17th century, in memory of members of the family of Herdson, who held the Lordship of the Manor of Folkestone. There is also a brass plate with an inscription commemorative of Henry Philpot, who was Mayor of this town, and who had by Judith his wife seven sons and two daughters. He died on the 15th of June 1603, aged 59. One

* 28, No. 177, in the Public Record Office.

of his sons was John Philipot the Herald. The will* of Henry Philipot reminds us of a curious use formerly made of the church porch. After bequeathing to his sons certain sums of money which they were to receive when they attained full age, the father adds this special direction, "Allso my meaninge is that the place of payment of the severall somes aforesaid unto Henry, John, and David shalbe in the porche of the parish church of Folkestone."

The brass in memory of Joane wife of Thomas Harvey, and mother of Dr. William Harvey, the world-famed discoverer of the circulation of the blood, who was born at Folkestone, and whose melancholy death by his own hand is narrated by Hasted, is too well known to need description. A new south aisle to the nave, and a large west window, have been erected here as a national memorial of this renowned native of Folkestone.

The inscription upon the tombstone of the Rev. Wm. Langhorne, Vicar of this parish (who died in 1772), was written by his brother, Dr. John Langhorne, the poet, and is worthy of perusal.

* All the wills quoted in this paper are preserved in the Diocesan Registry, within the Precincts, at Canterbury.

GOSSIP FROM THE MUNICIPAL RECORDS OF
FOLKESTONE.

BY CANON R. C. JENKINS.

Most of those whom I have the pleasure of addressing will probably imagine that Folkestone, presenting as it does so few objects having any claim to antiquity, is one of those fashionable watering places which have sprung up in our own day,—a sudden growth like Aladdin's famous palace, not however originating from the possession of the old lamp, but from that changing of the old lamp for the new which was so fatal in that early story. It is true that it did in the transfer of its harbour to the South Eastern Railway, and in its connection with the world by that great thread of iron, change its old lamp for a new one, while it has carried on the same wise exchange by creating a west-end on the Lees, which has supplanted the old fishing town, still so picturesquely nestled under its eastern cliffs. But that it had an old lamp, and that this lamp had a not uninteresting history, it shall be the object of these few lines of local gossip and tradition to establish. By the kindness of the Mayor, to whom we are so much indebted for aid and counsel, and every kind of co-operation in our present meeting, I have been permitted to examine the records and documents connected with the town, which are preserved with admirable arrangement, and under excellent supervision and care, in the chest of the Corporation, whose worthy and accomplished Town Clerk fulfils this labour of love in the most able and judicious manner. Accompanied by both, I had the pleasure of inspecting these muniments, and am happy to lay before you a few at least of the fruits of my inquiry.

The town of Folkestone, whose ecclesiastical organization preceded by so many centuries its municipal privileges, has had all the disadvantages of a younger son of an ancient family—having been merely a member of the Cinque Port of Dover, without any of those advantages of greater freedom which the younger branches of a family so often derive from their independence and enterprise. For it fell under the almost despotic government of a feudal dynasty, becoming so absolutely enslaved to the lords of the manor (or, as it was called, the Honour of Folkestone), as to become little more than a body incorporated to enforce his edicts, to imprison those who might fall under his dis-

pleasure, and to carry out all his behests without restraint, and even without protest. Up to the end of the fifteenth century we find the great Lord Clinton and Say addressing the Mayor and Jurates, and his faithful Commons of his town of Folkestone, as though they were but the lesser jewels of his feudal crown, and might even be dispensed with if they should give out any other light or colour than those which he prescribed them. Although the first Charter of incorporation goes back to the fifth of Edward II. (1313), constituting the "Mayor, Jurats, and Commonality" the municipal body of the town—while the second (granted by Edward III. in his first year, 1327) confirms and enlarges the original grant—we find no records of the Corporation of an earlier date than the reign of Henry VIII. (about 1530), from which time they are regularly kept in a series of portly volumes, containing the records of the assemblies of the municipality, the acts and recognizances of its courts of record, and various other documents, which in the earliest period are so intermixed as to render the winnowing of them a very difficult work. Gradually the twofold series become more clearly separated, and we are able to follow the history of the Corporation, and that of its ancient courts, with less interruption and confusion.

But while we were lamenting the loss of all earlier records, which would throw light on the history of the place, the Mayor fortunately discovered a few fragments of an ancient correspondence, in the last stage of dilapidation, which reflected a feeble though very suggestive ray upon the more distant past, hitherto so fatally obscured as scarcely to derive a single illustration, even from those grand side-lights of local history which the general records of our country (now so admirably restored and augmented) secure to us. We had lit upon a correspondence carried on in the year 1464, in the days of Edward IV., between Lord Clinton and Say on the one side, and the Duchess of York and the Archbishop of Canterbury (Cardinal Bourchier) on the other, with the then Mayor of Folkestone (who appears to have no posthumous life but in this correspondence, and whose name does not survive in it), and to this, which though imperfect and fragmentary, is of singular interest, I desire first to direct your attention. A few preliminary words will be enough to introduce you to this episode in the pre-Reformation history of Folkestone.

One Thomas Banys or Bains, a monk, who had been Prior of Folkestone, had, by dispensation or connivance of the ecclesiastical authorities, become secularized, and had entered upon the state of a parish priest. As such he had commended himself to

the Duchess of York (who, as a Neville, was likely to patronize men of Kent), and was appointed her chaplain. In the meantime, a brother-in-law of the great Lord Clynton and Saye, the feudal ruler of Folkestone, had been installed as Prior—a brother of the equally influential Lord Ferrers, who was high in the council of the King. But Thomas Banys, who perhaps had very soon had enough of the world, and longed for the quiet scene he had left, determined to return, and backed by the influence of the King, the King's Mother, and the Archbishop, claimed anew his priorate. Upon this, Lord Clynton, who feared not to withstand the highest authorities both in Church and State, addresses to his subjects at Folkestone a kind of imperial manifesto, which can only be fully appreciated in his own energetic words. In these it will be readily admitted that he acts up to his name, and proves that he can *say* his say, however he may have been unable to carry out his resolution, in act and deed, against kings and kings' mothers, and archbishops. At all events, the descendant of the great heiress, Idonea de Say, cannot be said, in the words of Horace, to have been "*pugnæ non sat idoneus*." Unfortunately we have not the replies of the Mayor to the furious epistles of their liege Lord, or to the gentler effusions of the King's Mother and the Archbishop. The distant power proved evidently more influential than the nearer one, and he would appear to have so welcomed and assisted the "*fals man*," as Lord Clynton terms him, as to have incurred the unmitigated wrath of that great potentate.

MAY & JUNE, 1464.—THIRD OF EDWARD IV.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DUCHESS OF YORK, THE ARCHBISHOP OF
CANTERBURY (BOURCHIER), AND LORD CLINTON AND SAY,

Addressed to the Mayor and Jurates of Folkestone.

20th of May, 1464.

John Lord Clynton and Say, to our trusty and welbeloved the mayor jurates and communes of oure towne of ffolkestone send greeting. And forsomuch as we understand the malicious disposicion, wille and intent of Dan Thomas Banys late pretended priour of oure Priory of ffolkestone aforesaid to distourbe our trusty and faithful brother Henry Ferrers of his possession title and interesse of and in the said priory and all that been apperteyning thereto late yeven to my said brother in your presence, We therefore wol and charge you and also hertily pray you that if the abovesaid Thomas Banys or any other for hym come to our said towne to make any such distourbanse or

challenge that ye and ev'ych of you with all your might resiste thaire malice and disposicion, and theym to arrest intreat and justifie after the lawe and custome of our said towne at such time as ye shall by our said brother his servants and ministers be . . . and moved (?) yeving in commandment to all our servants officers and menyall men to these (?) to be obedient assisting and attendant and that ye . . . as we shal be your good lord—Yeven under our seal of our armes the 20th day of May, the year of the reign of our Liege lord King Edward the IV. the third.

24th of May.

Right worshipfull sirs y pray yow as ye love my worship profit and welfare that for any letters sende to yow by the King or by my ladi of Yorke for Dan Thomas Banys ayenst the welfare of my brother fierrers that ye suffre not the said Banis in no wise to enter into the priorie of ffolkestone but hym utterlye resiste and defende in my title as my verrai right and patronage as full and hole as Y were there myself. And I uppon the peyne of all my landis and godis that save yow all harmless ayenst the king and my saide lady bi the help of my lord fierrers my lord Herbarde and other lordis of the kinges counsell that knoweth my right and title. And it shall not be longe to but that the King and my lady shall write the contrarie that is wretten for the saide Banis, for I have spoke with my lerned counsell of all this and thei sey me gif ye obey this writing that is brought to you from the king and my ladye ye shall breke for ever the libertie and franchis of the portis for ever, whiche were youre undoing and my shaam forever And that y wolde not for all my lande And therefore charge you that ye well understand and taketh heed of my writing for any talis or writing for your welfare and my worship and all myn hereafter. And over that y charge All my servants that thei be helping towards you to defende and resiste the saide Banis. And also y charge yow as ye will answere to me therefore that ye arreste the said Banis, and all them that come with him except the kings servants and my lady of Yorkes, And them sauffy kepe in prison un to tyme that thei answere to certaine contempts and trespasses doone to me and my lordship of ffolkestone ayenst the privilege and franchis and liberty of the portis, and not to deliver them withoute my special commandemente—Yeven at Westminster under my signe manual for youre suretie the 28th day of May.

Your hertly and faithfull lorde John
Lord Clynton and Say,
CLYNTON.

<p>And that my bailly there be attendaunt to this com'andement And also the deputie of my said bailly for any excuse.</p>	}	<p>(Endorsed—to the Maire Jurates and all my good Communes and ser- vants of my towne of folkestone.)</p>
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27th May, 1464.

The Kynges moder
Duchesse of yorke.

Trusty and welbeloved we grete you well. And where as we understande that it hath pleased my lord and son the Kyng and also our Cousin Tharchbisshop of Canterbury entendaunt the right of our welbeloved Chapellaine Thomas Banys to wryte for hym unto you and therefore to see hym receive (?) such lyuelode as he ought of right to have. We desire and pray you that according unto the tenure of the letters of our said lord and son and cousin aforesaid ye put you in devoyr to the performyng of the same and with the more diligence at our special contemplacion as we trust you. And that no person'e vexे unquiet or trouble hym as we may for his sake thanke you in time to come. Yeven under our signet at our place at Baynardys Castell in london the xxvij day of Maye.

The seal in red wax.

(Endorsed) To our trusty and welbeloved The
Mayre of folkeston' and to ever'ch of
theyme.

5th June, 3rd Edward IV.

Johannes Dominus de Clynton et Say, miles, Dominus de folkestone quae est membrum portus Dovorae in Com' Canciae et unus custodum pacis Dni N'ri regis in Com. Canciae conservandi, Majore villae de folkeston praedict et Baillivo.

Johannis villae praedictae necnon in hac parte suo sufficienti deputato vobis et cuilibet vestrum ex parte d'ni n'ri regis et ex parte magni Guardiane quinque portuum praecipimus et mandamus quod capiat si aliquis vestrum capiat dominum Thomam Banis monachum si . . . in ballivâ vestrâ et eum salvo custodiat si aliquis vestrum custodiat absque aliquâ traditione aut in manuario (?) Ad respondendum tam dicto d'no nostro regi quam praefato magno Guardiano de certis feloniis . . . transgressionibus rottiis et routis contra formam inde editis (?) et infra membrum praedictum factis. Et hoc nullatenus omittatis seu aliquis

vestrūm omittat sub pœnâ incumbente. Et qualiter hoc praeceptum nostrum in execucionem posuistis seu aliquis vestrum posuit, nobis se constari faciatis indilate. Datum sub sigillo nostro quinto die Junii anno regni regis Edwardi IV. tercio.

(Endorsed) To oure trusti and welbeloved The
Maire Jurats and Communes of the town of
ffolkeston' in the Countie of Kent.

T. Archbissopp of Canterbury (Cardinal Bourchier).

Written 6th of June.

Trusti and welbeloved we grete you well. And forasmuche as we understand by your letters late directed unto us that ye have been helping and assisting unto our right welbeloved dan (?) Thomas Banys prior of ffolkeston according to the kings honorabil letters and our writing sent unto you in that behalve, whereof we thanke you alle right heartly that ye have soo doon, desiring specially that ye woul continue the same unto him hereafter as all right and good conscience axeth. Acertaynynge you that the Lord Clynton as the caas requireth ought not to have to doo in the matter on any wise. Notwithstanding the said Lorde Clynton hath desired and promised faithfully unto us by mouth to doo and be demeanyd in the matter as we wul have hym. Wherefore we desire and wul that ye feer not to doo that right requireth in the matter and our truste is in you and like as your neighbor bringeth proof can more largely informe you and according to our conceipt in this partie to whom will ye yeve evidence in that behalve. God have you in keping. Written in our manor of Lamehithe the vi daie of June.

29th of June, 1464.

(have we mache of youre disposicion towards us
and our brother fferers with that monk) thinke not the contrarie
but as law willeth thou wilt right soon repent thi dedis for thei been
neither vertuous nor lawful, for thou settest my commandement at
nought and git thou shalt right wel thinke y am thi lorde and so will
be and that thou shalt right well know or els the law shal faile me we
sende a lettre late to the and the Jurates. As for my said brother and
for special favour that thou haddest to the saide monke thou kepest
the (?) lettre from them nor woldest suffre them to know thentent
thereof and therefore in all thy governance (?) and rewle as to this
matter hit is and shal be right wel understand, and suche charge as y
have yeven myn officers caas I charge the have not a doo therewith for

thogh thou v hit shall right well availe saf to thyne owne
hurt. Wreten at London in hast the xxix daie of June mccccxliij.

JOHN LORD CLYNTON DE SAY.

Also sirs y will and charge yow that ye aunswere the messages that bringeth the king here and my ladi of York here, that ye dare nat take uppon yow to meddle of these matters withouten the advice of me and of my counsell bi cause hit concerneth myne inheritaunce and also my worship and also the keping of the liberte and fraunchys of my towne of ffolkestone whereynne ye be dwellers, and with this aunswere y doute me not ye shal plesse the king and my lady and therefore uppon my perill douteth not of my lord of Canterbury nor of noone other for this matter. And y charge yow that this lettre be read openly afore the communes of my said town except the matter conteyned in this bill. (What follows, and is here referred to, is written on a separate piece of paper. Lord Clynton died in Sept., 1464.)

Also sirs I declare to yow all that the saide Banis is a fals Sodomyte
immorality a profligate person
and for open and proved Sodomittee stands accursed and may not be
assoyled of no Bisshop in England but of the pope and yet the saide
Banis by the law of the chirche most in his owne personne at Rome doo
his greet penaunce therefore, and els to be brent as a false Sysmatik
and an herytik to God, And also (?) holy church and all that eet and
drynk with hym be a cursed or help (?) and that in resonable hast
shall be declared afore yow, of recorde under sufficient auctoritie, selis
and witnesse, and therefore y charge yow to have not a doo with him
otherwise then to kepe hym in prison but the king and the lordis is
not informed hereof but thei shall be in haste for all the writing that
the said Banis can shewe for his absolucion of the saam ben of noon
effecte nor of auctoritie.

On the other side (*plus in tergo.*)

And sirs though the king's letter and my ladi of Yorke's lettres come to yow by a fals informacion of the saide Banis, yit hit is not the king's interest noor wil to hurt me nor my brother for soche a fals man.

The close of this history appears to be this: the "fals man" triumphed, but in the end he was discovered to be as false as Lord Clynton proclaimed him to be. In the archbishopric of Cardinal Morton, as late as 1491 he was charged with various excesses and dishonest appropriations of the goods of the Priory, and in 1493 was deprived. As this was nearly thirty years after the correspondence I

have laid before you, he must have lived to a good old age, and long survived his honour and integrity, regardless of the charge of the poet,

“Summum crede nefas vitam præferre pudori.”

It may be well imagined that the subordinate position of the “Mayor and Jurates and all my good communes and servants of my town of Folkestone,” to their lords paramount, would render the history of the corporation very much what the history of a people is under an absolute and crushing despotism. Lord Clynton’s diary (if he ever kept one) would perhaps convey much more intelligence regarding the history of the place than the records of the municipal body itself. Indeed the Assembly and recognizance books of the period of Henry VIII. are limited to the simplest matters of markets, fines, accounts of fees and payments in regard to the fisheries, then the chief source of the income of the town, and actions of a trifling character between litigants within its jurisdiction. The Corporation appears (unlike the principal Cinque Ports) to have had scarcely any real property at this time, and to have been as straitened in means as it was limited to the narrow area of Folkestone proper, so that it might have said with the poet—

“I, and such as I,
Spread little wings, and rather skip than fly—
Perched on the meagre produce of the land,
An ell or two of prospect we command,
But never peep beyond the thorny bound,
Or oaken fence, that hems the paddock round.”

The Elizabethan period opens, however, on a somewhat more extended view. The “Mayor and Jurates and good Communes” began to see that while Dover on the one side possessed a haven which formed the chief port of ingress and egress to the continent—a position which Sandwich had once held, and by the desertion of the sea had so irretrievably lost—and while Hythe on the other side was making the most vigorous efforts to create a new harbour on its eastern side, to replace its exhausted haven, something must be done to give it a chance of even holding its humbler place on the great southern seaboard. Accordingly, as Queen Elizabeth was making a progress into Kent, in 1573, they tried to prevail upon her to visit their ancient town, in the hope of securing the aid of the crown for their failing haven. The memory of the Queen’s passing by survives in a mythical story which represents her rhyming welcome by the mayor, and the very unqueenly rejoinder which it provoked—a story which the records of this period render not only most improbable but almost impossible.

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For the proceedings of the corporation are described throughout as being very regularly and sensibly carried on, and we do not find the mayor on any occasion to have forgotten the dignity of his office, or to have failed in expressing himself on public occasions with a becoming gravity and propriety. The Mayor who waited on the Queen was Robert Holiday—an appropriate name, as it is connected with one of the most memorable holidays in the annals of Folkestone. I find no direct mention of a petition, in the Assembly-book during this period, but I do find a significant allusion to it, after its occurrence, and while the Queen was staying at Canterbury; for the Mayor and two of the Jurates rode thither “to wait upon the Queen’s Majesty for an answer to the supplication that was put in to her here”—a journey which cost the corporation 1*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*—and the Mayor and Town Clerk (failing it would appear to carry their point at Canterbury) made a fresh expedition to Cobham, “to speak to our Lord Warden (Lord Cobham) about the ‘suit of the haven.’” It seems, therefore, that the visit of the Queen was not a neglected opportunity to the Corporation, though it was apparently a fruitless one. In 1569 we find that the “Queen’s Players” visited Folkestone, and received the liberal remuneration of 3*s.* 4*d.*—just half a solicitor’s fee—for their performance, while my Lord Worcester’s received half that sum, being sufficiently remunerated with one shilling and eightpence. The compliments and hospitalities of the corporation at this period stood in singular contrast with those which recent years have witnessed, and which are associated with the memories of the Pavilion and of this hall. Thus, a “dish of fish” was an occasional present to Mr. Lovelace, “our counsel,” and to other eminent persons whom the municipality delighted to honour. The Queen’s Commissioners were treated to “a pottle of wine,” procured from Goodman Brown, at a period when a meeting was held to consider “the scarcity and dearth of corn grain and vittels and other necessities for the sustentation of the body which is at this instant present time in this towne dere and of great prices.” It is to be hoped that either prices fell, or trade recovered, between 1573 and 1596, for in the latter year a cess is ordered “towards the setting forth of shipping in that great viage to Cales (?) in Spain under the conduct of the most valiant chieftain the Earl of Essex his honour, and the Lord High Admiral of England. The cess (it is added) was made by the special commandement of the Lords of Her Majesty’s most hon. Privy Council, and not to be drawn into a president for times to come to bind and charge the ports and members thereby.” Here we see an early glimpse of the fatal ship-money, and find how hard it is to escape

turning an error into a precedent, however carefully we may provide against such a contingency. What was a light matter under Elizabeth became a very formidable one in the days of Charles I. At this time the police and criminal jurisdiction of Folkestone partook of the rudeness and severity which marks the Tudor period throughout. In 1599, one "Stephen Smith and his family being lewd people and refraining from church," were "banished from the town, and sent back with a passport to Petham. If they return, they are to be whipped and sent back accordingly." A year or two before, Henry Ludgate, charged with felony, is tried before the Mayor and Jurates, with a jury of twelve. "Whereupon," continues our record, "the said Henry Ludgate being called to the bar, and being asked what he would say for himself, why he should not receive judgment to die, answered that he desired to have the benefit of the law, which was granted him. And the ordinary being by the Mayor demanded, *Instrumentum legit ut* (?) The ordinary answered, *legit*. And then he was brent in the brawne of the left hand, with a T, and so discharged, his fees being paid." The administration of law by the Mayor and Jurates seems, by this and other notices, to have been not a little curious and capricious, and their severity on their own officers is one of the most prominent features of it. The unfortunate Town Clerk was one of the most constant victims of their wrath. Endowed with the ample salary of four pounds a year, a tenth of the sum on which the poor clergyman was said by the poet to be "passing rich," he has his quarter's salary constantly sequestered for some trifling offence, and in 1616, Philip Vincent, the then Clerk, was, "for divers causes to them known," dismissed from his office by the Corporation. The Council of Ten at Venice, or the officers of the Inquisition at Goa, could hardly have been more autocratic or summary in the judgment of their unhappy victims. No wonder that in 1652 the Town Clerk betook himself to Hythe, where he lived at a sufficient distance from his persecutors. The Corporation, however, found that "whereas the Town Clerk of the town liveth at Hythe, and sometimes men have occasion for ponies, and other original expenses to arrest men, which upon the sudden they cannot have, which is very inconvenient, it is desired that Mr. Jenkins shall make those expenses which he hath promised to do accordingly." We may remark here, with pleasure, that ponies are now put to a much better use in Folkestone. To fall back for a moment on the Elizabethan age, we find some extracts of a suggestive character in the Assembly-books of that period. There is a mention of Elham fair, in 1597, whose scene is that deserted and somewhat melancholy square

adjoining the church, which some of you may see to-morrow. A Cinque Port, deserted by the sea, and its haven choked up with shingle, cannot present a more desolate aspect than a country town forsaken by its market people, with its market-place covered with straggling tufts of grass. And such is the town over which, as one of her great manors, the Infanta of Kent once reigned. In the following year Thomas Harvey, the father of the great discoverer of the circulation of the blood, who was then a Jurate, and in 1600 was elected Mayor, was among others appointed to collect the ship money, the estimates for which were so doubtful that its collection was put off till they could be clearly seen. At this time an insight is given us to the then neglected poor of Folkestone, in an inventory of the goods of William Wilson, deceased, in 1596, whose effects are thus given in a true auctioneering form :—

“The goods of William Wilson late deceased—a badde fetherbed—a badde fether pillow—3 sheetes—a badde coverlet—2 pewter dishes—1 old kettle—priced by Tho^s Kennett, fisherman, at 14s. 6d.”

Though money was scarce in these days, and the disbursements of the Corporation are almost always reckoned in shillings and pence, we find that when the Lord Grace of Canterbury preached here, in 1598, five pounds eleven shillings were spent—whether in eating and drinking, or in charitable objects, the record fails to say. In 1600, the Queen’s Players again visit Folkestone. Was Shakespeare among them? Did he gain his knowledge of the great cliff, that bears his name, during this or any previous visit? These are questions which our fancy may well revel in, even if our judgment is unable to decide them. At the same time the good Mr. Harvey was engaged in riding several times to Canterbury, to speak with Mr. Boys, the counsel for the town, to whom the municipality (which always gave its presents in kind) sent a dish of lobsters, value 6s. Presently the glorious reign of Elizabeth fades on our sight, and the failing light appears somewhat grotesquely in the pages of the Assembly-book, having this brief and touching mention :—

“Paid for beer when the late Queen (Elizabeth’s) funeral was solemnized, 2s.”

I must now, in order to give better effect to my very fragmentary materials, endeavour to put them into a kind of conventional setting, and ask you to accompany me to the middle of the following century (about the year 1650), and to accept my invitation to spend a long day with me in the Folkestone of that primitive period. I propose to bring together, into one day, in order to preserve the unities of my

drama, a number of scattered facts which are grouped around the year 1650, and a few subsequent years, in the annals of the town. The day I shall select will be the anniversary of the Annunciation, on which the Mayors have from time immemorial been elected. I must premise that the history of a town so quietly situated as this realizes the title which a recent popular memoir has assumed, "The Memorials of a Quiet Life." Folkestone had, indeed, at this time a peculiarly quiet life. The political and religious turmoils which raged in its mother-town of Dover had here only a faint and distant echo. Folkestone received its laws from Dover, from the invitation to the guestling banquets to the strangely contrasted prohibitions against eating flesh during Lent, all which the "Boder," as he is called, brought to the Corporation from the Castle. It appears during the Cromwellian period to have retained its loyalty, for though the Recognizance Books made mention of the Lord Protector from stern necessity, the Assembly-books mention only the actual year during this period, and I find in these no allusion to his usurpation. Only two Jurates and one or two commoners were displaced in 1660, as "eminently active against his Majesty, or of dangerous principles," on the order being issued for "replacing in the magistracy such as were loyal to his Majesty during the late differences in this nation." And these were removed only for "going away and evading," and the other for "openly refusing to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy." Among the traces of the Civil War in the Assembly-books I find the following notices:—in 1639, I find a letter addressed to the Corporation for the "repressing and punishing the rebellious and traitorous assemblie in Lambeth and Southwark, and for the apprehension of John Orchar, George Seares, William Seltram, and other rebellious persons." It was not till 1641 that Lambeth Palace was actually attacked, at the instigation of Lilbourne, by the London Apprentices, so that some preliminary tumults seem here referred to. In 1640, a letter comes for the apprehending of certain mutinous of the County of Dorset, who, amongst other outrages, did cruelly murder Lieutenant Mohun, of Faringdon, in the County of Berks. The same year introduces us to a general muster and view of arms, which foreshadows the coming strife, while two proclamations for the payment of ship-money, which was in arrear, give ominous warning of the terrible events which were ripening. Amid all these troubles, the great beverage of Kent was not neglected, and fines were exacted for "uttering and selling of beere in stone jugges or cruses, and small pots, unsealed contrary to the law." Perhaps it was the Mayor's duty to see that what with us is still called

the "Lowance," should not be shortened by the numerous victuallers who were flourishing in the town, whose houses were reckoned in 1730 at nearly thirty in number. And now that we have tided over the period of the Civil War itself, and fallen under the parliamentary rule, and that of the "Keeper of the Liberties of England," as he is called at this period, I will renew my invitation to my hearers to spend the long day in Folkestone, which these preliminary remarks have, from a chronological necessity, delayed. I assume the Annunciation Day, in 1650, to be a bright cheerful morning, inviting us to go out to see the night-watch relieved and the day-watch set on. They meet at what is called the place of "Randeovowe," in the town, where, at the sound of the drum, the inhabitants assemble, and receive an account of their various watches, which have been carried on along the coasts and in the town. They appear to have hunted in pairs, and to have kept on their watch for two hours, being relieved at these intervals by other townsmen. I may note that 1650 was the last year of their service, for in 1651 it is announced that the "slight watch, used in this town, shall be forthwith laid down and discontinued, until there be found further cause for taking it up again." This marks the close of the Civil War, and the settlement of the new government. Doubtless the return of these watchmen to their homes must have made their last "Randeovowe" a very pleasant one, and has probably led to the designation of the street which goes by that name. We pass, now, to the haven in the eastern extremity of the town, in order to watch the boats and crews as they are starting for their fishing expeditions to the south and eastern coasts, extending from Yarmouth to Scarborough. Every head of this little fleet appears to have been furnished with pecuniary aid by the Corporation, to start him and his "companie" on their journey. First come the Yarmouth fishermen, preparing for the summer season; then those for Scarborough; then the more venturesome, who are bound to foreign ports, Havre and the North Sea; then, though last not least, the home-fleet, which takes to the hook and the net in less distant waters. The contributions to these are called, in the Assembly-books, "Hook-fare" and "Shot-fare"—the nets being shot out into the sea in order to this harvest.

From the harbour we will proceed to the churchyard, or rather the churchyard-cross, now turned into a modern sun-dial—then probably retaining its ancient Christian form. A great concourse is gathering round it, and presently the procession of the Mayor, and the Jurates and freemen are summoned by the "brazen horne" (which you see before you) and which appears to me to have its name inscribed upon

it, in honest confession that it has no claim to represent a more costly metal. The procession forms itself around the cross, somewhat impeded (as we may imagine) by the tombstones already gathering round it, the melancholy records of mayors and jurates who had heard the "brazen horne" in other days. Several sturdy men bring up the chest of the Corporation, for which they receive the munificent gift of fourpence. The common chest is opened, and the records therein (from which I am quoting) are then openly shewed, and the customs of the town distinctly read. Hereupon the commons and freemen depart unto the church to proceed to the election of the Mayor. The office was certainly not a lucrative one, the salary being apparently about £3 10s. But the honour was great; for I find that the plainest commoner is immediately mentioned as an esquire. But let us pass on amid the joyful sounds of bell-ringing, and a happy concourse of all the commons—"my good communes and servants," as Lord Clynton termed them—to the Guildhall, then a very plain edifice, very little resembling the costly building in which we are assembled. Here the more serious business begins, and the office of the Mayor is proved to need all the meekness of Moses, with much of the wisdom of Solomon. First, a knotty question arises regarding the payment of the members of the Corporation, who each receive sixpence for their attendance and trouble in electing the Mayor. This is given them to spend upon meat and drink, in one of the numerous victualling houses of the town; but some, in thrifty mood, determine to fast, and take home the sixpence to their wives and families. It was therefore "put to the question whether for the future a freeman, who shall be at the election of Mayor, and doth his service there, shall have his usual allowance of sixpence absolutely, though he do not go to dinner at some of the inns or victualling places of the town, and spend it the same day (unless it be upon the Lord's day), and, in case it be the Lord's day, then to be spent the next day. And by the majority of the voices in the Assembly it was voted in the negative." The victuallers, therefore, carried the day, and the forfeited sixpences contributed, no doubt, to increase their profits. But now a much more serious case presents itself. John Medgett is called upon to take the oath of a Jurate, and openly refuses to do so. The Assembly inflict a fine of £5 upon him. He positively refuses to pay, and, adding insult to this great outrage, addresses the Mayor and Council,—“Godfathers, I thank ye,” and further said, “Before I come in to be a Jurate of this town you shall first put my head in the stocks,” adding these words, as a special compliment to Mr. Mayor, “If you cannot use me well, pray use me as well as you can.”

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Then, with great *naïveté*, he continued, "If you have set down all that I have spoken, I think I shall not be allowed to be a fitting man." Whereupon, Mr. Mayor, telling him of his trifling and jeering, the said John Medgett further proceeded, saying, "Over shoes, over boots." What was to be done with a man who proved himself so very hard to gain, and yet so much too good to lose? At first the Assembly was extremely irate, and proposed to imprison him in the town-hall, in the custody of the Sergeant, but as this is cancelled with the pen, it may be supposed that some more prudent members had warned them of the very doubtful legality of the proposal. Finally, it is decided that the fine shall be levied out of his goods and chattels. Hereupon, a sudden work of conversion ensues. John Medgett returns to a better mind—he takes the oath—the fine is remitted, and the history ends by the Assembly ordering that "all former passages concerning this business shall be forgotten and buried in oblivion," which they most characteristically accomplish, by inserting the entire narrative in all its passages in their public records. Does any one desire to know the future of the recalcitrant Jurate? His proverb, "Over shoes, over boots," was true to the last; for after serving faithfully as a Jurate, he went in for the mayoralty, and, as we should translate it, his "in for a penny, in for a pound" was verified. Is it not written in these very chronicles that he became "John Medgett, Esq^r, Mayor of Folkestone."

The defence of the town next claims their attention. Three pieces of ordnance are got from Dover Castle, "for the safeguard and defence of the town in this great time of need." Then the matter of the haven again comes up. It was actually choked with shingle, and needs the nerve and sinew of all Folkestone to clear it out. It is ordered accordingly (I am rather postdating this order, which was given some years before, though probably renewed afterwards), that "towards cleaning and expulsi^{ng} of the beach from the haven or harbour, from henceforth upon the call or beat of the drum, or any sufficient warning, all and every householder within the said town and liberty, either by themselves, or by some other fit and able person, shall repair to the said harbour, furnished with shovels or other fitting and meet tools or instruments, for the cleaning, scouring, and expulsi^{ng} of the said beach out of the said haven, and to bestow their best endeavours, labours, and pains to that end, and to abide and continue their said labour, as the Mayor or his deputy shall conceive to be fitting and meet." In default, every one is to pay a forfeit of sixpence. Imagine fashionable Folkestone turning out with spades and shovels on such a work as this! The harbour would certainly have presented a singular

spectacle, whether the householders or their deputies undertook this work of "expulsing" the offending beach. Nor was this inanimate foe all that Folkestone had to legislate against. Contrary to what are termed the "ancient decrees of the town," hogs and swine, without any overlookers or owners, are permitted "to go up and down the streets, and forasmuch as the Mayor and Jurates do hold it to be an abuse if hogs and swine go about the town without some owner, or his assigns, to follow them," they attach a penalty of fourpence to every offending hog—a penny to go to the crier, and threepence to the town.

But now it is time to accompany the Mayor and his officials to the market-place, where he has certain duties to perform, in conjunction with the town Sergeant. Here an exciting scene occurs. The town Sergeant, one Thomas Spicer, had (as our record tells us) "carried himself, both to the Mayor and Jurates, very saucily, impudently, and coarsely, and had been often told by them that he must not keep his place if he mended not his manners." Mindless of this, the misguided man beards the Mayor in the market-place, who (as he was a very meek man) at first mildly and gently told him of his disorderly carriage, willing him to amend his manners both for his own good and for the credit of the town. Mistaken kindness. He now carries himself as bad as formerly, or worse. A vehement altercation ensues. Spicer becomes (as we read) "more violent and virulent than before. Whereupon the Mayor, seeing himself slighted, and the magistrates of the said town so much by their servant disgraced and undervalued, dismisses him from his office; on which the said Spicer, in the said market, in a clamorous manner, affirmed that he cared not, and that he would and should come into his said place again." It is needless to add that he did not, and that we find no further notices of Sergeants rebelling against the Mayor, or fined for swearing, as was the case with this reprehensible official. By this time our day is nearly drawing to an end, and after a turn upon the Lees, then a wild common, with no lodgings to be had, except on the cold ground, and, indeed, lodging-house keeping at this time (probably from the fear of the plague) was a very losing game, and, without the consent of the Mayor, could not be entered upon at all, we will end our long day, in old Folkestone, by returning to the Rendezvous, and seeing the night-watch set on its arduous duties at the sound of the town-drum, retiring to rest in the full persuasion that the three pieces of ordnance from Dover Castle, and the "slight watch," as it was called in the day when "it was laid down and discontinued," may well protect us in so

MUNICIPAL RECORDS OF FOLKESTONE. lxxxv

well-ordered a town, and among so well-disposed a people as Folkestone and the Folkestoners of that or any later day.

But a day of much greater danger than that which brought these pieces of ordnance from Dover dawned upon the town, within the memory, probably, of many whom I am addressing—the year of the threatened invasion from France, the traditions of which in this neighbourhood are still most vivid, and will hardly be effaced from the minds of the generations to come. We are still told by the more aged among us, of the plans for blocking up the roads with felled timber, and many other last resources of energetic and never-despairing patriotism. But we have among the papers of the town-chest a more definite record of this season of peril, in the form of returns from every ward into which the borough was divided, of all males of sufficient age to bring anything into the field, and of every weapon they possessed, from a spade or a shovel to a sword or a gun—for rifles in that primitive age were out of the question. I remember, when I first came to Lyminge, I found a sermon of my predecessor, preached at the moment when the invasion was supposed to be imminent, beginning with the gloomy vaticination that perhaps before the next Sunday dawned upon us we might cease to be an independent nation, and of course drawing a moral from our great emergency which was scarcely more salutary than it would be now, in our day of imagined security, and amid the perils of luxury and prosperity. Possibly the spades and the shovels, upon which the worthy Mayor of an earlier day relied for “expulsing the beach from the haven,” would have been quite as effective as the miscellaneous weapons, named in the returns, would have been for the “expulsing” of the foreign invader.

MEMOIR OF JOHN PHILIPOT, THE HERALD.

BY W. A. SCOTT ROBERTSON.

PHILIPOT was born at Folkestone in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but we cannot discover the exact year of his birth. The baptismal registers of the parish do not assist us, for the earliest now in existence commences with the year 1635. His father, Henry Philpot, possessed considerable property in Folkestone, of which town he had been Mayor. He was lessee of the rectorial tithes, and was buried in the parish church in 1603. From his will, dated in 1602, we learn that his son John was then a boy at school; he was probably born between 1587 and 1592. His mother, Judith Philpot, was a daughter and coheir of David Leigh, servant to the Archbishop of Canterbury. She and the executors of Henry Philpot's will were directed to keep the lad at school, and to pay for his education out of the annual proceeds of eighteen acres of land in Romney Marsh, which the testator had purchased from Robert Gaunt. When his education was completed, he was to be apprenticed to an honest man of such trade as the executors thought most fit.* Upon attaining his majority, he was to receive a sum of money equivalent to five years' profits of the said eighteen acres of marsh land. So long as his mother Judith lived, the sum of £10 per annum was to be paid to him, but upon her decease the houses and lands in Folkestone which had been bequeathed to her were to pass to her son, John Philpot. To his eldest brother, Thomas,† was left a house in which he lived, and leases of the rectorial tithes and parsonages of Coldred‡ and Folkestone. The will mentions two other brothers of John Philpot, named David and Henry, and one sister, Elizabeth.

We may here remark upon the signature adopted by our herald. His father's name was Philpot, but for some reason which he has not left upon record, John Philpot insisted upon inserting an "i" between

* In the license for his marriage, dated 24 Dec. 1612, he is styled citizen and woollen draper of London.

† This Thomas Philpot is (like his father) described as of Shepherdswoold as well as of Folkestone. He was a captain, and married Elizabeth daughter and sole heir of Thomas Long, of Allhallows in Canterbury; by whom he had an only daughter and heir, Judith, who married Gabriel Marsh, captain of one of the King's ships, and had issue living in 1634.

‡ Coldred adjoins Shepherdswoold or Sibertswoold, and the Vicarages are consolidated.

the "l" and "p," thus turning the name into Philipot. Perhaps he purposely revived an old form of the name, which occurs repeatedly in the municipal records of Hythe during the 15th century, as "Philipot." This peculiarity of signature is useful as distinguishing him from many other John Philpots, who lived at the same period. Especially useful has it been to me, in proving that he was not that John Philipot who was a barrister of Gray's Inn, and Mayor of Faversham, in 1616. As Lord Zouch, the Warden of the Cinque Ports, was an active friend of both, it is probable that these two Johns were nearly related. The earliest work of the herald, that I have been able to trace, is a MS. pedigree of the descendants of Sir John Philipot, Lord Mayor of London in 1378. His son is therein called "Lord of Philipot Lane, in the right of his ancestors," and his representative in the year 1615, when the pedigree was drawn out, was Sir John Philipot of Thruxton, seventh in descent from the Lord Mayor. Our hero is believed to have traced his own descent from this civic dignitary.

At the end of the year 1612, John Philipot was married to Susan, only daughter and heir of William Glover, one of the gentlemen ushers daily waiters in the court of James I. Her mother was daughter of Henry Harlackenden, and her father's brother was Robert Glover, the genealogist, who was Somerset Herald. She survived her husband, and lies buried, together with her eldest daughter Susan, in the chancel of Eltham Church.

The date of Philipot's first appointment, as Blanch Lion Pursuivant *Extraordinary*, cannot be ascertained, but upon the 13th November, 1618, he was appointed Rouge Dragon,* one of the four *actual* pursuivants. From a list of the salaries of such officers, extant in Queen Elizabeth's Annual Expense Book,† we find that in the year 1584 Rouge Dragon's salary was £10 per annum. This was probably the fixed value of the office when Philipot held it. Later, in the year 1700, the salary had risen to £20, but at all times the principal income of the pursuivants and heralds must have been derived from fees.

By this office he was brought into close connection with William Camden, the antiquary and historian, for whom he entertained profound respect and esteem. After Camden's death, some of the manuscripts which he had left unpublished were edited by Philipot, as "Remains concerning Britain."

In 1619 he made a "Visitation of Kent," and upon the title-page

* Grant Book, p. 250. Jas. I. State Paper Office.

† Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, p. 62.

of the MS. he styles himself "Rouge Dragon, Deputy and Assistant to W^m Camden, Clarenceux King of Arms." This 'Visitation of Kent' has never been published. Dr. Howard has printed a large portion of it (with copious notes and additions) in 'Archæologia Cantiana,' and we hope that he will eventually complete his valuable edition of the MS.

During that year, 1619, Queen Anne, the consort of James I., was buried in Westminster Abbey. At the funeral ceremony, which took place in Henry VII.'s chapel, Philipot was in attendance, officiating as Rouge Dragon Pursuivant.*

Two years later, in June, 1621, he assisted at the very remarkable ceremony of the degradation from knighthood of Sir Francis Michell,† an old Justice. Sir Francis had but very recently been knighted. The cause of degradation was his grievous exactions from public innkeepers and sellers of beer. For these exactions the House of Commons caused Sir Francis Michell to be sent to the Tower, through the city of London, with great disgrace, at the end of January, 1621. On the 5th of May he was brought to trial, and sentenced to be degraded from knighthood; but the sentence was to be without prejudice to his wife and children. He was likewise fined £1,000, and to be confined in Finsbury Prison during the King's pleasure. Upon the day of his degradation he was brought by the Sheriffs of London to Westminster Hall about three o'clock in the afternoon. There sat the Commissioners for the office of Earl Marshal, and before them Philipot read the sentence of Parliament against Sir Francis Michell. Then commenced the formal ceremony of degradation. The knight's spurs were hacked off, and being broken in pieces by servants of the Earl Marshal, were thrown away; the silver sword was taken from his side, broken over the unfortunate knight's head, and likewise thrown away. Finally, he was pronounced to be no longer a knight, but a knave. Thus ended this most singular and, fortunately, unusual ceremony, and Francis Michell, no longer a knight, was led away to his cell in Finsbury Prison.

In the year 1622 a remarkable action was brought against Philipot‡ in the Court of Common Pleas, by Ralph Brooke, York Herald. Brooke sued Rouge Dragon for his share of the fees given to the heralds and pursuivants, on two great occasions of State ceremonial. One was the First Tilt or Tournament of the Prince of Wales, James I.'s eldest son, who soon afterwards died, during the lifetime of his father. Of

* Nichols, Progresses, Jas. I., iii. 539.

† Nichols, Prog., Jas. I., iii. 666-7.

‡ State Papers, Dom., Jas. I., vol. cxxx., No. 129.

this first tilt we have no particulars, but we know that Prince Henry was passionately fond of these entertainments, and that during the last years of his life they increased in number greatly. The other State ceremonial, for which York Herald claimed a share of the fees, was the funeral of the Queen Consort, of which we have already spoken.

In 1622 the Visitation of Hampshire, and in the following year, 1623, the Visitations of Berkshire and Gloucestershire were completed by Philipot as Deputy of Camden, Clarenceux King of Arms. In the last two named he was assisted by Henry Chitting, Chester Herald. A copy of the visitation of Berks is preserved in the British Museum, in Additional MSS., No. 1532.

It would seem that our Folkestone worthy was by no means satisfied with heraldic work, and the duties of his office as Rouge Dragon. His brother Thomas, who resided at Folkestone, and was mayor of the town, had written to Lord Zouch, Warden of the Five Ports, saying that the Bailiff of Sandwich, Mr. Mills, was willing to surrender that office to John Philipot.* It seemed, however, that the reversion of this post had already been promised to one Edward Kelk. The Mayor of Folkestone, Thomas Philpot, suggested that Kelk might be bought out of his reversionary right, and he wrote to Lord Zouch, begging his lordship to use his influence in obtaining permission for Kelk to accept a sum of money in lieu of the reversion. The Mayor's first letter upon the subject is preserved in the State Paper Office, and is dated 12th July, 1621. No progress, however, seems to have been made in the matter until two years later, when Lord Zouch wrote to Sir Edward Conway,† requesting his furtherance in procuring for John Philipot the office of Bailiff of Sandwich. It then appeared that there was another competitor for the office, one Windebank. The Philpot family, however, having persuaded Mills, the old bailiff, to resign, and having bought out Kelk's reversionary interest in the office, found means of persuading Windebank to retire; and on the 10th of July, 1623, the King appointed our herald, John Philipot, to be Bailiff of Sandwich. From the number of applicants for the office, and from the great efforts made by the Philpot family, through Lord Zouch, to obtain it for our hero, we may suppose that the office was lucrative. Six days after Philipot's appointment, a disappointed applicant, named Lord, went to Secretary Conway with a letter from Sir John Naunton, recommending him for the reversion of the office.‡ He would seem to have obtained nothing for his pains, as Philipot obtained the reversion of the office for

* Dom. State Papers, Jas. I., cxxii., 17.

† Dom. State Papers, Jas. I., cxlvii., 33.

‡ Dom. State Papers, Jas. I., cxlviii., 112.

one Gabriel Marsh, who was probably the husband of his niece Judith. This grant is dated July 17, 1628.

In the following year, 1624, Philipot was appointed Somerset Herald, upon the resignation of Robert Treswell, whom he probably bought out. The docquet of his appointment is dated June 23rd, 1624. He thereby vacated the minor office of Rouge Dragon, in which he was succeeded by Thomas Thompson. From the list of Queen Elizabeth's Annual Expenses, we learn that in 1584 the office of Somerset Herald was worth only £13. 6s. 8d. per annum. The fees, however, would be many and heavy.

Little more than a year after his appointment, one of these heavy fees accrued to Philipot. James I. died at his palace of Theobalds, in Hertfordshire, on the 27th of March, 1625. On that day week, April 3rd, four Officers of Arms, one of whom was our herald, rode to Theobalds. After dinner the body of the late King was brought into the Presence-chamber, and there, under a pall of black velvet and sheet of holland, it rested two hours, attended by the four officers of arms, and by the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber. Three warnings were then sounded by trumpeters, and upon the third warning Philipot and the heralds put on their coats of arms, and reverently attended upon the late King's body, as it was borne down to the first court. There it was laid upon a carriage specially prepared for it, covered with black velvet, and drawn by six horses in black velvet trappings and feathers. Then the cavalcade set out upon its journey to London. Before the body rode Philipot and his fellow heralds, together with his father-in-law Glover, the gentleman usher in waiting, preceded by the King's servants. Beside the funeral car ran the footmen, just as they would have done about the King's carriage had he been alive. After the funeral car followed the lords and others that were at Theobalds, who had coaches. In every town and village, Philipot and his companions took off their hats and went bareheaded. At Kingsland the other officers of arms fell in, and at Wood's Close the Royal guards, with one hundred and twenty coaches containing the peers, joined the procession. It was reinforced at Smithfield by the addition of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London. Passing through Holborn and Chancery Lane the cavalcade proceeded to Denmark House, which was reached at eight o'clock in the evening. To guide the procession through the darkness no less than 3,600 torches were distributed; the guards, bareheaded and on horseback, carried torches around the funeral car, and footmen of all the noblemen bore torches beside their masters' coaches. Thus the first day's ceremonial ended.

For four weeks the body of James I. lay in state at Denmark House. On the evening of the 30th of April it was removed to the Privy Chamber, Philipot and his fellow heralds waiting in their coats of arms. On Saturday morning the funeral took place; the officers of arms attended it until the time of proceeding to Westminster. So great was the multitude of people (8,000 or 9,000) that although the first mourners set out from Somerset House about ten o'clock in the morning, the last did not arrive at Westminster Hall until four in the afternoon.

In the procession John Philipot had a place of honour near the body. He was followed by the great banner of England, borne by the Earls of Nottingham and Anglesea, and Viscount Andover, behind whom were the four principal heralds bearing, one the spurs of the late King, another his gauntlets, a third his helmet and crest, the fourth his targe. After them came Norroy King-of-arms with the King's sword, Clarenceux with his coat of arms, and the Lord Chamberlain with his own staff of office. Around the coffin of the King twelve bannerols were borne by knights and gentlemen, one of whom, Sir Oliver Cromwell, bore a name which soon became notorious. Garter King-of-arms preceded the young King, who followed as chief mourner.

When they arrived at Westminster Abbey, Philipot with the other officers of arms attended Charles I. to the communion table, where he made an offering in the name of the late King his father, after which he returned to his chair. Again he rose, and a second time, attended by the officers of arms and Philipot, approached the holy table, where he made an offering for himself, and there remained to receive the hatchments and armour of his royal father. These were presented by various earls. Probably this, and the Coronation of Charles I., were the grandest ceremonies at which Philipot ever had the honour of officiating. A record in the State Paper Office shews the allowance of black cloth made to each of the officials for mourning at King James's funeral. Philipot's portion was nine yards for himself, and six yards for two men.

During the same year, 1625, we find notices of our hero as Bailiff of Sandwich. Among the State Papers there is a warrant,* dated July 17, for the payment to him of £250 for the repair of the gaol at Sandwich, called Whitrodd Gaol. There is likewise a petition of his against the London Watermen, who had brought two boats full of children down the Thames to Tilbury Hope, where a ketch stayed to take them

* Coll. Sign. Manual, Chas. I., i. 45.

to Flanders. These children were being sent away to be educated in Roman Catholic schools or colleges; hence the complaint. Philipot's mention of Tilbury Hope, and his knowledge of this occurrence, arose probably from his holding another office under the crown, which would seem to us quite incompatible with that of Somerset Herald, or that of Bailiff of Sandwich. This was the position of lieutenant, or chief gunner, in the Fort of Tilbury, or of Gravesend, with the fee of one shilling a day. A letter of Philipot's, dated 1632, Dec. 1, is still extant in the State Paper Office, in which he begs Sir Edward Nicholas not to permit him to be displaced from this office. He therein states that one Capt. Lorde threatened to urge the Lords Commissioners to remove him.

In 1627, Philipot published a complete list of all the constables of Dover Castle, and wardens of the Cinque Ports. This he dedicated to the Lord Warden of the day, George Duke of Buckingham. In the letter of dedication he speaks of himself as a Ports man by birth, and of the renewal of his connection with the Ports by his office as Bailiff of Sandwich.

During the following year, 1628, we obtain a glimpse of our hero in quite another character. On the 30th of January John Jacob of Faversham complains to Sir Ed. Nicholas, Secretary of State, that "In the port of Faversham John Philpot, a herald, keeps an Admiralty Court, whereby he dispossesses the Duke (the Lord Warden) of the wrecked goods which the fishermen bring in." The officers of Customs locked up goods seized for the Duke by Jacob as Serjeant of the Admiralty of the Cinque Ports.

Here we find our Herald, our Bailiff of Sandwich, our Lieutenant of the Fort at Gravesend, acting as Judge of an obnoxious Admiralty Court at Faversham, but we have not yet exhausted his offices, or his versatility. In 1630 and 1631, we find letters and warrants addressed by and to him as Steward of the Royal manors of Gillingham and Grain. In 1635, Nov. 18, we read of his sitting with Mr. Thomas Godfrey, of Sellinge, as a court to decide the case of Serles March, gentleman porter of Deal Castle, who had been grievously insulted on Christmas Eve by one Joshua Coppyng, of Canterbury. This very important matter proved too hard for these gentlemen to arrange, and the case of insulted honour was referred to other hands.

In 1633, Philipot made his first official voyage "across the seas." His mission was to knight a certain Wm. Bosvile. Some reminiscences of this, or of a subsequent visit to France, still exist at the end of Philipot's MS. Church Notes, which were mainly made in Kent. They are

preserved in Harleian MSS., No. 3917. During the same year (1633) Philipot's son Thomas was entered at Clare College, Cambridge, as a Fellow Commoner. This was the son who, ultimately, after his father's death, published the 'Villare Cantianum' in 1659 with his own name on the title-page as author, thus robbing John Philipot of his due.* The son courted the Muses, and published several poems.

During 1633 and 1634, Philipot, in conjunction with George Owen, York Herald, as Deputies of St. George, Clarenceux, made a Visitation of Sussex (Harleian MSS., 1194 and 1406), and in conjunction with William Ryley, who was Blue Mantle Pursuivant, he completed the Visitations of Bucks and Oxfordshire in the latter year. (Harleian MSS., 1193 and 1480.)

One of the pleasantest and most memorable events of Philipot's life took place in the following year, 1635. King Charles I. in that year conferred the Order of the Garter upon Prince Charles Lodowick, Count Palatine of the Principality of the Rhine, and Duke of Bavaria. The Prince was at that time serving with the army at Bockstel; some herald was therefore required to travel thither, and invest him with the insignia of the Order. Philipot was selected for this pleasant and honourable mission, which he vastly enjoyed, as he takes care to inform us. In the first edition of Camden's 'Remains concerning Britain,' Philipot, who prepared the MS. for press, inserted a letter of dedication to this Prince Palatine Charles Ludovic in which he says:—"The greatest happiness that hath, or can, befall me was my employment for the presentation of the most noble Order of the Garter to your Highness in the army at Bockstel." For his fee and expenses the English Government paid Philipot the sum of £100. What he received from the Prince Palatine will never be known. It is a singular coincidence that the same State Paper which records the payment of this £100 to Philipot on the 17th of July, 1635,† likewise records the payment to Dr. Wm. Harvey, another native of Folkstone, of a fee or annuity of £25.

In 1636, our Folkstone Herald published 'The Catalogue of the Chancellors of England, the Lord Keepers of the Great Seal, and the

* Upon the flyleaf of one of the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum, I find two memoranda made and signed by Philipot: "1633 Pretium hujus libri ex archivis in Thesauro Scaccarii Westmonasterii extracti vj^{li}. Jo. Philipott, Somersett."

"The makinge the 2 kallenders and the bynding the Bookes xliij^s. J. P. S." The manuscript is a Calendar of Fines passed in the reign of Henry III. for the county of Kent, and was no doubt used by him in compiling his 'Villare Cantianum.'

† Dom. State Papers, Chas. I., vol. ccxciv. No. 5.

Lord Treasurers of England, with a collection of divers that have been Masters of the Rolls.' In this work he owns himself greatly indebted to the labours of his wife's uncle Robert Glover, one of his predecessors in the office of Somerset Herald, and likewise to the MS. of Francis Thinne, Lancaster Herald. He thus shews that his son, who robbed him of the credit of his own great work, did not inherit from him the desire to strut in borrowed plumes without acknowledgment. He dedicated this work to the Earl of Arundel and Surrey.

Among the Additional MSS. in the British Museum (6118, page 405), there is a list of Sheriffs of Lincolnshire from the first year of Henry II. to the twenty-first of Charles I. This list was compiled by John Philipot about 1636, and is one of his many unpublished lists and collections. He must have been greatly occupied with literary work at this period of his life, for it was about this time that he edited Camden's Remains, which have been already mentioned.

In 1639 we hear, not directly but at second hand, of an allegation made against Philipot of improper proceedings, in the matter of a grant of arms made to some person. But as it is in a News Letter of the period from Edward Rossingham to Viscount Conway, we will fain hope that the whole statement is a mistake, especially as the News Letter bears date the first of April.*

In 1641 (16 Charles I.) we find that a John Philipot was sub-collector of the subsidy in the Upper Half Hundred of Stowting, wherein he was himself assessed to pay £1. 8s.† This may have been our Herald, or it may not.

From Rymer's *Fœdera* (xx. 543) we learn that in 1642 John Philipot, Bailiff of Sandwich, obtained the insertion of his son's name together with his own in a grant of the office of bailiff for their joint lives.

About that time he, being a staunch Royalist, followed the King to Oxford. He was soon afterwards captured by the Parliamentary forces, and sent to London. He does not, however, seem to have suffered long imprisonment.

In 1645 he died in London, upon the 25th of November, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Benet, Paul's Wharf. The register of his burial still exists, and from a copy of it kindly sent to me by the Rector of St. Benet's, I find that it states nothing but his name, spelt Fillpot (with an "F") and the date of his interment.

Among the MSS. left by Philipot, and subsequently published,

* Dom. State Papers, Chas. I., vol. ccccxvii. No. 3.

† Lay Subsidy, 16 Car. I., in Public Record Office.

was 'A perfect Collection or Catalogue of all (2323) Knights Bachelours made by King James since his coming to the Crown of England until his decease ; faithfully extracted out of the records by John Philipot, Esq., Somerset Herald, a devout servant of the Royal line.' This was published in 1660, by Humphrey Moseley. Mr. G. E. Cokayne, once Rouge Dragon, but now Lancaster Herald, informs me that Philipot entered his pedigree in the 'Visitation of London, 1634,' and that an account of him was inserted in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for December, 1778, at page 590. He had a second son John, and a second daughter Mary, of whom nothing is known. My thanks are due to Mr. Cokayne, for very kindly revising the proof of this short memoir of his predecessor in the office of Rouge Dragon.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE EARLIER CLAIMS TO THE
DISCOVERY OF THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.

BY CANON R. C. JENKINS.

When great discoveries come into the hands of men of science and progress, they are used as the means of looking forward to some more distant truths, as a kind of vantage-ground from which unknown wonders may be discovered. "The light which we have gained" (writes Milton) "was given us not to be ever staring upon, but by it to discover onward things more remote from our knowledge." But it is altogether otherwise with antiquaries. The lights which we gain are used by us (consistently with our professed object) to look back upon the past, and see whether scintillations of it may not be traced into the dim vista of ages; whether "coming events," in the words of the poet, did not "cast their shadows before," and every great discovery have a prophetic anticipation in some obscure and sybilline form. This has been eminently verified in the great discovery of the circulation of the blood by our illustrious Harvey. Notwithstanding the clamour and vehemence of the opposition raised against the new theory, especially in Italy, the scene of his early studies (where the preliminary discovery of the valves of the veins, by his master Fabricius ab Aquapendente, had directed his observations to the use and functions of the heart in connection with this important fact), numberless claims were advanced to the anticipation of the truth of the circulation of the blood, beginning with Plato and the Scholiasts on Euripides and Plutarch, and ending with the learned but unfortunate Servetus in the 16th century. The great vagueness, however, of these earliest statements, renders it extremely doubtful whether they do more than approach the idea of the circulation of the blood; while the profound ignorance which then prevailed in regard to the relations between the principal organs of the human body, and the manner in which they contribute to the formation and passage of the blood throughout the system, would lead to the conclusion that they are rather poetical than practical anticipations of the coming truth.

The famous passage of Plato runs thus: "The heart is the centre of the bloodvessels, the spring of the blood, whence it flows rapidly

round. Blood is the *pabulum* of the flesh in order to the nutriment of which the body is intersected with canals, like those of gardens, to convey the blood like water from a fountain to the remote parts." This, doubtless, furnished the text to those early Eastern fathers who anticipated the work of Paley and others in a later day, and endeavoured to demonstrate the being and attributes of the Deity from the wonderful structure of man, His greatest work. Thus Theodoret, in his sermons on "Providence," amplifies the words of Plato, and St. Gregory of Nyssa, the brother of St. Basil the Great, in his remarkable treatise, "*De Hominis Opificio*," so illustrates it, and even advances beyond it, as to lead us to give him a kind of "*proxime accessit*" to the grand truth which it was left for a later age really to disclose and to establish. As far as I am able to understand the thirtieth chapter of this very interesting and early work on "Natural Theology," the writer having stated that the heart is the fountain and principle of vital heat, and even of life itself, makes the liver the originating source of the blood, suggesting such a circulation between these two great organs, by means of veins and arteries, as in some degree to foreshadow the then distant truth. The colour of the blood he derives from the heat generated by the heart, and conveyed to it in its passage from the liver, from which it comes merely in the form of a colourless stream; comparing this action to the mountain snows which swell the stream, and fill even its earliest veins and sources. The singular feature of all these earlier descriptions and illustrations is, that the action of the lungs and their part in this great economy were wholly unrecognized, and even unknown, the great *trias* of the heart, the brain, and the liver being regarded as the pillars of our human life. A much nearer approach appears to me to have been made by Aquinas, about the year 1250, to the doctrine of the circulation of the blood, in his short treatise, "*De Motu Cordis*," which was published among his *Opuscula*, at Douai.

"The motion of the heart," he writes, "is the principle of all motion in animated life . . . and in order that the heart might be the beginning and end of all the motions which are in the living being, it had a certain motion, not circular, but *like* a circular motion, composed of a double pulsation (*tractu et pulsu*)* . . . This motion is also continuous while animal life lasts, except the interposition of a short pause between the two pulsations, the only point in which it fails of a circular motion. . . . And these two motions, which seem to be contrary, are, as it were, the parts of a motion composed of both, and though

* i. e. Dilatation and contraction, in technical language, the "diastole" and "systole."

failing to present the simplicity of a circular motion, it imitates it in so far as it is *from* the same *into* the same, and thus it is not inconvenient (or unsuitable) that it should tend towards divers parts, since a circular motion sometimes has that character." (*Opusc. Duaci*, 1609, page 968-9.) It would appear that Aquinas, ignorant of the structure of the body internally, and only able to gather a little knowledge from a comparison of the human frame with that of animals generally, was led to derive from the phenomena of inspiration and expiration in connection with the pulsation of the heart and its two distinct motions, the idea of a circulating motion within, and thus seems to have made a slight approach, however distant and conjectural, to the great theory of Harvey. It has often been alleged that a still higher vantage-ground was gained by that profound physician and unhappy victim of religious persecution, Michael Servetus, and that his remarkable and rare work, called the *Restitutio Christianismi*, contains the germ of the theory of Harvey. I have sought in vain for any proof that this is really the case, the only point in which the question is at all approached, being that in which the human nature of our Lord is defined and illustrated—a passage occurring almost in the middle of the treatise. He asserts, indeed, that in the birth of human being "the valves of the heart, or the membranes at the orifices of the vessels of the heart, are opened," and that then, by the wonderful "skill" of the Creator, "a divine soul is breathed into man, the opening of the heart takes place, and the immission into it of the vital blood." And, in his comparison of the human body to a plant, he seems to have an idea of a circulation of the vital fluid through veins and arteries. But in his adherence to the notion that the liver is the centre and fountain of life, he appears to be behind Aquinas and the earlier writers, and to have simply followed Hippocrates and Galen, whose theories were so entirely dissipated by the great discovery of Harvey. I fail, indeed, to see that he had advanced beyond St. Gregory of Nyssa, who wrote in 380.* If I understand his words aright, even the great Dr. Bentley, in his Boyle Lecture, called "A Confutation of Atheism, from the Structure and Origin of Human Bodies," delivered in 1694, did not admit the great discovery of his century. For he illustrates the Divine wisdom by the fact of "the artificial position of many myriads of valves, all so

* Zanchius, the Italian reformer (1516-1590), in his work *de Hominis creatione* (l. ii., c. i.), made a much nearer approach to the true theory. He begins a long and interesting passage describing the functions of the heart, by affirming that it is firmly bound to the rest of the body by veins, arteries, and nerves, "partim ut vita *ab ipso* in reliqua membra communicando *diffundatur*; partim ut *in ipsum* alioium vicissim officia et beneficia *referri* queant."

situate as to give a free passage to the blood, and other humours, in their due channels and courses, *but not to permit them to regurgitate and disturb the great circulation and economy of life*" (page 15). In which words he seems to halt between two opinions, and to deny that very circulation of which he speaks. Probably, he feared equally the Scylla of the old doctrine and the Charybdis of the new. In any case, we may well arrive at the conclusion that the great Harvey—the child of Folkestone by birth—the adopted child of the whole world, which he made the heir of his grand discovery, stands forth as the true and only *Claimant*—and that we might as well hunt through Australia for the real Tichborne, as explore the dark places of antiquity to find the real predecessor of Harvey. But we should do great injustice to the grandeur of his character if we were to rest here on the mere threshold (as it were) of his discovery. The highest attribute of Harvey's nature was the retirement, the reticence, the almost secrecy with which he nourished his great idea. From 1616, the year in which he introduced it into his lectures, until 1628, in which he presented the great truth, he had discovered, to the scientific world—how many anxious misgivings, how many conflicts, and fightings, and fears he must have encountered! As it is said of our Lord Himself, that He hid Himself from the multitude, and yet could not be hid, inasmuch as His very work betrayed His presence; so it might be said of every one of those to whom the truth of God has been revealed—their very silence is eloquent—"*tacendo maxime docuit.*" It was noted of Harvey, from the first, that he never treated his great discovery controversially. He never entered into the arena of scientific warfare (and medical scientific warfare, like theological, is ever wont to be carried on ruthlessly, "to the bitter end,") but bequeathed his grand discovery to posterity, enshrined in the elegant Latin of his immortal treatise. O! what a strife of tongues did that wonderful publication originate! The great critics of Leipzig, in the *Acta Eruditorum*, of 1686, said well:—"The fortune of sudden and unexpected things (as Seneca as observed) is rarely constant—and this, the warfare of the learned, upon the anatomical discoveries of the present age more than sufficiently proves. For, to the present moment, some are superstitious enough to hold that any one who opposes himself to the ancients is guilty of a hideous crime, and would rather err with Bartholomæus Eustachius, in his blind following of Galen, than dare to think with any new master. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at, that the golden discovery of the circulation of the blood, made in our own age, contrary to all earlier opinions, by William Harvey, has been subject to the same fate—and

is set down by some of the slaves of Galen as a frivolous and silly falsehood." But the old proverb, "*Plus rutilat veritas ventilata*," had here one of its fullest illustrations. Truth has triumphed, and shines forth in all its lustre, and the minister of a truth which has, more than any other, ministered to the life of mankind, has been honoured throughout the world, and is at last about to receive that honour which, though it ought to have been his earliest, cannot in any case be his last—honour from his own countrymen and his own townsmen. This latest honour is now about to be rendered to him, and we may well invite, and even entreat, all who have gathered round us in this place, to help us to make the memorial of this great man a worthy tribute, as far as it can be, to one who has long passed away from the earthly conflict, and never had in view any earthly crown—who might have exclaimed (like the prophet), to an ungrateful world, "I have laboured in vain, I have spent my strength for nought and in vain, yet surely my judgment is with the Lord, and my work with my God." (Isa. xlix. 4.)

REMARKS ON THE EARLY CHRISTIAN BASILICAS, IN
CONNECTION WITH THE RECENT DISCOVERIES AT
LYMINGE.

BY CANON R. C. JENKINS, RECTOR OF LYMINGE.

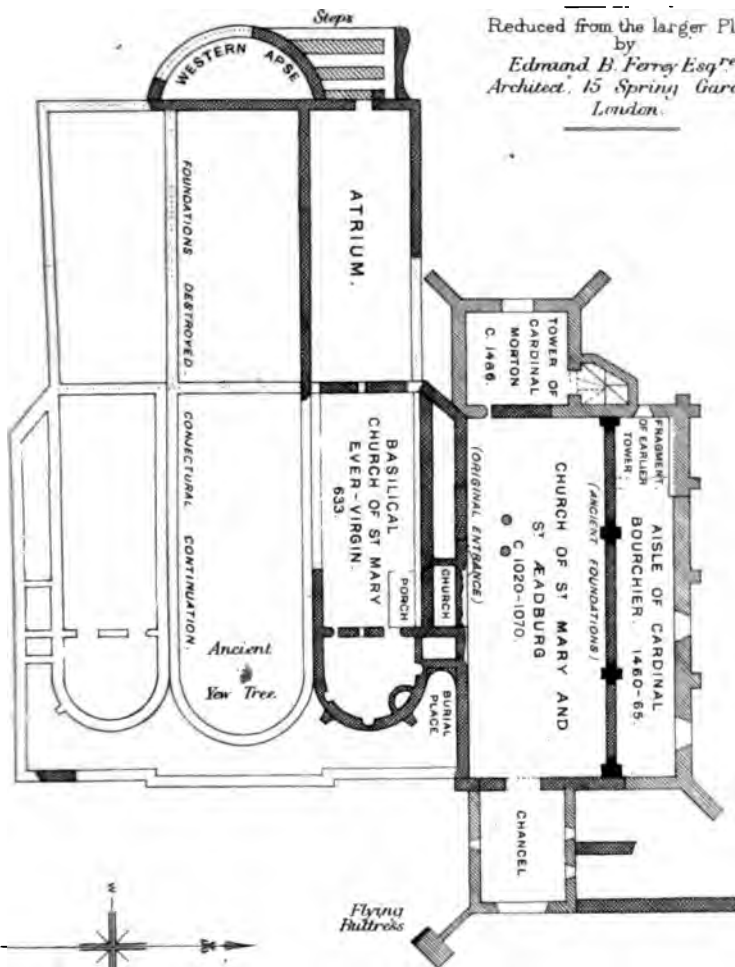
THE ancient Basilica, or Imperial Residence, in which were included the courts of Judicature and the halls of Audience, were so manifestly and singularly adapted for the purposes of Christian worship, that we cannot wonder at the fact that they were dedicated to this new object by the Christian Emperors, and that the churches founded by them were built upon this simple plan. The transfer of the temples of heathenism to Christians, which had sometimes taken place during the temporary triumphs of their religion, must ever have tended to corrupt the new faith and to present contrasts and incongruities to its earlier professors. From this latter source may be derived that multiplication of altars and chapels which is admitted by the Dottore Antonio dell' Oghna, in his memoir drawn up for the Bishop of Montepulciano and presented to the assembly of Bishops at Florence in 1787, to have been derived from the altars and chapels dedicated to the *Dii contubernales* in the Heathen Temples. In the Petrine Basilica of Ravenna these altars reached at last the extraordinary number of three hundred and the abuse was resisted, but in vain, by repeated councils and Pontiffs. The simpler form of the Basilica was best fitted to restrain these excesses, for it consisted merely of an oblong building, having at the end opposite the portico a semi-circular apse for the tribune, and was divided by two rows of columns into three naves, giving little scope for multiplied altars or unnecessary ornamentation. The fifth century, however, exhibits the basilica as developing so high an adornment of architecture, sculpture, and painting, and so great a variation of ground-plan and accession of subordinate buildings, that we cannot be surprised at its subsequent development by means of transepts and apsidal chapels into the stately form and proportions of the cathedral of Western Europe. If I might venture to hazard a conjecture on the origin of the cruciform church of a later age, I should say that it was suggested by the addition of those side chapels and oratories which formed so marked a feature in the more sumptuous basilical churches, such as the of St. Felix at Nola, of which St. Paulinus has left us so

elaborate and valuable a description. The first great change which the secular basilica received in its conversion into a Christian church was the threefold apse,* which soon developed itself into a still more elaborate system. The single apse was then multiplied so as to make the recesses to equal, or even exceed, the number of the aisles of which they formed the elevated extremity. This triple end, or trichorum, contained a separate altar in every apse, the relics of martyrs being deposited, in the words of St. Paulinus, *intra absidem trichora sub altaria*. Elsewhere he speaks of a central apse "*cum duabus dextrâ lavâque conchulis*," a *concha* being a smaller apse; a *conchula* often an apse within an apse. Pope Hadrian (according to Anastasius Bibliothecarius) "made three apses in the Church of St. Mary in Cosmedin," and we read in the same chronicler that Leo III. made a magnificent central apse in a church in Rome, having two other apses, one on the right side and one on the left. Sometimes in remarkable cases these apses or "conchs" were multiplied. At Milan, the Church of St. Thecla had eight, while the Palace of Justinian at Constantinople boasted of a "heptaconch Triclinium," famous for the abortive conference held in it between the Catholics and the Acephali under that great emperor. On the sides of these apses, and along the aisles of the church, the *cubacula*, or resting-places of the saints, were ordinarily erected. "The *cubacula*, four in number," writes St. Paulinus, "inserted in the long sides or aisles of the basilica supply a place for those who wish to pray or meditate, and for the memorials of the religious who rest there in eternal peace." In a recess such as this, at the side of the north aisle of the ancient Basilica of Lyminge, the body of St. Æthelburga is said to have rested. The word is literally that of the charter of King Cuthred, "*ubi pausat corpus B. Eadburgæ*." And in this northern apse the remains of the arched tomb from which her relics were taken, by Archbishop Lanfranc for the endowment of his new Priory of St. Gregory in Canterbury, may still be clearly seen. The site of the nave of the church, of which the ancient yew-tree appears to me to mark the centre, cannot fail to be detected by the careful observer. The destruction of the walls of this and of the north aisle, both in the churchyard and in the field, was unhappily so complete as to leave little hope, of a successful search, to the explorer of a later day. The work of destruction of the south wall of the church, and of the intermediate one, was only interrupted by the approach to recent interments, which it was thought imprudent to

* Dr. Plumpton has shewn that the chancel of St. Martin's-le-Grand at Dover had a threefold apse. ('Archæologia Cantiana,' vol. iv., plate 5, page 26.)

GROUND PLAN
OF THE ANCIENT FOUNDATIONS
AND OF THE PRESENT CHURCH
of
LYMINGE.

Reduced from the larger Plan
by
Edmund B. Ferrey Esq^r
*Architect, 15 Spring Gardens,
London.*



Ancient portion of Churchyard Wall

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80

disturb; the coffin of a Mrs. Crux presenting what might be called a real *crux* to these modern Vandals, while an accident to a labourer, who broke his leg in attempting to break up the far less brittle foundation, and the honest confession that they had "got stones enow," led to a cessation of the work of Vandalism.

The apse at the Western extremity of the Lyminge basilica, derives some illustration from a basilica built by St. Namatius in Auvergne in the seventh century, of which St. Gregory of Tours writes that "it had a round apse in the front, with wings on either side elegantly constructed," *in ante absidem rotundam habens ab utroque latere ascellas eleganti constructas opere.* (l. ii. c. 16.) The greater part of this, at Lyminge, was destroyed with the vast walls extending from it, and a layer of concrete still adhering to the rock-chalk is the only clue to their form and direction. The fragments which remain enable us, however, to complete the ground-plan which the traditions of the oldest inhabitants verify, and indicate the design and proportions of what must have been one of the largest, as well as one of the most historic, of the early Christian churches of England—the foundation of one who had been present at the consecration of the Cathedral of Canterbury, and had herself founded that wooden church of York which was the predecessor of the great northern minster. Yet much as we must deplore the loss of the "former house," enriched with so many sacred traditions, we cannot but look upon the present venerable building and its long history with the feelings with which St. Paulinus looked from the earlier basilica of Nola to the structure which succeeded it, and exclaim with him—

"Tectorum dissidet ætas
Concordat species—veterum manus atque recentum
Convenit—in facie simili decor unus utrumque
Ornat opus—coëunt olim fundata novellis."

MEDIÆVAL FOLKESTONE.

FOLKESTONE gives its name to one of the Hundreds of Kent, and was the site of a nunnery (said to have been the first in England), founded in the seventh century by Eadbald, King of Kent, the father of St. Eanswith, its first Abbess. These facts prove that the town was in earlier times a place of some importance, but very little is known respecting its history, prior to the Middle Ages.

It is evident that the name, spelt Folcstane in the earlier records, was given by the Saxons,* and that it was derived from the natural peculiarities of the place, its stone quarries having always played a conspicuous part in its history. They are mentioned in two extents (or valuations) of the manor of "Folcstane" which were made in the reign of Henry III. In the first of these, dated 1263, we read that "there are there certain quarries worth per annum† 20s." The second gives us further information; it is dated 1271, and says "the quarry‡ in which mill-stones and handmill-stones are dug" is worth 20s. per annum. Such peaceful and useful implements as mill-stones were, however, by no means the only produce of these quarries. When Edward III., and his son the Black Prince, were prosecuting their conquests in France, some of the implements of war were obtained from Folkestone. On Jan. the 9th, 1356,§ the King ordered the Warden of the Cinque Ports to send over to Calais|| those stones for warlike engines which had been prepared at Folkestone. The accounts of Merton College, Oxford, record the fact that "six great stones, to lay under the granary of Elham Rectory, were obtained from Folkestone," in 1330. Their carriage thence to Elham cost 6s. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as we shall presently see, no less than 100 labourers were employed in these quarries excavating and hewing stone for Dover Haven; and during

* Compare the words "folcland" and "folcmote." The derivation, "Fulke's Town," suggested in Murray's Handbook for Kent, is clearly inadmissible. Fulke is a Norman name; and the last syllable of the Saxon town's name was always spelt "stane" not "tun" nor "ton."

† 'Archæologia Cantiana,' iii., 257.

‡ *Ibid.*, vi., 241.

§ Rymer's 'Fœdera,' iii., part i., p. 315.

|| Calais had been captured by Edward III. in 1347 after a year's siege. The French endeavoured to regain it about this time, 1356.

the Commonwealth large quantities of Folkestone stone went to Dunkirk, for the harbour there. The uppermost, of the four subdivisions of the Lower Green Sand, crops out at Copt Point, and furnished the stone which was quarried here during the middle ages. It is very inferior to the well-known Kentish ragstone,* which lies lower down in the same series.

Of Folkestone during the eleventh and twelfth centuries we know very little more than the names of its possessors, whose descent has been clearly traced by Mr. Thomas Stapleton, F.S.A., in a paper read at Canterbury in 1844 before the British Archaeological Association. Upon the death of William de Archis, or Arques, the Norman Lord of Folkestone, his widow, Beatrix, entered upon his smaller and subordinate manor and house at Newington as her dower, and the bulk of his property was divided between his two daughters. Matilda, who was the wife of William de Tancarville, inherited his estates in Normandy, which came from Gozelin, Vicomte de Arques. Emma, the other daughter, wife of another Norman named Nigel de Moneville, inherited the Folkestone estate. Her husband, de Moneville, died leaving but one child, Matilda, who married Rualinus de Averanches. He was Sheriff of Kent in 1131, and died before 1147.†

Emma de Moneville, on the death of her husband, married the Comte de Guisnes soon after A.D. 1100, and brought to him the manor of Newington, upon which some of her descendants, Comtes de Guisnes, are said to have resided. Newington Church she gave to the Abbess and Convent of Guisnes, in Artois. Thus Newington Manor, and Newington Church, became alienated from the Honor or Barony of Folkestone, the one for a time, the other for ever.

De Moneville's daughter, Matilda, inherited the diminished Lordship of Folkestone and brought it in dower to her husband, Rualinus de Averanches, whose son William is said to have founded the church upon its present site about 1138. Mr. Stapleton says, that in the year 1191 William's son, or grandson, Simon de Abrincis, or Averanches, Baron of Folkestone, claiming to be rightful heir to the whole of the English estates of William de Arques, gave 100 marks to have trial at law for the purpose of obtaining certain lands in Kent of which he had been dispossessed by Baldwin Comte de Guisnes. Within ten years from that time the case was decided by "Wager of battle" in favour of the equal division of the Manor of Newington between the two

* Henry VI., by his will, directs "all the walls of Eton College of the outer court, and of the walls of the precinct about the gardens" to be made of the "hard stone of Kent."

† Planché's 'Corner of Kent,' p. 261. Dugdale's 'Mon. Ang.' i. 680.

claimants. ('Arch. Cant.,' ii., 267.) Newington was included in the extent of Folkestone Manor made in 1263.

We do not hear much of Folkestone until the time of King John. Then it obtained the right of holding a market every Thursday. This right, first granted to Jeffrey Fitz Peter in 1205, was renewed to William de Averanches, son of Simon, in 1215. In the same year, says Mr. Planché, Simon's widow Cecilia sold one of her manors to raise money for the ransom of her son William, who had been taken prisoner by the king's forces.* During the following year the intestine strife between King John and his Barons came to a crisis, and Folkestone was for a short time the King's headquarters. He had hired from the Low Countries a large number of mercenaries, to swell his army. When these foreign soldiers were sailing to Dover, which was occupied by the King's party, a storm shattered their fleet and many of the men were lost. A considerable number, however, reached our shores, and as Dover would be crowded with the army and its appurtenances, King John came to Folkestone. Here he took up his abode with his court, on three occasions, during the month of May, 1216, remaining altogether about twelve days. Then occurred an event which happily is without parallel in the annals of our country. A French Prince, Louis the Dauphin, at the invitation of the English Barons, landed at Stonar in Thanet on the 21st of May with an army that had filled 680 ships. He then proceeded to Sandwich and Rochester, and made a series of successful attacks upon all such towns in Kent as were occupied by the King's friends, so that, as Matthew Paris says, he took all Kent, save Dover, which he vigorously besieged.

Upon the approach of the French Prince, King John withdrew rapidly to Winchester, leaving Folkestone and Dover to their fate. After his departure the Lord of Folkestone, William de Averanches, is said to have been guilty of great excesses. The Register of St. Radegund's Abbey (quoted by Hasted, viii. 150) states that he spoiled Hawkinge Church, while the Dauphin was in England, that he and his followers plundered the bodies of the dead, and that he deprived Hawkinge Church of all the tithes and oblations due by his tenants. He caused them to give their oblations four times a-year in his Hall, at Folkestone, before they went to the Priory there. It is a remarkable coincidence, that about three hundred years afterwards, we find the representatives of Hawkinge Church complaining, at Archbishop Warham's visitation, in 1511, that "the Prior of Folkestone withdraweth certain householders

* 'A Corner of Kent,' p. 262.

from the parish of Hawkyng by which the said church is likely to decay."^{*} The Prior, however, denied being responsible for any such withdrawal.

The above-mentioned Hall of William de Averanches was probably the house at which King John stayed with his court when at Folkestone. We have no description of it as it then appeared, nor can we say for certain that it was the "castle," within the precincts of which the church formerly stood, and the site of which is marked by the spot still called the Bail. We may suppose, however, that it was so, and it certainly was the same building which, fifty years later, was described in the valuation then made of the Manor of Folkestone. This William de Averanches, like many of the Lords of Folkestone, had no son. He was succeeded in the Lordship by his sister Matilda, who married Hamo de Crevecœur, and their only children were daughters. When Hamo died, in 1263, a valuation of the manor was made, in which the Lord's Hall is described as "a capital messuage, sufficiently well built, and enclosed with a stone wall."† Within the walled precinct there were, a garden, a court yard in which was herbage, and a dovecote. The large park, about a league and a half in circuit, extended nearly to Sandgate, and was surrounded by a hedge or fence. This fence the tenants of eighteen knights' fees, held of the manor, were bound to keep in repair; doing, cutting, and carrying, the fencing for 360 perches every four years.

The park contained so many deer, and other wild creatures for the chase, that if they had been destroyed the portion allotted to them would have afforded pasture for 100 cattle. There were also three fishponds in the park, the value of which was reckoned at 13s. 4d. per annum; but they were so large, that had they been fully stocked they would have been worth 40s. a-year, which was as much as the annual value of twenty acres of mowing meadow. Nor was the park deficient in good timber. No less than fifty acres of it were covered with large oaks and great white-thorns. Underwood covered other ten acres, upon which it was allowed to grow for five years together, but so well was it regulated that two acres could be cut every year, and the underwood so cut was worth 4s. an acre. Twenty-two acres were devoted to mowing meadow; and the pannage or pig pasture under the trees of the park was worth 50s. per annum.

The demesne lands of the Lord of Folkestone comprised 825 acres of arable, pasture and meadow land; of which 710 acres were in Folkestone and 115 in Newington. The woodlands were also

* 'Warham's' Register, fol. 50. † 'Archæologia Cantiana,' iii., 257.

extensive at Herstling, Reynden, and Newington. Reynden wood comprised 150 acres, and its timber was worth £300. There were likewise rabbit and other warrens worth 20s. a-year. Perhaps the most curious portion of the description is that of two fields, called Bromfeld and Gorst, which comprised forty-one acres, whereon broom and furze were grown. They were so managed as to be worth as much as pasture land, or 12d. per acre per annum. The Valuation* says, "be it known that in those forty-one acres broom and furze grow, and may be cut always at the end of seven years, and afterwards they may be ploughed and sown for two years, and the crop of each acre of broom and furze may be sold for 7s."

There are some remarkable touches yet to be added to this outline sketch of Folkestone six hundred years ago. It had three "very poor" water-mills and there was one windmill (at Terlingham) on the manor lands; hens were then valued at 1½d. each, and a fat capon at 2d.; among the annual assised rents paid to the Lord of the Manor were 376½ hens. Hens' eggs were worth from 3d. to 3½d. the hundred, and eight hundred were yearly received as rent by the Lord. Lambs were valued at 8d. each, and the Lord received 42 of them as rent every year. Pepper, however, of which he received in rent 2½ lbs. yearly (1 from Folkestone and 1½ from Newington) was worth 1s.† a pound in 1271; that is to say, 1 lb. of pepper then cost as much as a lamb and a half, or eight hens, or 342 eggs; in 1263 it cost only 8d. a lb. Among the other assised rents of the manor were 2 lbs. of cumin seed worth 2d. a lb. in 1271, but only worth 1½d. in 1263; 21 seams of oats, counting 16 bushels to a seam, worth 3s. 4d. a seam in 1271, but only 2s. in 1263; and two seams of fine white salt worth 2s. a seam in 1271, but only 1s. 8d. in 1263.

The Romescot, or annual payment for Peter's pence, upon the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, amounted to 32s. 10d., or 394 pence; of which 17s. 6d. was due from the Alcham limb of the Manor, while only 15s. 4d. was payable from the town and the Middle-hundred of Folkestone.

In the valuations of the Manor it is specially stated that the Advowson of the church is in the gift of the Lord of Folkestone and is worth, one year with the other, 60 marks per annum, *i.e.*, £40. Likewise, "the Priory of Folkestone, which is a cell of the Abbey of Lulley, is of the foundation of the Lord of Folkestone, and he has the custody of the same Priory as often as it may be vacant by the

* 'Archæologia Cantiana,' vol. iii., p. 259.

† The Goldsmiths' Company, for their Feasts, paid for Pepper in 1517, 1s. 2d. per lb.; in 1518, 1s. 10d.; in 1527, 1s. 6d.

death of any Prior." Five courts were held by the Lord of the Manor. One for the Hundred, the fees and perquisites of which were 40s. a-year; one for Folkestone, with fees of 5s. per annum; one for Alcham with fees amounting to 13s. 4d.; one for Newington and the Marsh, with annual fees of 30s.; and one for Achangre in Cheriton, of which the fees were worth but 2s. per annum; these particulars are from the valuation* made in 1263.

There was one fee or custom which was very seldom demanded by the Lord of Folkestone; it was a contribution or "aid" of £21. 14s. 9d., from all tenants in socage, towards making his eldest son a knight. Often however must the parallel custom have been enforced, which required those tenants to pay the same aid upon the marriage of the lord's eldest daughter. These customs we learn from the valuation† made in 1271, when the husbands of Agnes and Alianore de Crevecœur, two of the daughters and co-heirs of Matilda de Averanches, were joint owners of the manor of Folkestone with its appurtenances, Newington, Walton, Terlingham, Achangre, and Alcham. Their husbands were Sir John de Sandwich and Sir Bertram de Crioll.

At the end of the 13th century, in the 28th year of Edward I. (1299-1300), we find in the King's Wardrobe Accounts an entry of the payment of £6. 1s. 6d. to Simon Adam, Master of a Folkestone "coga," or cock-boat, for himself and twenty-four companions, for eighteen days' service with the fleet. The king had then no ships of his own, and those employed for national purposes were supplied by the Cinque Ports. In this particular year Dover had furnished seven ships for the Royal Service; Sandwich 3 (St. Spirit, La Sauvege, and St. Thomas); Hythe 3 (St. Cross, La Blithe, and Waynepayn); Romney 2 (La Ryche and La Godelyve); Faversham 1 (The Nicholas); and Folkestone 1 coga. The Admiral of this Cinque Port Fleet was Gervase Alard, who received 2s. a-day. The Captains of the Dover and Sandwich ships were paid 1s. a-day; shipmasters 6d.; the chaplain of the fleet 6d.; and the seamen 3d. a-day.‡

Philipot states that in 1338 (11 Ed. III.) Folkestone was bound to furnish four of the six men who formed the night watch for the coast at Sandgate ('Villare Cantianum,' p. 4).

During the 15th century, in 1450, we find the Bailiff (Ballivus) of Folkestone, John Browne,§ joining in Jack Cade's rebellion, and surviving to be pardoned. He seems to have acted alone, no other

* 'Archæologia Cantiana,' iii., 263.

† *Ibid.*, vi., 242.

‡ 'Liber Quotidianus Contrarotulatoris Garderobæ,' printed by the Society of Antiquaries, London.

§ 'Archæologia Cantiana,' vii., 237.

Folkestone man being mentioned; among the rebels there were one Dover man and two gentlemen of Sandwich, but Jack Cade was joined by very few of the inhabitants of that part of Kent in which Folkestone stands.

Vineyards seem to have been cultivated at Folkestone. In the grant of tithes, made by William de Averanches to the Priory, he especially names the tithe of Vines or Vineyards (*vinearum*). In 1472 John Cowper, by his will, bequeathed to his wife an acre and a half of land "*in le Wyneyerd*" at Folkestone. It is rather interesting to trace the signs of vineyard cultivation in Kent. We find the name (as used at Folkestone) "the Vineyard" still clinging to certain spots, at Leeds Castle and at Tong; Domesday Book mentions the Leeds Vineyard, and also another at Chart Sutton or Certh. Accounts of St. Augustine's Abbey shew that, in the time of Edward III., that Abbey possessed vineyards* at Nordhome, in St. Martin's parish at Canterbury, and also at Chister. Mr. Godfrey Faussett has, in volume vi. of our 'Archæologia,' pp. 327-329, called attention to the Bishop of Rochester's vineyards at Halling, and perhaps at Snodland; to one at Godington; to several belonging to Christ Church, Canterbury; and to Hasted's mention of others at Quekes Court, Thanet; at Hall Place, Barming; and at Tunbridge Castle. The charters of Faversham indirectly prove the existence of local vineyards, for they speak of wine made in that town, which might, under certain conditions, be carried by sea free of duty.

In 1474 one of the worthies of Folkestone, named John Hert, shortly before his death, felt moved with compassion for young and industrious maidens. By his will he left the sum of 40s. to form marriage portions for poor maidens of this town.

The ancient names of some of the Wards of Folkestone are mentioned in a valuation† of the possessions of the Priory in 1537. Therein we read of Cliffe Ward, Waterditch Ward, Coldam Ward, a wood called Upping Well Ward, Eastbrook Ward, and Haukyng Ward. These, however, were not all in the town; Coldam and Haukyng were boroughs of the Hundred, not of the Parish of Folkestone.

In 1514, when a subsidy was levied upon the Cinque Ports, John Tong and Thomas Eden, or Uden, were appointed by the Lord Chancellor's warrant, to collect it at Folkestone.‡

* 'Archæologia Cantiana,' ii., 226.

† Dugdale's 'Monasticon,' iv., 675.

‡ Dom. State Papers, 5 Henry VIII., No. 4996 in Pub. Record Office. Similar warrants were issued, for Faversham, to Wm. Norton and Robert Meycote, and for Hythe, to John Honeywode and Clement Holwey.

In illustration of the early hours at which our ancestors held their courts and meetings, we may quote a citation* received by the Mayor and Jurates of Folkestone on the 24th of June, 1519. The Mayor of Dover, Sir Thomas Vaughan, therein desires them to send eight discreet men, sailors and others, to meet the Lord Warden, Sir Edward Ponynys, at Dover on Tuesday, the 5th of July, at eight o'clock in the morning, then and there to inquire into causes touching the Admiralty. This was not then considered to be an early hour; in the reign of Edward III. the Houses of Parliament were accustomed to assemble at eight o'clock in the morning.

If, however, our forefathers were early birds, they would not permit a fisherman to forestall his fellows by fishing before sunrise. One Matthew Lewce was guilty of thus striving to be the earliest of early birds. Consequently on the 28th of June, 1521 (13 H. VIII.), at an Inquisition,† or Court of Inquiry, held on the sea shore at Hythe, on the part of the King, by Sir Edward Ponynys, Warden of the Cinque Ports, the said Matthew Lewce was "presented" for fishing with his nets before sunrise, about the Feast of Pentecost or Whitsunday. As this conduct was contrary to the ordinance and statute in that case provided, the aforesaid Matthew was fined. At the same inquest, or inquiry, two men (William Andrew, servant of Nicholas Mott, and one Strogell of Lydd, a butcher) were fined for taking and carrying off a salmon, out of the net of John Sutton of Folkestone, about the Feast of Corpus Christi in the same year—a feat which, I suppose, it would be very difficult to perform at the present day.‡ In 1498 no less than 20s. were paid for a large fresh salmon by the Goldsmiths' Company; a smaller one at the same time cost 11s. In August, 1539, when Henry VIII. was entertained at Wulfhall, Wilts, by the Earl of Hertford, five salmon were bought for 20s. and eight grilse for 16s. ('Wilts Arch. Mag.,' xv. 169).

Nor was this salmon theft the only remarkable presentment made at the same inquiry. The jurors reported that a fish called a "Porpeys" had been found by the parish priest of Dimchurch, one "Adam, a clerk," and they added that they could not tell the value of the fish. This porpoise was probably a young one, that had been washed ashore by the tide. The flesh of porpoises, however, was used as a dainty food by our forefathers. In 1466 the corporation of Lydd paid 9s. for a porpoise, which they presented

* Dom. State Papers, 11 Henry VIII. in Public Record Office.

† *Ibid.*, 13 H. VIII. No. 1372.

‡ In 28 Ed. I. forty salmon, salted or pickled, were bought at 8d. each by the constable of Jeddeworth Castle (King's Wardrobe Account, p. 13).

to "Mayster Scotte;" and in 1468 they bought another for six shillings. During the reign of Henry VIII. a porpoise was served up among other fish at one of the banquets of the Goldsmiths' Company, and Brand says that porpoises were sold in Newcastle market so late as the year 1575. Certain nets called Flewes are at the same inquiry valued at 3s. each. It was "presented" that William Truelove had in his custody, for the use of the Lord Admiral and Warden of the Cinque Ports, fifteen nets called Flewes, which were worth 45s.

Towards the close of the following year, 1522, the fishermen, whether early or late, cast their nets under the influence of fears and alarms, occasioned by the French. These alarms induced the Archbishop of Canterbury himself to visit Folkestone, Sandwich, Deal, Dover and Hythe, that he might cause efficient means to be taken for the defence of those towns. He wrote to Cardinal Wolsey on the 31st October, assuring him that watches and beacons should be set up all along the coast, and that he would himself proceed upon the Wednesday next after the Feast of St. Thomas, to visit the ports above mentioned.*

Such alarms were frequent at Folkestone. On the 4th of April, 1558, Sir Henry Jernegan, who was Lord Lieutenant of Kent and Master of the Horse to the Queen, wrote from Canterbury to the Council that he had committed the Downs and Folkestone with the level of Romney to Mr. Kemp to defend, with such force of the adjoining towns as might be soonest ready, and most apt to serve.† Eight days afterwards, on the 12th of April, he appointed Sir Thomas Moyle and Sir Thomas Kemp to see that beacons and watches were organized and repaired, and to discover the approach of any enemy in the hundred and town of Folkestone.‡

In 1565 we obtain a glimpse of the town, in some returns made respecting the Cinque Ports. They shew that Folkestone then contained 120 inhabited houses, that 70 of the men were fishermen, and that the fishing vessels and boats of all sizes were 25 in number.

About seven years later we find, from a note of the number of men composing the general and the select bands in the Five Ports, that the Folkestone general band numbered 55 men, while the select band had but five men less.§

* Brewer's State Letters and Papers, vol. iii., part 2, page 1121.

† Green's Cal. State Papers, 1601-3, pp. 472, 473.

‡ *Ibidem.*

§ The numbers were for Dover, 255 and 117; Sandwich, 255 and 154; Romney, 72 (with 4 horses) and 56; Lydd, 175 (with 10 horses) and 64; Tenterden, 148 (with 4 horses) and 100; Faversham, 110 and 91; St. John's,

No doubt the Folkestone band was called out in the following year, 1573, not to guard the coast, but to escort the Queen's Grace. Her Majesty did not actually visit the town of Folkestone, but she passed close to it, and her presence attracted to the Hill, called Folkestone Down, a wondrous array of lords and gentlemen. It was in the genial month of August, that having spent two days with Mr. Tufton at Hothfield, Queen Elizabeth proceeded to her own house at Westenhanger (of which Lord Buckhurst was then the Keeper), and remained there during four days. She left Westenhanger on the 25th of August, and having dined at Sandgate Castle, started thence for Dover. As the Royal cavalcade ascended the hill to Folkestone Down, a gay and glittering array was seen awaiting the Queen's approach. There was Archbishop Parker, who had come over from Bekebourne, near Canterbury, with a great train of attendants. There also was Lord Cobham, Warden of the Five Ports, with a goodly gathering of friends, officials, and dependants. There also was Holiday, the Mayor of Folkestone, with the jurates, and their petition; there too were all the flower of the East Kent knights and gentlemen, more than 300 in number, and there too, doubtless, was the select band of Folkestone, 50 strong. The spectacle must have been glorious, and imposing in the extreme, when the Royal cavalcade, having been received and welcomed by these many hundreds of the men of Kent, mingled its forces with them, as they gaily escorted the magnificent Elizabeth, all the way from Folkestone Down to Dover Castle. The Queen did not fail to carry off a very useful memento of her welcome on Folkestone Down. A handsome horse, belonging to Archbishop Parker, excited her admiration, to such an extent, that his Grace was constrained to offer it to Her Majesty as a gift, which she most graciously accepted.* When, a few years later, works were commenced for making a Haven at Dover, we find that they furnished employment for several years to the people of Folkestone in their quarries, and in other ways. Some particulars connected with the provision made for building this Dover Haven are of considerable

St. Peter's, and Birchington in Thanet, 204 and 170. (Green's Cal. State Papers, 1566-1579, page 437).

* Nichols's 'Progresses of Queen Elizabeth,' vol. i., pp. 335, 336, 345, 348, 350. He quotes a contemporary account thus: "Tum cum ad Doveriam festinasset, in itinere in Castello Sandownensi pransa, Folkestonam montem conscendit; in quo monte Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis qui tum Beakesbourne morabatur, et Dominus Baro Cobham Maritimis portibus Præfectus cum magno famulitii sui grege, suæ Majestati ob viam ibant Milites atque Generosi Cantiani amplius trecenti cum famulorum equis insidentium turmis ac catervis eo convenerunt. Quibus a montis Folkestonæ fastigio fere ad Doveriæ oppidi fines late distinctis et extensis regina, ad Doveriam transiit," p. 348.

interest. The method in which the needful funds were to be raised will seem to us remarkable. The Queen could not grant any sum at all sufficient for the work, for her finances were always at a low ebb, but she empowered the Mayor of Dover to export, free of customs duty, an immense quantity of beer, barley, and wheat. By a grant dated August 6th, 1580, she empowered the Mayor thus to export 4,000 tuns of beer, 30,000 quarters of wheat, and 10,000 quarters of barley,* upon which no customs duty should be claimed by the Crown.

The manner in which this license worked may be illustrated from an offer, made to the Mayor of Dover, by one John Phillpott, about March 1582. He desired to contract for the uttering of 6,000 quarters of wheat† under the Dover license, provided that until these 6,000 quarters were uttered, no other wheat should be permitted to be sent out of Kent, except to London only. Under that condition he contracted to pay to the Funds of Dover Harbour, 3s. 4d. for every quarter of wheat exported. The instalments he proposed to pay in the following manner—£200 in cash beforehand; £200 after 1,500 quarters had been exported; and £200 at the exporting of every 1,500 quarters afterwards. He stated also that he would complete the export of the whole 6,000 quarters in three years. Whether this John Phillpott was one of the Folkestone family of that name, we cannot certainly decide, but it is probable that he was.

That Phillpott's contract was accepted we do not know, but from its presence in the State Paper Office we may infer that it probably was so. At all events the price offered by him, 3s. 4d. for each quarter of wheat, was that which had been actually received. A return of "the money‡ receyved from the xvth of September 1580 until the xxth of December A^o pr^{ed}" shews—

"For xi hundred quarters of wheat, at iij^s iiij^d

the quarter clxxxvij^{li} vj^s viij^d

* Lemon's 'Calendar of Domestic State Papers,' A.D. 1580, p. 670.

† Domestic State Papers, Elizabeth, vol. clii., No. 79. In No. 93 of the same volume the names of the Commissioners for Dover Haven are recorded thus:—Lord Cobham, Sir Thos. Scott, Sir Jas. Hales, Mr. Ed. Boys, Mr. Partheriche, Mr. Hy. Palmer, Mr. Barrey, Mr. Wilford, the Mayor for the time being, and Mr. Digges.

‡ Domestic State Papers, Elizabeth, vol. cxliij., No. 55. The working of this license for Dover Haven affected all corn-growing counties more or less. We find for instance that letters were addressed in Nov. 1581 to the Commissioners for Somersetshire asking what store of wheat, barley, and malt could be spared out of that county to serve the Dover license. They replied that wheat there sells at from 3s. 4d. to 4s. a bushel, and that none could be spared out of that countie. (S.P., vol. cl., N. 84.)

"For viij hundred and twentie quarters of
mault, and ten quarters of barley, at ij^s viij^d
the quarter ex^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d
"Somme totalis of the money receyved . . . celxxxxviij^{li}."

In the following year, 1581 (23 Elizabeth), Parliament voted further help towards the funds for Dover Haven. By the new Act the Commissioners were empowered to enforce from every ship, of more than twenty tons burden, a tonnage due whenever it passed the port of Dover. The revenue from this tonnage duty is said to have amounted to £1,000 per annum. It seems to have been collected at the port from which the ship started or to which it came, and to have been afterwards handed over to the Commissioners for Dover Haven. Thus, in volume clii. of Domestic State Papers of the reign of Elizabeth, in document No. 77, there is a note of the collection in the port of London, "towards the making of Dover Haven, from ships entering from, or passing out beyond the seas."

The same accounts in the Public Record Office, from which we have taken the extract respecting money received for the export of wheat, furnish particulars of the wages paid and the work done at Folkestone, in connection with Dover Haven. Mr. Trewe, who was the general surveyor of the works, was paid 10s. a-day, reckoning seven days to the week. His clerk of the works at Folkestone got 7s. a-week. The wages of hard-hewers of stone were 6s. a-week, and of the labourers 4s. In December, 1580, there were 100 men at work, of whom 40 were hard-hewers at 1s. a-day, and 60 were labourers at 8d. In addition to these wages the cost of sharpening tools amounted to 5s. a-day (nearly three farthings for each man). So that the total payment for labour, in the Folkestone quarries, was £29. 7s. a-week, in December, 1580. The same account states that Mr. Trewe requires two boats to be made in London of 40 tons burden, "with engyns and ropes for the ladynge of stone at Folkestone, and the unladynge thereof at the work at Dover." He estimates that these boats with their furniture will cost £200. He likewise orders 100 labourers to be sent to dig and hew chalk at Dover, wherewith to make lime and to fill the wall of the work at the pier; the men's wages to be 8d. a-day. He adds that the seacoal wherewith to burn lime, together with the carriage of the chalk from the pit to the pier, will cost £3 a-day.

When we remember that there were but 120 inhabited houses at Folkestone in 1565, we can understand how great an increase, to the business and population of the place, must have been made by the influx of 100 quarry labourers, with their followers. A few years later,

in 1588, the number of adult inhabitants (called communicants) was 430.*

What amount of stone was actually hewn at Folkestone is not recorded, but we find a statement of that which remained there at the end of 1581. It is endorsed "stones remayninge at Folkestone hewed by the order of John Trwe for the harbor of Dover."† This measurement was taken by William Hunt, clerk of the works at Folkestone, on the 8th of December, 1581. It shews how the work was done. Of hewn ashlar there was "74.50 foote," and of ashlar "broken oute and scaped ready to be hewen" 6,500 foote. We cannot be certain as to what is meant by the "74.50 foote," whether $74\frac{1}{2}$ feet or 7,450 feet. This measurement shews that the 60 labourers broke out the stone and scapelled it, after which the "40 harde hewers" would shape and smooth and square it. Three years afterwards there arose a question, as to whether this system should not be given up. It was suggested that scapled stone laid without mortar, would serve as well as, or better than, smooth-hewed stone laid with mortar.‡

In or about December, 1581, John Trew, the surveyor, was dismissed. Mr. Thomas Digges, one of the Commissioners for the Harbour, says that Trew had wasted vainly 2,000 marks, and that if not dismissed he would have spent £10,000, and have done nothing but spoil the harbour for ever. This gentleman seems then to have himself acted as General Surveyor of the Works, but he declined to accept any pay, although offered 10s. a-day. He succeeded in making the pent for the backwater with earth walls or bays, notwithstanding that others (Hawkins, Burrow, and Pett) said it could only be made with piled and planked works.§

It was probably under Mr. Digges' direction that a paper was drawn out in December, 1581, respecting "Provisions|| for Dover Haven." Among these provisions is a direction that the stone at

* Hasted, viii., 187.

† Domestic State Papers, Elizabeth, vol. cl., No. 87.

‡ *Ibid.*, vol. clxxi., No. 17.

§ *Ibid.*, vol. clxxi., No. 13. I.

|| Domestic State Papers, Elizabeth, vol. cl., No. 92. Among other requirements stated are—

"A ramer of iron of 8 hundred waight presently to be made to drive in the pyles.

"1,000 Tunnes of Timber to be provided and brought unto Dover by the ende of Aprill next.

"That there be provided 40 Tunnes with chaines and all things unto them belonging against the next springe, as well to bringe works to the Peere to defend the force of the seas from the olde Peere as the works that lieth in the waie where the haven's mowthe is to be laied.

"That there be 12 Acres of wood made into Ravins to be in a redines

'Fowlkeston,' hewed and squared by John Trew, should be brought to Dover, as soon as wind and weather permit.

I have not found any record of work done at Folkestone in 1582, but at the end of the following year it transpires that the Lord of the Manor had refused to supply any more stone from Folkestone.*

The reason of this refusal was, probably, a proposition for building a mole, to make a harbour, at Folkestone instead of at Dover. Naturally the Lord of the Manor would advocate the Folkestone project, and argue that there the stone was on the spot, so that carriage would be saved. We find Mr. Digges writing about this proposal in June 24th, 1584. He tells Walsyngham that "the proposed mole at Folkestone by Sir Richard Greynville could not be erected for less than £200,000."†

On the 6th of August following, Sir Richard and Mr. George Greynville write to Walsyngham from Penheale, about the same project. The letter encloses an account of the expenses of re-edifying the quay and pier at Botreaux Castle, in Cornwall, in four months, together with a note by Sir Richard Greynville of the mode of executing the work, which (he says) might serve for an example for Dover or Folkestone, whereof Capt. Hoorde could give more information.

The Greynville proposal drew forth the following criticism from Mr. Thos. Digges,‡ in a postscript to a letter to Walsyngham, dated 23rd June, 1584. "Touchinge Foulstone Mole Sir Richard Greynville is greatly abused for an hundred thousand powndes is not able to make any sutch mole there but every ebb eny of her Majestyes great shippes shoulde breake out ther Reck on the rokkes. Wheras at Dover for £10,000 it may bee doone indeede serviceablye. But hee is my good freend, and allyed kinsman, and therefore in curtezye [I] may not reprove him openlye. But lest eny sutch Toye might

to prevent all sodenis that may happen by Tempest or otherwise."

In connection with these "Bavins" we find a letter from the Mayor of Dover (John Garrett) and the Lieutenant of Dover Castle (Richard Barrey) saying that "the 3 *Flemynys* and John de Grave, sent down to repayer 7 or 8 rodde of the old dekeyed peere of Dover with Baven work, have finished 5 rods and can do no more this wynter, as no further of the old tymber will bear this repair, new timber being required. The wages of the Flemings are 8^s a day, and Englishmen can do the work as well at 3^s a day. Had not the Flemings better be sent home?" (Domestic State Papers, Elizabeth, vol. cl., No. 82.)

* Lord Cobham writes, on 12 Nov. 1583, to Walsyngham, saying, "Mr. Herdeson refuses to supply stone from Folkeston." (Domestic State Papers, A.D. 1583.)

† Domestic State Papers, Elizabeth, Anno 1584.

‡ *Ibid.*, vol. clxxj., No. 49.

geeve impediment to the Proceedinge of this important serviceable Platt of Dover I thought it requisite to enfourme your Honor my knowledge heerein, as at your Honor's good Leysure by Platt I will make evident."

The proposal to make a haven at Folkestone ultimately fell through, and then the Lord of the Manor seems to have withdrawn his refusal to send stone to Dover. Accordingly we find that, in 1584, among a number of memoranda as to work to be done, the tenth and eleventh items are as follows:*

10. Item to make some profe whether the cariage of the stones from Folkston to be laid uppon the black Bulwark wilbe performed with lesse charges by the use of the Tonnes or by Hoyes.

11. To take awaie the timber that standeth in the decayed worke on the Black Bulwark and to lay the stones brought from Folkston there uppon that Bulwarke.

[N.B.—As to this, we do not think it convenient that the timber should be removed from the black bulwark, for that it may serve instead of pyle to keep the rocks together and may be doon hereafter uppon any sodayn if need require.]

About June, 1584 we hear of Scarborough men being brought from their northern home to Dover, and coming thence to Folkestone. The record is as follows:—

"Our Skarborough men are all come, and beinge very desyrours to doo some of their worke, they have hearde saye that at Folstone were tonnes, and cheynes for the same tonnes to worke with all. Where-uppon they went thether and Captaine Warde, beinge Mayor there, made a generall searche through oute the Towne and founde no tonnes, but good store of cheynes, and the fragmentes of Tonnes; so that nowe it resteth to have Tonnes made for them, and then the men woold presently go in haunde with their work. For the which may it please your honnor to gyve oute your good helpinge woord, that tonne timber may be presently provyded and sent hether, that this fryvolous twig worke may be sett a syde and constant rockwork come in place."†

* Domestic State Papers, Elizabeth, vol. clxxj., No. 16. The ninth item bears upon the position of the new haven. "Item to cense the mouth of the haven between the Crane and the Timber Jettie." In the same volume of State Papers, No. 13. iv., gives considerations "wher and how the harbor mouth is to be made on the *East* side of the Black Bulwark Ledge" as decided upon by the Privy Council and the Commissioners.

† Domestic State Papers, Elizabeth, vol. clxxj., No. 81. In the same paper occur the following interesting entries:

"There was landed at Dover, the xxth of May laste, owte of M^r Barnes hoye

I do not find any further mention of Folkestone in connection with the construction of Dover Haven. The townspeople seem to have turned their attention to a very different matter in the following year, 1585. It appears that the inhabitants of Folkestone united in a petition to the House of Commons, against, what they alleged to be, abuses in the ministry of the bishops. Their petition was presented to the House by Mr. John Moore, and upon the 15th of February a discussion took place respecting it. The proceedings are recorded in the State Papers,* but do not require more than a passing mention here.

In the year 1586 Folkestone began to feel the effects of those alarms, respecting a Spanish invasion, which culminated, two years later, in the appearance of the Spanish Armada.

The Warden of the Five Ports issued a precept that no ship, bark, nor other vessel, should pass to the seas, whose voyage or absence may be above six weeks out of England. This precept was sent to the Mayor and Jurates of Folkestone, with a request that they would return a list of all the craft belonging to the town. The Mayor's letter, acknowledging receipt of the precept and signifying that he has issued the necessary orders, encloses a list of the vessels, masters, and mariners of the port, dated Feb. 4th, 1586-7, and is addressed to the Lieutenant of Dover Castle, Mr. Richard Barry. The return named four vessels, two of twenty tons burden and two of fourteen tons—the smaller boats seem to be omitted. It states that the "Able masters" are nine in number, and "able mariners" thirty-five.† Of the four vessels, only one was at home, the other

from S^t Owseys in Essex xxx^v tonne of Timber and xii foote accomptinge xli^v foote to the tonne.

"The seconde of June owte of John Trowtes hoye from S^t Owseys xli tonne of Timber and xxxvj foote, whereof more ccl foote of iiij ynche planke.

"The 4th of June from Arondell oute of M^r Barnes hoye xvj tonne and xvij foote of Timber.

"M^r Pet's men shewes us small expedition in settinge upp our crane . . . to unlade the tymber," &c., &c.

* Elizabeth, vol. clxxvj., No. 55.

† Domestic State Papers, Elizabeth, vol. cxviii., No. 6. I.

A trew certificate of all such Barkes, shippes, and other vessels bellongyng to the town of Folkstone 4 February 1586 [1586-7].

1. The Peter 20 tunne in burthen now hyred to Dover to one Rycharde Hawet ther.

2. The Elen 20 tunne in burthen now in Dover hyred to Henry Tydeman.

3. The Gregory 14 tunne in burthen now upon the stade in Folkston.

4. The Spedewell 14 tunne in burthen now hyred to Dover to Ja^s Cooke.

9 Able Maisters:—Ric. Crystofer; Jno. Miller; Hen. Clarke; Barth. Salmon; Jno. Tydeman; Hen. Badle; W^m Hare; Edw^d Leecse; Tho^s Kennett.

35 Able Maryners:—Laur. Mynter; Jno. Mynter jun^r; Jno. Wraight; Hen. Sharnold; Ralph Lovelye; Geo. Peter; Tho^s Worme; W^m Atom

three were "hired to Dover." At this time when no more than four vessels were returned as belonging to Folkestone, Sandwich* had 43, of which the total tonnage was 1,226; Faversham,† 20, total burden 340 tons; Ramsgate,‡ 16, total burden 192 tons; Hastings,§ 15, total burden 478 tons; Hythe,|| 11, total 201 tons; Deal,¶ 6, total burden 16 tons; and Walmer,¶ 5, total burden 11 tons. Among the Sandwich vessels there was one named "The Grace of God," which was of 100 tons burden, two were of 60 tons, three of 45, and two of 50. One of the Hythe barks, of 25 tons, had a very remarkable name, it was "The Jhesus."

But along the Kentish coast the land forces were as narrowly examined and mustered as the ships, barks, and vessels of all kinds. In April, 1588, we find returns** made, which state that Sir Thomas Scott had 300 "trained" men, of whom 120 were provided with shot, 120 had corslets, 60 had bows, and 9 had bills. The total number of trained men furnished by Kent was 2,958; and of untrained men, 4,166. This was not a complete muster of all the "able men" of the county (who were 10,866 in number); but this total of 7,124 comprised all that were actually furnished and mustered in the trained and untrained bands of the county. The horsemen were 64 lances, under Captain Sir James Hales; 80 light horse, under Captain Thomas Palmer; and 84 petronels, under Captains Wm. Crowmer and Roger Tysen [Twysden]. There were also 300 argolets under Captain Thomas Scott and Captain Sampson Lenard of Chevening; and 1,077 pioneers.

As the time of invasion approached, we find Sir William Wynter dating a letter to Walsingham "*Off Folkstone*,†† July 27, 1588." He therein advises that ships should be placed at the Nore to defend Sheppey and the Thames. This advice he gives after conference with Captain Borough. Next day Captain William Borough himself writes to inform Walsingham that the two fleets are between Folkestone and Boulogne; the English being anchored off Skale Cliff, and the Spaniards at anchor between them and Calais. Lord Henry, he says,

W^m Greene; W^m Hall; Rob^t Edgar; Jno. Duck; W^m Golder; Jno. Christofer; W^m Tydeman; Ezechias Mynter; Rob^t Harris; Edw^d Ingram; Baldwin Badcock; Jno. Miller jun^r; Rob^t Sedbroke; Edw^d Taylor; Jno. Smythe; Silvester Wood; Jno. Beane; W^m Boxley; Jno. Tanner; Tho^s Magik; Ric. Trappam; W^m Jenyngs; W^m Chapman Ric. Goddyn; Hen. Andro; Hen. Tydeman; Tho^s Gybson.

* Domestic State Papers, Elizabeth, vol. cxviii., No. 5.

† *Ibid.*, No. 47.

‡ *Ibid.*, No. 5.

§ *Ibid.*, No. 9.

|| *Ibid.*, No. 10.

¶ *Ibid.*, No. 5.

** Harleian MSS. 163, folio 168, a.

†† Domestic State Papers, Elizabeth, A.D. 1588.

is with all his fleet plying to windward, and will probably sight the fleets before night; but he has himself been ordered by Lord Henry to go with his galley to guard the mouth of the Thames. He adds, that a fleet of thirty or forty good ships will be sent from Flushing to assist Lord Henry.

The great Armada had been sighted first, a week before this, on July 19, off the Cornish coast. It was next seen, as a curved line of huge ships, stretching over seven miles of ocean, by the Admiral, Lord Howard, on the 20th (when his fleet made their way out from Plymouth). It had been assailed by the English off Portland on the 23rd, when the contest lasted throughout the day; had been again engaged off the Isle of Wight on the 25th; and had ultimately, as Captain Borough says, come to anchor off Calais on the 27th. Sir Henry Seymour, of whom Borough speaks, was in command of a squadron on the Flemish coast, whence he hastened down the Strait of Dover to join the Admiral, Lord Howard of Effingham. On the 29th of July, the day after Captain Borough's letter was written, the huge Armada was confronted by the combined English fleet, numbering about 140 vessels. That night the English fire-ships did their work, and the vast Armada was soon a disorganized mass of burning hulls, and flying monsters, making for the north coast of Scotland. Much of the firing, the conflagrations, and the flight, must have been heard and seen from the heights of Folkestone.

The dispersion of the Armada relieved the nation from all anxiety, but the people of Folkestone and the neighbouring coast were often put on the *qui vive*, by engagements with Spanish expeditions of a less formidable nature. Fourteen years after the destruction of the Armada, we find Sir Thomas Fane writing to the Warden of the Cinque Ports (Lord Cobham) about some Spanish galleys, which were at the hour of writing, after 5 p.m. on 24th of September, 1602, "over against Folkestone." He says Sir Robert Mansell, with two of the Queen's ships and two Hollanders, had, at 5 o'clock that afternoon, discovered six galleys, two leagues apart from each other. The Queen's ships lost no time in attacking the Spaniards, for at 10 o'clock the same night Sir Thomas Fane wrote a second letter, saying, "the Queen's ships have fought with the galleys and dispersed them, and greatly hurt them. Three of the galley-slaves leaped into the sea, over against St. Margaret's at Cliff, and swam ashore. I have put them into Dover Castle." From these galley-slaves the story of the expedition was learned. The galleys were under the command of Spinola, and were bound from Lisbon to Sluys, having on board thirty-six chests of treasure. Each

galley was propelled by fifty oars (twenty-five on a side) pulled by two hundred men, four at each oar; but in Spinola's own galley there were five men to every oar. Sir Robert Mansell had been commissioned to unite with the States fleet in "impeaching" all such Spanish galleys. With three ships he rode about Dungeness: further westward he placed two flyboats; and other vessels on the look-out rode before Dunkirk and Sluys. On the Thursday in question, one of the flyboats met the galleys steering N.E., so the flyboats worked across the Channel after them. At last the galleys bore up close to the English shore within the Goodwins, towards the Downs. Five Flemish vessels, riding in the Downs, heard the report of guns, set sail ahead of the galleys, and crossed them during a great storm. As the galleys made over towards the Flemish coast, three of them were fired into and sunk. Then a fleet of sixteen or seventeen vessels riding before Dunkirk and Sluys, weighing anchor, chased the fugitive galleys, and drove them eastward from Sluys. All "men assure themselves that all the galleys are cast away, such was the storm on Thursday night," that the men-of-war which chased them "had much ado to live themselves."*

At the same period began a curious dispute and consequent lawsuit (which lasted for two years or more) between the Lord Warden and Mr. John Herdson, Lord of the Manor of Folkestone. Mr. Herdson claimed all wreck of the sea upon the shore within his manor of Folkestone, and in assertion of his right he caused a wrecked boat, and certain barrels of tar, to be seized and sold on his behalf. The Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports had, however, for very many years enjoyed this right to all wreck of the sea in every member of the Five Ports. In favour of the Lord Warden's right, there were the depositions of many aged men belonging to Folkestone. On the 17th of August,† 1602 (43 Elizabeth), five of the oldest and most respectable of those acquainted with the customs of the shore, deposed that they had dwelt in Folkestone all their lives, but had never heard of any one, other than the Lord Warden, who demanded wreck of the sea, until of late years Mr. Herdson had done so. These worthy experts were William Jenkins, a jurate, aged seventy-seven; John Chapman, also a jurate, aged sixty or thereabout; John Miller the elder, mariner, aged about sixty-four; Christopher Pysinge, shoreman, aged fifty-nine; and Robert Holliday, aged fifty. There was a vast correspondence respecting the matter between Henry Brook Lord Cobham, Sir Thomas

* Domestic State Papers, Elizabeth, A.D. 1602, Sept.

† Domestic State Papers, James I., vol. vi. No. 41. II.

Fane, Mr. Packnam, and many others. The manorial documents and public records were all searched, and there seemed to be clear evidence for a claim to be made to the same right by both parties. The Lord Warden* claimed under letters patent, dated 4 Feb. 25 Hen. VI. (1447), by which the King created James Fiennes, Knight, to be Baron of Say, and for the maintenance of a baron's state granted to him the office of Constable of Dover Castle and Warden of the Cinque Ports, with rights to "wreck of the sea" in all those ports. These rights were granted by Edward IV., in the first year of his reign, to Richard, Earl of Warwick, in like terms.

On the other hand it was indisputable that the official extents of the manor of Folkestone, taken in 47th and 55th of Henry III., included† wreck of the sea. The same liberties of wreck pertained to the manor by writs of "Quo Warranto" in the 7th and 21st of Edward I., and in the sixth year of Edward II. The manor had been possessed by Lord Clinton and Say, and afterwards by Henry VIII. and Edward VI. The latter, on the 23rd of May, in his seventh year (1553), granted it to Edward Lord Clinton, who by deed dated 22nd of September, 1553, surrendered it to Queen Mary, and she regranted it to him (Edward Fynes, Lord Clinton and Say) for the sum of £4,231 10s. 5d., by letters patent, dated‡ 27 April, 1554. The manor was, in the same year, purchased of Lord Clinton by Mr. Henry Herdson, an Alderman of London, the father of that John Herdson who, in 1602, claimed the right to "wreck of the sea." It had passed to him, not directly from his father, but through his brother Thomas, by whom likewise it had been possessed, and who had disparked the ancient park here. A tomb in the south aisle of the chancel in the old parish church commemorates these Herdsons. Their dispute with the Lord Warden is interesting, from the light which its details throw upon the later history of the manor.

During the reign of James I. strict precautions seem to have been taken against foreign spies and Jesuit emissaries. The State Papers narrate many incidents connected with these precautions. For instance, on the 26th April, 1610, John Reynolds writes to Lord Salisbury that he had caused one Hunt, with whom he crossed from Dieppe, to be examined at Folkestone. The officials of that town seem to have been easily satisfied, and allowed Hunt to proceed. Reynolds, however, declared to Lord Salisbury that he had seen Hunt in Rome,

* Domestic State Papers, James I., vol. vi., No. 41.

† 'Arch. Cant.' iii., 258; vi., 241.

‡ Domestic State Papers, James I., vol. vi., No. 41.

in pilgrim's weeds; that during the voyage across the Channel he assumed the manners and talk of a simple and ignorant person, but that he now professes to be a rich lawyer from Norfolk.*

Another example occurs in 1620, when Sir Henry Mainwaring† enclosed to Lord Zouch (the Lord Warden) on the 3rd of April, the report of his examination of one Anthony Lynch, who had been arrested by the Mayor of Folkestone, Thomas Philpot, and sent to Dover Castle. The examination shewed that Lynch was an Irishman of Galway, who went to Rouen on his way to England, but had declined to take the oath of allegiance to James I., and still persisted in his refusal, because he said he did not understand it.

During the same year, 1620, an expedition was sent out to act against Pirates. The King's Council commanded the Lord Warden to impress 100 mariners in Kent, to serve in this expedition, which was to sail on the 1st of August. The service was not a grateful one: there was great difficulty at Folkestone in obtaining so many men as the town was required to furnish. Only four men were sent; and the Mayor wrote to Lord Zouch, on the 4th of August, saying that the Folkestone vessels and mariners were at sea, but that on their return the deficiency might be supplied, if it were not then too late. Other towns seem to have sent similar replies and excuses, for on the 9th of August the number (100) was not completed, and the Lord Warden ordered the Justices of Kent to cause search to be made throughout the county for mariners who had fled inland from the coast.‡

In the matter of watching the coast, Thomas Philpot, when Mayor of Folkestone, had proved himself to be vigilant, by the arrest of Lynch, the Irishman, who came through Rouen to England. Four years later, however, in 1624, Sir John Hippisley complains of negligence in watching here. On the 22nd of May, he writes stating that three or four Frenchmen landed, between Folkestone and Dover, and would have got clear off if some man had not by chance been near the spot. The coast, he says, should be better watched.§

Soon after Christmas, in 1624, Folkestone people were startled at hearing that a large body of troops was coming to be quartered on the town. It seems that no less than 14,000 soldiers had been sent to Dover for embarkation. They could not be shipped for six or eight days, and Francis Wilford writes to Secretary Nicholas on the 27th of

* Domestic State Papers, James I., vol. liij., No. 126.

† *Ibid.*, vol. cxiii., No. 60.

‡ *Ibid.*, vol. cxvj., Nos. 54, 62, etc.

§ *Ibid.*, vol. clxv., No. 24.

December:—"It is hard on the town to send 14,000 soldiers to Dover only; they kill the sheep in abundance, and threaten to burn the town if left in want." Three thousand of these very unpleasant and destructive visitors were however ordered to favour Folkestone and Sandwich with their presence, so that Dover was relieved, at the expense of her sister ports.*

When Charles I., under Buckingham's influence, plunged into a war with France, and sent large bodies of troops across the Channel, the towns upon the coast nearest the Continent became apprehensive of their danger from French retaliation. They therefore solicited that cannon might be sent for their defence. Sir John Hippisley,† writing on the 26th of February, 1627, says that Folkestone, Hythe, Rye and Margate have sent in requests for ordnance. He adds that thirteen or fourteen Dunkirk ships were expected to come forth in the following week, and that on our side the necessary oath, required from all who take out Letters of Marque, discourages adventurers.

On the 24th of March the Council ordered the Master General of Ordnance (George Earl of Totness) to send two pieces of ordnance to Folkestone, and the like number to Rye and Margate. When the Duke of Buckingham failed lamentably in his attack upon the French in the Isle of Rhé, July 9, 1627, the people of Folkestone would doubtless derive some comfort from the possession of their two pieces of ordnance. That there was great fear of the guns being needed, we may infer from an order issued by the Justices of Kent, on the 1st of September following. They directed that all landing places between Dover and Folkestone should be made impassable, and that the beacons should be carefully watched. Buckingham did not return from his luckless expedition until November. His desire to retrieve the fortunes of the war by another campaign, in the year 1628, was frustrated by his murder on the 23rd August, when he was on the point of starting from Portsmouth to aid Rochelle and its Protestant defenders. Lord Lindesay took his place at the head of the English forces, but their efforts were unavailing, and Rochelle was taken by Richelieu's army. Twelve months afterwards, the effects of the war were still felt at Folkestone, and along the coast. On the 28th of July, 1629, Captain Plumleigh wrote to Secretary Dorchester, that two or three small sloops of Gravelines were pestering the narrow seas between Blackness and Dungeness, and were daily taking English and Dutch vessels. So great was the terror caused by these sloops, that

* Domestic State Papers, James I., vol. clxxvii., No. 33.

† *Ibid.*, Charles I., vol. lv., No. 19.

Calais merchants did not dare to pass their goods over to Dover, from fear of them.

At this time Folkestone was suffering greatly from the damage done to its "stade or station" by the sea. The fishermen and others were deprived of the means of securing their barks. The Mayor and Jurates therefore determined to state their unhappy condition to the king, and petition him to grant them license to build a pier. Their petition was considered at the Court at Theobald's on July 26th, 1629, and its prayer was graciously granted by the king. Its details are somewhat interesting, and will be found in a note below.* Eight remarkable bricks which were discovered, in 1808, among the foundation stones of an old harbour at Folkestone, may have formed part of the ancient stade which was swept away in 1629. They are described by

* Domestic State Papers, Charles I., vol. cxlvii, No. 41 :—

To the King's most excellent Majestie

The humble petition of the Maior, Jurates, & Co'ialtie of the Towne of folkstone and others charitably disposed and well affected to the place.

Humbly sheweth that the Towne of folkstone in the Countie of Kent, hath heretofore flourished by meanes of fishing and trade by sea, and hath furnished very hable Pilots and Mariners for the Kingdome's service, and from time to time hath contributed great summes of money towards the setting forth of shippes; but is now of late fallen into great decay and the Inhabitants become very poore; by meanes the sea (working some alteracions upon the Coast) hath of late fetched in, and carried awaie their ancient stade or station, where their vessells were used to be layd up in safety. So that they are altogether deprived of the meanes to secure their barques, and consequently of conveniency of trade and fishing; and the sea likewise by washing, beating, and undermining the Cliffs hath inroached and woon soe much upon the land that it is approached within seaventie paces of the Church, which standes upon the said Cliff, soe undermined, and threateneth in short time to winne the same (as heretofore yt hath fetched in two other churches there) if speedy course be not taken to stoppe the breach upon the shoare and defend the violence of the Sea.

Your said Petitioners therefore humbly crave that your Majestie wilbe graciously pleased to give licence by roiall graunt under your Majestie's great seale unto your said Petitioners for building a Peare and harbour there at their owne charges with like rights duties benefitts and privilegedges as other places of harbour have obteyned and doe enjoy from the roiall bountie of your Majestie or your Majestie's predecessors. And in regard of their povertie & that they have undertaken the charge of soe great a worke chiefly out of charitie of others well affected to the common good, They further humbly praie that your Majestie will give order by yo' prencely commaund that your said roiall graunt in that behalf may be passed by ymediate warrant and without fees. Your Majestie shall thereby cause that the church shalbee secured, the fishing and trade restored, the number of Mariners increased, your Majestie's customes advanced, and a multitude of poore people by their lawfull endeavours relieved. And your petitioners shall contynually praie for your Majestie's long and happie raigne.

Athe Court at Theobald's 26 July 1629.

His Majestie for soe good & charitable a worke is graciously pleased to graunt the Petitioners this their suit as in the Petic'on is desired. And his Majestie's Attorney Generall is to prepare a graunt accordingly ready for his Majestie's roiall signature.

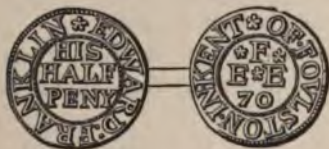
Theo : Suffolke.

Captain Ricketts, R.N., as being 14 inches long, and 6 inches broad, they weighed 14 lbs. each, and were stamped with a coat of arms surmounted by a coronet.* Of the old harbour, among the foundations of which they were found, "no tradition remains." They were brought to light by the works set on foot for laying the foundations of the Pier in 1808.

I will bring these gleanings to a close with the mention of three facts, which, although they do not belong to mediæval times, may not be altogether out of place here. When copper money was not coined at the Royal Mint, the necessities of trade compelled tradesmen to issue penny and half-penny tokens of their own. The custom was at last forbidden by the Government in 1672. Mr. J. Stone Smallfield, who has paid great attention to the subject of tokens, has been so obliging as to inform me that, in 1670, a Folkestone tradesman named Edward Franklin issued such tokens, each being one half-penny in value. An engraving of his token will be found at the end of this paper. Franklin must have been a man of enterprise, with an extensive business in Folkestone. Mr. Boys, who, in his *History of Sandwich*, published a list of the Mayors of Folkestone, mentions Edward Franklin seven times in that list. He seems to have served the office of Mayor† in 1658, 1665, 1670, 1676, 1677, 1681, and 1682. Mr. Smallfield adds the information that when, in 1811-13, there was a shortlived issue of silver tokens, the only silver shillings struck for Kent were those issued by John Boxer, of Folkestone.

The third fact is that in, or about, the summer of 1726 the Fishery, or Fishermen, of Folkestone sustained such severe damage that its amount was estimated at £3,598. Whereupon a Royal Brief for collections to be made in churches was obtained on behalf of the Folkestone Fishery. In obedience to that brief a collection was made in the church of Maresfield, in Sussex, upon the 21st of August, 1726.‡

W. A. SCOTT ROBERTSON.



* 'Archæologia,' vol. xvi., p. 364.

† 'History of Sandwich,' pp. 816-21.

‡ 'Sussex Archæological Collections,' vol. xxi., p. 215.

1875.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society was held at Maidstone, on the 28th of January, 1875, when it was unanimously resolved that Rule V. shall be altered, by the insertion of the words, "*unless the Council for some cause so be by them assigned agree to vary this arrangement,*" after the words "*eastern and western divisions of the county alternately.*"

Five new members were elected.

The First Council of the year was held on 12th of April, at the house of Mr. T. Godfrey-Faussett in the Precincts, Canterbury. Eleven members were present, and Earl Amherst presided.

A Local Committee was nominated for arranging details of the Annual Meeting, to be held at Dover, in connection with the visit of the Royal Archæological Institute to that town.

Thanks were voted to the Rev. G. S. Master, for his gift of "*Some Notices of the Family of Master;*" to Mr. C. Roach Smith, for his "*Memorial Sketch of M. de Caumont;*" and to Mr. J. Stone Smallfield, for his gift of two manuscripts: one, a court roll of Stodmarsh, A.D. 1449, the other, a grant of land in Woodchurch, by John Harlackenden, A.D. 1694.

Three new members were elected.

The Council met at the house of the noble President, in Grosvenor Square, London, on the 23rd of June. Eleven members attended, and Mr. Burt, Hon. Sec. of the Royal Archæological Institute, was present.

July 26th and 27th were chosen to be the days upon which the Annual Meeting should be held at Dover.

Upon the application of the Librarian, it was resolved to present copies of '*Archæologia Cantiana,*' Vols. II. to VI., to the Library of Lambeth Palace.

Samuel Edwards, Esq., of Lewisham and Lincoln's Inn, was appointed Joint Local Secretary for Blackheath, at the request of Mr. Smallfield.

Four new members were elected.

Thanks were voted to Henry Ross, Esq. and the Swanscombe Church Restoration Committee, for an ancient padlock, and sundry coins and tiles found during the restoration of Swanscombe Church; and to the University of Christiana, for Publications issued from the University Press.

THE ANNUAL MEETING was held at Dover on July 26th and 27th, 1875.

For dispatch of business, a Preliminary Meeting was held in the Lord Warden Hotel, the noble President, Earl Amherst, in the Chair.

The following Report was read, and adopted:—

"In presenting their Eighteenth Annual Report, the Council of the Kent Archæological Society have once more the pleasure of congratulating its members upon the steady increase in their numbers, and upon the unflagging interest manifested in its object.

"Thirty-five new members have been elected during the past twelve months, and sixteen more await election at your hands to-day.

"The fact that this is the second visit of the Society to the celebrated Port of Dover, and that its meeting this year is held in the same division of County which was visited last year, renders needful the explanation that one of the Rules of the Society has been altered, to enable this meeting to be held in East Kent. This was done at a Special General Meeting, held at Maidstone in January, 1875. The occasion for this alteration of the Rules was the visit, to Canterbury and East Kent, of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and the desire of our Society to offer to that Institute every mark of welcome and of courtesy. By means of the alteration, we are at present enabled to unite to-day with the Archæological Institute in a visit to the historical fortress of Dover, and we shall in future have it in our power to meet in the same division of the county in two successive years, if the Council should consider that circumstances render such a course advisable.

"All of our members will, without doubt, feel that the interest of this year's meeting is greatly increased by the presence of many distinguished members of the Institute, from all parts of England and Wales.

"The Tenth Volume of the Society's "*Archæologia Cantiana*" is now in the Press, and bids fair to be of no less interest than its predecessors. It will probably be issued at the end of this year. The

balance at our Bankers amounts to £523. 8s. 10d., a sum fully equal to the cost of the volume.

"The Council have learned, with some degree of interest, that the Librarian of the Archiepiscopal Collection of Books and Manuscripts at Lambeth Palace wishes to make that Library a centre of reference with respect to the County of Kent. With that view he has appealed to all who have duplicates of works connected with the History of the County to assist him, by presenting books or pamphlets relating to Kent, its worthies, its history, and its topography. The Council would venture to commend to our members this appeal from the Lambeth Librarian."

The retiring members of Council and the Auditors were re-elected. Sixteen new members were elected.

With a vote of thanks to the noble President the Preliminary Meeting terminated.

Carriages being in readiness the members proceeded upon the day's excursion.

Among those present, during one or both days of meeting, were the Earl Amherst; Lord Talbot de Malahide; the Bishop of Dover; Sir Walter James; Sir Walter Stirling; Sir John McLean; the Dean of Canterbury and Miss Payne Smith; Archdeacon Harrison; Rev. Craufurd Tait and Miss Tait; Canon and Mrs. J. Craigie Robertson; Canon B. F. Smith and family; J. H. Parker, Esq., C.B.; G. Ward Norman, Esq., Mrs. and Miss Norman; C. R. C. Petley, Esq.; Archibald Hamilton, Esq. and Mrs. Hamilton; T. G. Peckham, Esq.; Denne Denne, Esq.; George Dering, Esq.; Stuart Knill, Esq.; C. Powell, Esq.; H. B. Mackeson, Esq.; G. E. Hannam, Esq.; J. F. Wadmore, Esq.; F. M. Lewin, Esq.; General McQueen; E. Knocker, Esq. and Mrs. Knocker; Colonel and Mrs. Cox; The Mayor of Dover; James Reid, Esq.; A. Robinson, Esq.; E. W. Knocker, Esq.; J. Wheelwright, Esq.; F. F. Giraud, Esq.; Rev. G. B. Moore and Misses Moore; Rev. R. P. and Mrs. Coates; Rev. J. W. and Mrs. Bliss; Reverends A. J. Pearman; Dr. Ash; J. B. Harrison; W. C. Wheeler; R. C. Swan; E. H. Lee; S. W. Lloyd; F. E. Tuke; W. Benham; A. Collett; W. J. Loftie; T. Hirst; J. F. Thorpe; E. H. Mac Lachlan; E. C. Lucey; A. Wigan; F. T. Scott; Thos. Robinson; W. A. Hill; W. Powell; B. St. John Tyrwhitt; F. R. Rawes; Jas. Watts; A. T. Browne; V. S. Vickers; G. B. Perry; A. Upton; D. J. Drakeford; H. Collis; and Thos. Briggs; Dr. Astley; Dr. Kersey; Dr. Bright; Dr. Richardson; Dr. Wilkinson; Dr. Wildash; Henry Ross, Esq.; F. C. J. Spurrell,

Esq.; C. Baily, Esq.; J. R. Scott, Esq.; S. Edwards, Esq.; Thos. Thurston, Esq.; W. T. Neve, Esq.; C. Neve, Esq.; J. Tavenor Perry, Esq.; H. Curling, Esq.; E. W. Brabrook, Esq.; W. A. T. Amhurst, Esq.; E. Norwood, Esq.; R. W. Flint, Esq.; W. H. Mold, Esq.; T. H. Brenchley, Esq.; J. E. Hall, Esq.; R. Wells, Esq.; R. Marsh, Esq.; H. T. Sankey, Esq.; J. N. Dudlow, Esq.; J. W. Watson, Esq.; W. H. Rammell, Esq.; C. H. Woodruff, Esq.; R. W. Cradock, Esq.; Geo. Simmons, Jun., Esq.; G. Cowell, Esq.

Messrs. R. Hovenden, C. Bullard, T. Bullard, W. Tarbutt, R. J. Fremlin, J. S. Smallfield, W. P. Mummery, H. E. and W. Hudson, Jasper Weston, F. Brothers, R. Bubb, F. Jones, T. S. Stokes; Mrs. F. Neame, Mrs. Rawes; Misses Twigg, Miss Bicknell, and many others.

On July 26th the Society visited Dover Castle, in company with the Royal Archæological Institute, under the guidance of that distinguished member of the Institute, Mr. G. T. Clark, who described the Keep and the Gateway. His valuable paper will be printed in the Institute's "Archæological Journal." The ancient church of St. Mary in the Castle, and the Roman Tower, were illustrated by Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B. A paper, by Mr. C. Roach Smith, descriptive of the Roman Tower, was read by Mr. Mackeson.

At four o'clock, the members of the Institute and of our Society dined together, in the admirably restored Refectory of the ancient Maison Dieu, now used as the Town Hall of Dover. The Earl Amherst presided, and two hundred and one ladies and gentlemen sat down. The special toast in honour of the Institute was acknowledged by its President, Lord Talbot de Malahide. The Local President of the Institute's Canterbury Congress, Sir Walter James, proposed the health of Earl Amherst and prosperity to the Kent Society, of which he is the valued President.

After dinner, the evening meeting was held in the restored Norman Refectory of St. Martin's Priory, by kind permission of the Dover College Company. Sir Walter Stirling presided, and Edward Knocker, Esq., formerly Town Clerk of Dover, read a paper (which is printed below) respecting the Municipal Records of Dover. A vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to Mr. Knocker. The other papers, upon St. Martin's Priory,

and upon the Destroyed Churches of Dover, will be printed in our next volume (XI.)

On the second day, July 27th, St. Mary's Church was first visited, under the guidance of Mr. Scott Robertson, and then the ruins of St. Martin's old Collegiate Church, of which the north chancel aisle (in Mr. Gregory's yard), the groined roof of that aisle's western bay (in Mr. Humphrey's yard), the north pier and spring of the chancel arch, and the clerestory passage through the pier, were pointed out by the same gentleman. In the ancient churchyard the grave of the poet Churchill was seen. In the adjacent "Tavenor's Garden," the owner, Mr. Dickeson, pointed out the tombs, and hospitably furnished light refreshment to all.

The ruins of St. Martin's Priory were then inspected, under the able guidance of Mr. J. Tavenor Perry, by the kind permission of the Dover College Company, and of Mr. Coleman, their present occupants.

After procuring light luncheon at the Town Hall the members entered carriages, and were conveyed to the Church of St. Margaret's at Cliffe, where they were kindly received by the vicar, the Rev. E. C. Lucey, who supplemented the addresses of Mr. C. Baily and Mr. Scott Robertson with some valuable remarks.

The company then returned to Dover, through East Langdon, where they entered the parish church, dedicated to St. Augustine, and were kindly received by the vicar, the Rev. J. Astley. An ancient relic of fifteenth century embroidery, part of a velvet cope, representing the Annunciation, and powdered with elaborately wrought flowers containing the monograms "M.R." and "I.H.S.," was described by Mr. Scott Robertson, who likewise called attention to the handsome hour-glass stand upon the pulpit, and the mouldings of the abaci of the simple Norman Chancel arch. The ancient, disused font was inspected in the churchyard, where it had been preserved by the vicar.

The Council met on the 31st of August, in the Society's Rooms, at Maidstone. Five members attended, and Earl Amherst was in the chair.

The Hon. Secretary produced a portion of Volume X., complete up to page ciii.

The Council received, with great regret, the announcement of the death, on the first of August, of Mr. W. J. Lightfoot, who had for ten years taken charge of their rooms and collections at Maidstone, and whose courteous bearing and artistic taste were much valued by the Society.

It was resolved that Mr. Edward Bartlett be appointed "*Clerk and Curator*" to the Kent Archæological Society, at Maidstone, at a salary of £30 per annum, and that in respect of his duties he shall be directly responsible to the Honorary Secretary. His engagement as the Society's Clerk and Curator shall be determinable upon two month's notice, or upon Mr. Bartlett's vacating the office of Curator of the Maidstone Town Museum.

It was resolved that the Hon. Sec. be authorised to draw up a circular which may be printed, and placed in the hands of Honorary Local Secretaries, to remind members of the Annual Subscription due from them.

Permission was granted to Mr. Edward Twopeny to purchase an additional copy of 'Archæologia Cantiana,' Vol. VIII. and of Vol. IX.

It was resolved that in the next volume of the Society's 'Archæologia' a note shall be inserted, requesting any members who would wish to obtain a complete Index to the first ten volumes thereof, to send in their names to the Honorary Secretary, or to the London Local Secretary.

Six new members were elected.

Thanks were voted, for help at the Dover Meeting, to Mr. Knocker, Dr. Astley, Mr. Mummery, Dr. Kersey, Mr. Tavenor Perry, Mr. J. H. Parker, Mr. G. T. Clark, Mr. C. Roach Smith, Mr. Mackeson, Mr. Gregory, Rev. E. C. Lucey, Rev. J. Astley, Rev. W. Bell, Mr. Coleman, Rev. Canon Puckle, Mr. Dickeson, Dover College Company, and the Mayor of Dover; also to Mr. Finlason, Mr. Furley, and Major Luard Selby, for gifts to the Library.

ON THE MUNICIPAL RECORDS OF DOVER.

BY EDWARD KNOCKER, ESQ.

I HAVE undertaken, by request, to give some account of the Dover Archives; though I feel that a dry, matter-of-fact, legal mind is not so well qualified for the task demanded on an occasion like the present, as one more accustomed to gather flowers suitable to amuse as well as inform.

The Cinque Port of Dover was one of the nine Roman ports put under the government of a *Comes Littoris Saxonici*. But I must preface my paper with the remark that its position as the centre, or head-quarters, of the Norman institution of the Five Ports, has not proved favourable to the conservation of its archives within its own limits. The Lieut.-Governor of the Castle and Deputy Warden was a person of power and considerable influence, and he received great deference from the local authorities. Whatever other causes (and doubtless there were others) may have tended to their loss or destruction, it is indisputable that most documents of value or importance, with indeed everything that could be acquired, found their way many years ago to Surrenden-Dering, the seat of one of those officers. But, as Mr. Lambert Larking, in the notes to his valuable edition of the Domesday Book of Kent, has dwelt on this subject, I will not further refer to it, than to observe that Mr. Larking traced thence, up to a certain point, the disposal of the Domesday Book of the Cinque Ports.

Certain it is that the records of the Town, as well as those of the Castle, have been largely and widely dispersed, and are lamentably deficient. Some I find were once in the Lansdowne collection. But they, I believe, together with many from the Dering collection, have now happily found a safe resting place in the British Museum.

It would be foreign to the object of this paper to enter upon anything like a succinct history. But I must shortly refer to the great

Domesday Book of England, which is said to represent the state of the country at the end of the reign of Edward the Confessor.

The Kent portion of that record opens with Dover, and amongst other things it says—"In Dover there are 29 houses of which the King has lost the custom. Of these William son of Goisfrid has three, in which was the *Gihalla* of the Burgesses." Whether this *Gihalla* (Guildhall) was a municipal hall, or that of some commercial guild, I do not presume to say. This William FitzGodfrey seems to be mentioned as the "prepositus," which some translate *Reeve*, and others *Mayor*. When the English title of Mayor was first given to the chief officer of Dover I have not yet discovered. But Mr. Jeake, in his *Charters of the Ports* (p. 78), states that King Henry III. in the tenth year of his reign associated with Willm. de Averanches in the custody of the Ports, Fergusius, *Provost* or *Mayor* of Dover. I find that in the forty-second year of that king there was both a prepositus and a mayor; and it is certain that the latter title was in general use in the succeeding reign of Edward I.

The earliest records which the Town Council now possess relate to the *Domus Dei*, or the Hospital of the Maison Dieu, in the Refectory Hall, of which we have to-day partaken of our repast,—a repast not, I trust, inferior to that with which the Master and Brethren were wont to regale the pilgrims who resorted to their hospitable board. This hospital was founded in the reign of King John, by the great Hubert de Burgh (with whose descendants I may be permitted to claim relationship by marriage); and King Henry III. is said to have been present at the dedication of a chapel, subsequently added to it, in the year A.D. 1227. The present Court Hall is supposed to have been part of that chapel.

The hospital was doubtless instituted to meet a felt want. The influx of pilgrims, to pay their devotions at the shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury, must have considerably increased, and have sorely taxed the energies and hospitality of the adjacent Priory of St. Martin, which was the only establishment in the town for housing them, and in the Refectory Hall of which we are now assembled. We may well conceive that the great Earl of Kent founded his *Domus Dei* for the relief of the Priory, and for supplying the need of the vast number of pilgrims making this port their route to the metropolitan city.

Soon after its foundation we find King Henry III., in the eleventh year of his reign, making a grant for its support—Hubert de Burgh being one of the witnesses to the charter; and subsequently granting to it other franchises and liberties.

The King describes himself as Henry by the Grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou. He says, Know ye that we have granted, and by this our present charter have confirmed, to God and the Hospital of Dover, which our beloved and faithful Hubert de Burgh Earl of Kent Justiciary of England founded in honour of God and the blessed Mary, the gift which the same Earl made to the aforesaid Hospital, of the Manor of Eastbridge with the advowson of the church and with all their appurtenances, for the support of the poor and strangers coming thither:—saving to the same Earl and his heirs the knight's fee, etc., as of the same Manor. Wherefore we will and firmly command that the Master and brethren of the aforesaid Hospital have and hold the aforesaid Manor with all its appurtenances, except the Knight's fee which to the aforesaid Manor pertains, peaceably, freely, and quietly, with all the liberties and customs to the same Manor belonging; as by the charter . . . which the aforesaid Earl heretofore caused to be made, to the aforesaid Hospital, will more fully appear. The witnesses are E. London* and J. Bathon (Bath),† Bishops; H. de Burgh Earl of Kent our Justiciar, Ranulph Earl of Chester and Lincoln, William Marshal Earl of Pembroke, William Earl of Albemarle, Richard de Argentine our Seneschal, William de Wales, and others. Given by the hand of the venerable Father Ralph Bishop of Chichester‡ our Chancellor, the eleventh day of July in the eleventh year of our reign.

The next charter, granted by the same King in his thirteenth year, gave sundry liberties and franchises. It reveals to us the then prevailing motive for such benevolences. In the Book of Job, we are told, one said, "Skin for skin, yea, all that a man hath will he give for his life." But the King's charity was far more extensive; for it embraced, in addition to his own spiritual well-being, that also of his *ancestors*, long before dead and buried, as well as his future *heirs*! After the usual beginning, it runs—Know ye that we, in reverence of God and for the health of our soul and the souls of our ancestors and heirs, have granted to the Master of the Hospital of the House of God of Dover and the brethren of the same Hospital, that they and their men and land and tenements be for ever freed from suit of shires, hundreds, leets, and law-days, from "aids" of sheriffs and their bailiffs, from view of frankpledge, from ward, works, or fences, of castles parks and bridges, from passage pontage stallage tallage lestage, and wreck of sea.

* Eustace de Fauconberg. † Josceline de Welles. ‡ Ralph Nevill.

ON THE MUNICIPAL RECORDS OF DOVER. CXXXVII

In his nineteenth year King Henry III. made another charter, confirming to God and the Hospital the Manor of Eastbridge, almost in the same words as that made in the eleventh year.

The other documents relating to the Maison Dieu are—

1st, a deed made in Dec., 42 Hen. III. by which Hugh le Coit, Alice Bedell, and others, quit-claim to the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of the blessed Mary of Dover, all right to a tenement, situate within the liberty of Dover at a place called Stonebrook, and in Attertry. The witnesses to which are Thomas son of Byrhi now prepositus Dovor, James Lucas now Maiore, William de Dovor clericus, and many others.

2nd. A deed given at Dover (circa Edw. I.) whereby Henry le Gold grants to the Master and Brethren a piece of land in exchange for other lands. Among the witnesses is John the Alderman.

3rd. A deed dated 5 February, 1280 (6 Ed. I.) by which Thomas Fitz Gabriel quit-claims to God, and the Hospital of the blessed Mary, all right in half an acre of land in the tenure of the same brethren in the village of River.

4th. A deed dated October, 19 Edw. II., by which John, son of Alesis Venesoun of Dovor, grants to Francis John, Master of the Domus Dei, and brethren of the same place, a Rent of 40^s out of a tenement in Horspole Ward. The witnesses being Lord Robert de Kendale Constable of Dover Castle, John de Mari Mayor of Dover, William Vyrgile, Bailiff, and others.

5th. A deed dated 10 Dec. 30 Hen. VI. whereby Dionysia Yeo of Bokeland quit-claims to Thomas Moys, Master of Domus Dei Dover and his confraternity, all right in one acre and three quarters in Bockeland at the Melle land.

All the deeds before mentioned shew a vesting of property and liberties in the Hospital. In addition to these there are two deeds of lease; one made by John Barber, Master, and the confraternity, in 12 Edw. IV. of two mills in River, for eighty years, to Robert Sither, meller; and the other made by John Willis, "Master of the Hospital Domus Dei" in 31 Hen. VI. of 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land in Coldred, for ten years, to John Gatebe.

Such are the documents in our possession relating to this famous house. It is a satisfaction to feel that the town possesses so noble a relic of it as their present Town Hall, which was restored a few years since at a large expenditure, which no one, I believe, has ever grudged.

The NAVY of the Cinque Ports has been celebrated from a very early period. Earl Godwyn made use of it in the reign of the

Confessor, and it was subsequently organized by royal mandate. Dover bore a large share of the burden, having to find twenty-one ships, with their crews, for the service of the king and the realm—Dover itself furnished nineteen, and its members, Folkestone and Faversham, one each. All the ports, the two ancient towns (Rye and Winchelsea) and their members had special liberties accorded to them for the service so rendered.

Edward I., who has not inaptly been described as a great and wise king, and the first constitutional monarch of England, probably instituted the organization. About the sixth year of his reign, he prepared a naval force for the subjugation of Llewellyn King of Wales, which sailed from the Cinque Ports, made a descent upon Anglesea, and took possession of that island. In 1293 (fifteen years afterwards) a Norman ship and an English one having sent their boats ashore for water near Bayonne, a contest arose as to the preference, in which blows were given, and one of the Normans was killed. Vexed at their defeat, the Normans carried a complaint to the French king, who, in a moment of incautious irritation, told them to avenge themselves. So encouraged, the Normans boarded an English ship in the Channel, and hanged up one of the sailors as a reprisal for the loss of their comrade at Bayonne. But the sailors of the Cinque Ports were not likely to submit to such treatment; fresh encounters soon took place, and the Channel became the scene of unauthorized and lawless warfare. Ships were captured and recaptured, and blood was constantly flowing. Edward sent an ambassador to the Court of France, but Philip was a haughty prince and disliked to admit his error. While his answer was waited for, a fleet of about 200 French ships, laden with wine, was met by some 60 or 80 vessels of the Cinque Ports, and a collision taking place, the French fleet was nearly destroyed, and several thousand seamen killed or thrown overboard. For the next year or two hostilities raged with augmented fury. The English commanded the channel, landed where they pleased in Normandy, and ravaged the towns and villages near the coast. They took and burnt Cherbourg. Philip equipped a fleet of 300 ships, and this large force succeeded, for a time, in doing some injury to the Kentish coast. But the French had no great cause for triumph. The 'Chronicle of London,' now in the British Museum, briefly records, under the date of the year 1297, that "the Normans came to Dovaour, and brent a great part of y^e towne; but *they were slayn every moder's son; ther eschaped none.*"

Such were some of the exploits of what has been deemed the infant navy of England!

The first charter in our keeping connected with this subject is one granted by Edward III., in his second year, confirming a charter of his own given in the previous year, as well as one of 26 Edward I. It recites by *inspeximus* his own charter of confirmation "which we have lately made, under the Seal which we then did use, to the Barons of our Cinque Ports," and by *inspeximus* the "Letters Patent of the Lord Edward of famous memory some time King of England our grandfather," in these words, "considering that our shipping of the Cinque Ports cannot be maintained without great costs and expenses, lest the Shipping should fail or perish, for the future we have granted, for us and our heirs, that all they of the Cinque Ports aforesaid and others whosoever calling themselves of their liberty, and henceforth willing to enjoy the same, shall contribute every of them according to their ability [*facultates*] to the service of us and our heirs with their ships, when this from us or our heirs they shall have in commandment. And because upon the said general words that every of them should contribute according to their faculties, before these times various dissensions have arisen, We (that the Barons of the Ports aforesaid may be able more commodiously to do the service aforesaid to us and our heirs in times convenient) of the counsel of our prelates, Earls, and Barons and of the commonalties of our kingdom in our present parliament called together, have granted for us and our heirs to the same Barons of the Cinque Ports, that all they of those Ports and others whatsoever calling themselves of their liberty, and willing henceforth to enjoy the same, shall contribute to maintain and do the shipping and service aforesaid, of all their goods and chattels, as well without the liberty of the Cinque Ports aforesaid as within (and to this by the Mayors and Jurats of the Ports aforesaid and also by the Constable of our Castle of Dover if need shall be they may be compelled), and that the goods and chattels of the said Barons and others, whether they shall be without the said liberty or within, which are taxed to maintain and do the said shipping and service, in no wise shall be taxed to tallages, or other charges whatsoever, with the goods and chattels of other men."

In speaking of the establishment of the *Domus Dei*, we have stated that it was for the accommodation of pilgrims resorting to England. It appears that the flow continued, for King Edward III. found it necessary for the safety of his realm, in the ninth year of his reign, to make a provision for their embarking, as I find by a charter of King Richard II. in his fourth year, which recites by *inspeximus* the charter his grandfather made with the consent of his parliament:

"That no pilgrim shall pass out of our Realm to foreign parts except from Dovor under the penalty of imprisonment for one year." And the king wills and grants that the ordinance "as it tends to the common weal of our kingdom may be held inviolate and strictly observed."

A subject, which seems to have been regarded as one of great importance to the kingdom, was the passage between Dover and the coast of France. If we may judge from the royal ordinances that were made in reference to it, it was one of no little difficulty. So early as the reign of Edward I. we find it attracted the royal attention. The first charter respecting it in our possession is one made by King Edward II., in the sixth year of his reign. After reciting that "whereas debates contentions and riots have often taken place in the town of Dovor, to the great peril and loss of the whole commonalty of the town, so that by them many have been impoverished & likely to be ruined, because they could not pass with their ships, nor gain, like as the powerful & rich did," it states that "it is agreed & assented by all the members of the company called fierschip (fellowship), that is to wit (here follow the names of twenty-one persons) that from henceforth no passenger ship pass except in turn, that is to wit, each ship then fares as soon as it can well be done. And after three fares are done & completed that ship shall not pass or make passage until all the passenger ships which are in the company of the fierschip have made in the same way their three fares, so that the said ships be found good & sufficient by the wardens who for that purpose shall be chosen & assigned. The Indenture then enacts a penalty, on breach, of 100^s to be paid to the use of our Lord the King, the same to be levied by the Bailiff, & delivered by him to the warden of the Cinque Ports.

This ordinance of Edward II. is succeeded by another, made by Edward III. in his seventeenth year, which recites an indenture made in the seventeenth year of Edward II. under the seals of the Commonalty, "of our beloved and faithful Edmund Earl of Kent our most dear brother late constable of our Castle of Dovor and Keeper of our Cinque Ports" and certain combarons of our port aforesaid, setting forth that contentions and controversies had been caused, between the society called the fierschip having ships called Passagers, and other combarons, concerning the profits of the passage had between Dovor and Wytsand, and that they were at length settled through friendly intervention thus—that the Society shall give, in aid of the Commonalty, out of every ship freighted with horses 2^s, with foot passengers 12^d, to be collected before leaving the shore and deposited in a common box by the Mayor and Jurats.

The charter then confirms the one recited, in order to provide for the tranquillity and peace of all of the port, with the addition that all who have ships or boats of this kind of passagers may have them, and shall make contribution as above said, the money to be put aside into some common box in the church of St. Martin, in aid of the service to be made by the port "to us and our heirs, and for better supplying the other necessities of the same port as they shall occur."

We have before referred to the privileges and franchises which the Cinque Ports enjoyed, as some compensation to them for the maritime burdens which they were required to bear. Those privileges were wont to be confirmed by succeeding kings, and one charter we have, granted by King Henry IV. in his third year, confirming the liberties and freedoms of the Barons of the Cinque Ports, by the charters "of our ancestors formerly Kings of England granted," with liberty not to plead otherwise than they were wont to plead, in the time of the Lord King [Henry III.], the great grandfather of the Lord Edward [III.] late King of England our ancestor.

The privileges, however, to which we have referred, did not exempt the Cinque Ports from the service of war. For we find a royal warrant, issued by King Henry V., in the fifth year of his reign, directed to the Constable of Dover and Warden of the Cinque Ports, requiring his subjects to provide themselves with sufficient and convenient "harness," as he intended by God's sufferance to pass on the seas into the realm of France, and there to make war against Lewis the French King and his adherents, not only the enemies of Christ's Church, but also usurpers and unjust retainers of the king's possessions, rights, and inheritances, unto his crown of England rightfully appertaining.

In the following reign it would seem that the ancient walls of the town had fallen into decay. For King Henry VI., in his eighteenth year, granted a charter confirming the privileges which the town had had, for the purpose of repairing and maintaining the walls against the sea, as was requisite for their preservation, "as from the time when the town of Calais was conquered and acquired by our noble ancestor Edward, and that they of the same town lately by great charges and disbursements which they from time to time for the conservation of the passage from the same supported, their Liberties and franchises had and held for their own use, viz.: that they of Dover should make their passage to the said Town of Calais and not to any other place, nor they of Calais their passage to any place other than to Dover, unless prevented by grent or sudden tempest, or by Royal precept, except

merchandize which did not belong to the passage . . . the said Town of Dovor having the special charge of the passage, and to regulate the conduct of the same and the ships thereof," etc.

Notwithstanding the favours thus conferred by the Crown, it would seem that differences had arisen or offences been committed by the Barons. For I find that the same king, in the twenty-fifth year of his reign, issued Letters Patent, granted by the king in parliament, pardoning and remitting to Ralph Toke, mayor, and Walter Nysham, bailiff, and the commonalty, all manner of transgressions, offences, misprisions, contempts, and impeachments by them before the 9th day of April last past, against the form of the Statutes concerning the liberties of clothes and hoods, done or perpetrated. And this lengthy charter contains releases of all imaginable offences, of every conceivable kind, *excepting* however out of its operation a daughter of a soldier, a blacksmith, the keeper of Nottingham Gaol, a felony concerning the death of a soldier lately perpetrated, and sundry government officers.

It does not appear that the Barons were much better behaved in the succeeding reign, for its liberties and franchises had been "for reasonable and lawful causes" seized unto the king's hands, and Edward IV. by a charter in his eleventh year "for the good and decent government and happy rule of the town, and its members, and our people of the same, and for the security of others resorting to the same," appointed Thomas Hexstall the Custos of the town and its members, with power to rule and govern the same, and to have the keys and administration, even as the mayor hitherto had had.

With these nautical and national matters we find a little bit of domestic history, in a warrant issued by King Henry VIII. in his twenty-sixth year to George Duke of Rochefort, Constable and Warden, and others. It directs them "to take from the Inhabitants of the Town and its Members, under the powers of the Statute, an oath of Fealty to the King's Majesty, and to the heirs of his body by his most dear and entirely beloved lawful wife Queen Anne."

As with the passage across the channel (not counted by the mariners of that day but a "silver streak" dividing the two coasts), so has the *Harbour* been deemed a matter of national importance. It was not always on the same site. In Roman days it consisted of the estuary of the river Dour—a river which still flows through the town within narrowed limits. It appears, from an old drawing, that in the reign of Henry VIII. it ran, after leaving the Town Mill, *directly* out to sea. But in consequence of an extensive fall of cliff eastward, it was turned by a frill of beach, which had collected from the westward, and formed

a harbour at the foot of Archcliff Hill, for many years afterwards known as Paradise Pent, now built over. Seaward of it, Henry built two round towers. The foundation of one of them was exhumed a few years since by the railway works, and some of its semicircular stones I have preserved *in memoriam*. It was afterwards extended and enlarged, from time to time, and a commission issued by Philip and Mary in their second and third years gives us an insight into what was felt then. This was a commission, or Royal Brief addressed to all Bishops and Curates, granting "licence to the Mayor and Jurats to raise money for the repair and prevent the ruin of the Harbour, which had hitherto been a good Harbour, and served to great purpose for the safeguard of both our loving subjects and others, and the destruction of which would turn out not only to the danger and peril of all such as traffic and use the narrow seas, or pass into our towne and Marches of Calais, but also to the great loss hindrance and decaye of our whole Realm." And on April 8th, 1556, the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty made an appointment, under the above commission, of Jn^o Harris and Tho^s Dawe to collect monies of all their Majesty's subjects.

Queen Elizabeth, in her twenty-fifth year, issued Letters Patent to the officers of her Exchequer, reciting Letters Patent of her twenty-second year, for better help and encouragement of the Mayor etc. towards the mending and building of the haven in the Port, granting "licence to buy 4000 tons of beer or else brew the same, 30,000 Q^{rs} of wheat, 10,000 Q^{rs} of barley or malt or both, and transport the same into foreign ports," and adds "that we greatly tendering the perfecting of building and reparation of the said haven as a matter of great importance to the weal and defence of this our Realm, and whereof we have a princely and earnest care," inhibit the buying in the counties of Kent, Essex, Suffolk, Dorset and Hampshire of any wheat to be transported beyond the seas, except by virtue of the licence for Dover, and for victualling the City of London, extending the right for Dover to buy in any county in England, so as the price of wheat do not exceed in the usual markets 22^s.

In the succeeding reign, the Corporation surrendered all their harbour rights and lands to the Crown, and King James vested them in a special Board, consisting of the Lord Warden, his Lieutenant, and seven assistants, who were not to be residents of Dover. This Board continued until a few years since, when it was superseded by another Constitution created by Parliament.

EXTRACTS FROM RECORD BOOKS.

The earliest record now extant commences 3rd Oct^r, 5 and 6 Philip and Mary, and the proceedings entered continue to July in second year of Elizabeth, from which date they are wanting down to 1 James I.

In the reign of Philip and Mary the Corporation consisted of the Mayor, Jurats, and all the freemen, called the Commonalty, and the assemblies of the Corporation were summoned by the blowing a horn, which horn is still in existence, and carried, together with the mace, on state occasions before the Mayor and Town Council. This fact will explain a minute which follows. The horn blowing was in practice in 1670.

The following are a few extracts, giving one only of the same character, as examples of municipal management, and administration of justice, in those days:—

Authority to Mayor to sett prices in Market, 5 and 6 Philip and Mary.

That the xxviiith daye of the Moneth of October Annis Regnor' D'nor' Regis et Regine Phillippi et Marie dei gra' v^o et vj^o by the Worshippfull Thomas Collie maier of the Kyng and Quens Maiistys towne and port of Douor, Thomas Warrey, Thomas Bussyngboone, Thomas Burnell, and Thom's Pepper, Jurats by whom and by thiye holle assents concents and agreements according to the Lawes of this Re'me yt is agreed condycended and concluded that the said Mayer shall and hathe power and authoryte to sett a pryce being clark of the markett of all shuch p'sone or p'sons as well ffreemen as fooryners as hathe or shall bryng in any heryngs or other victell to be solde w^{hin} the lyberte of this towne.

Freeman's mark to be a moiety.

And every ffremaus mark sal be of the one halfe or moyety of shuche victell as he bryngeth at the discretion of the said mayor.

A freeman fined for taking a non-freeman as partner in trade.

Also The daye and yere w^{thin} written that is to say the xxixth daye of October byfor the maier and Jurats within written yt is condicended concluded and agreed by the said Maier and Juratts That Thomas Wood beer brewer shall paye to the chamber of the towne the sum of iiij^{li} and Cornelis the some of x^{li} for that the said Thomas being a freemens hathe and dyd coller the said Cornelis being

a foren^r to be his p'tener and to taicke halfe gaynes wth him as a freman contrary to o^r orders and decres of this towne for the w^{ch} offe^c they to pay the said somes as is a forsaied.

A committal to the prison wall for unfitting words to the Mayor.

That the last daye of October in the said yeres of their Maisties Raynegs came James Broker byfor the said Maier and Juratts whoe for sarten vnfyting woords spoken to the said Maier in the p'sence of court yt ys agreed by the sayd Juratts That the said James for his evill demenur shall remayne vnto the Wall called the prisone ther to remayne vntell iij off the klok in the aftrnone of this day and then to depart vnto his dwellyng for this tyme.

At a *Comyne Horne blowing* holden in the courte halle of the towne and porte of Douor the ixth daye of the moneth of October Annis Regnor' D'nor' Regis et Regine Phillippi et Marie dei gra' v^o et vj^{to} at the whiche appered the Maier Jurats and Comynalt^e of the same towne of Douor.

Also it is condicended concluded and agreed by the assents concents and agreements of the said Maier Jurats and comynalt^e That all the landes shalbe leaved and gathered to paye the marryners and victellers that hathe boren and farry'd at the last transportation of the Kynys Maistie and also all those that are fremen and hath noe lands to bere towards the charge of the mayntenance of the Navy at every transportation as they shalbe taxed by the maier and collectors of the same wards for the tyme beinge.

The stablyshement of y^e xxxvij tempore Thomas Colleye maier.

Also it is condicended concluded and agreed by theyr assentes concentes and a greements That ther shalbe xxxvij p'sones or by the assents and concents of the more p'te of them shall maike good and civell orders at theyer good discreations and to maike auns^r vnto all shuche matters or causes as shalbe aleaged vnto them for and in the name of the holle comynalty in as ample maner and forme as the holle comynalty were together present and yf anye of the Jurats dye and that they Jurats doe wayn't for the furneytin of the beynych that they the said xxxvij p'sones shall elect and chose doble the p'sones so wantyng out of the said xxxvij p'sones and p'sent them to the maier and Jurats and of them to be taken and furnish the beynych as Jurats except and resawyd to the holle comynalt of the same towne the

election of the Mayer the choyse of the officers the election of the burg'ons to the p'liament and the bayllyefs to Yarmoth and as the fremanes seal to be at the comyne assembly and by a horne blowene by the holle comynalt of this towne of Douor.

Richard Shoueler adjudged y^e Pilary for a cut purse.

That the xixth daye of the moneth of November Anno Regni Regine n're Elizabeth primo came Richard Shoueler byfor the Worshipfull Thomas Collye mayer Thomas Foxleye Thomas Mauncell Thomas Fynnett and Adriano Whitt Jurats whoe byfor them was justely accused to be a comyne cutt purse and thereof condempned Wherfor thus is his Judgment That he shall goe to the pyllary and ther the Bayllyes Officer or his Deputy shall nayll one of his eares to the pillary and geve him a knyffe in his hand and he him leafe to cut hof of or els stande styll ther—thus to be done in the open faice of markett wth a paper on his heade.

Proclamation on the Accession of Queen Elizabeth.

Oyez.—That the last daye of the moneth of November Anno Regni Elissabeth Anglie ffrauncie et hiberne Regine fidei defens^r &c. &c. primo yt was condecended concluded and agreed by the Worshipfull Thomas Collye maier of the toun and porte of Douor^r Thomas Foxleye Thomas Fynnett Adriano Whitt John Robbynes and Thomas Burnell Jurats That as vpone the p'clamation of the quenes maisty the Chamberlaynes of the same shall sett in the markett plaic a hoghed of wyne a tonne of bere and a bone ffyre to be made to the quenes maists honor and to the prayse of God for her masts Raynge.

Canopy Bearers at Coronation of Queen Elizabeth.

Douor—At a Comyne horne blowyng and anesemblye holden in the Courte halle the xxxth daye of the moneth of December Anno Regni Regine n're Elizabeth p'mo at the w^{ch} appered the Maier Jurats and most parte of the Comynaltye of the same towne of Douor^r.

At the which horne blowing and comyne assemblye By theyer assentes concentes and agrements yt is condicended concluded and agreed That M^r Thomas Warren and M^r John Robbynes shalbe and are elected to be canapye berers over the quen's Maistye for this toun of Douor^r and also shalbe and are elected to be Burgion'es of the P'liament at the next P'liament.

A Jurat to redeliver a parcell of gold.

Oyez.—The last day of March Anno 1st Eliz.

Also it is condicended and agreed by the said maier and Jurats the daye and yer above said That Thomas Warren one of the Jurats of the said toune shall redlyuore vnto one Agnes Bennett of the said toune ther p'cell of gold as ensueth w^{ch} he receavid of the said Agnes as she saieth wth out delay xiiij old angelles v old Ryalles one Doble Duckett and halfe a croune of the some of v^s.

1st Eliz^a. "Toun Comysson."

Oyez.—That the xvth daye of the moneth of Ap^rill Anno Regni Regine n're Elizabethe p'mo &c. came Thomas Keyes and Will'm Hannington esquires byfore the Worshipfull Thomas Collye Mayer of the towne and port of Douo^r Thomas Foxley (and 7 others) Jurats whoe being Commissioners appoynted by the Lords of the quens maist^{ys} honorable Councell by vertu of theyr leatters vnto them directed to enquier of all maner greffes discords and dissentiones by twyne the said Maier Jurats and comynalt of this toune of Douor at the w^{ch} daye The said leatters was read byfore the said Maier Jurats and comynalt thene assembled and in the p'sents of the said Thomas Keyes and Will'm Hannington Comyssoners at whiche time and Inquithio'en maide the saide Maier Jurats and Comynalte were all in p'feact amyte peace and concord thanks be yeoven vnto God and hathe openlye p'mised see to contynewe by God's grace.

Two women fined for scolds.

Oyez.—That the iij daye of the monethe June Anno Regni n're Elizabeth p'mo yt is concluded condycended and agreed adiuged by the Worshipfull Thomas Collye Mayer (and 4 Jurats) That Thomas Paickeman shall paye vnto the chamber of the said toune xx^d for a fyne for his wyffe's offence dewly approved to be a scolled and also Rob^t Elliott for his wyffe's offence being lyicke wise offended x^s and at the mediation of the Jurats is now moderated vnto v^s.

The banishme'tt of Clement Baker and his Wyffe for their evell demeanour and behaviour.

Oyez.—That the xxxth daye of the monethe of June (A. R. R. n're E. p'mo) came Clement Baker and his wyffe by for the Worshipfull Thomas Collye Mayer (and 6 Jurats) whoe then and ther for divers good and just considerationes vs movyng haue concluded condicended and agreed That the said Clement Baker and his wyffe shall for theyr

"It'm iij dosen and a half of larks	ij ^s liij ^d
"It'm more for selbies pa	xij ^d
"It'm more geven to him for his paynes to go to Callice	ij ^s vj ^d
"It'm more a baskett and the bryng	vij ^d
"It'm more for a p'sent geouen to amembasstor"	xliij ^d

N.B.—Presents to the Lord Warden and his Deputy of wine, capons, etc., were numerous.

There is an entry at this date that "The hole com' of bedds in the toune of Dover is iij^c 1 and beddes after iij men in a bed will lodge a thousand xxxij men." And another entry gives the names of the freemen householders, the list containing 108 names,—a number which seems to have increased from year to year—and another which gives the names of the ten "Kynges hacneyemen," and the horses which each was to keep, ranging from two to six.

In the second year of Edward VI. an order was made "That the pyxe and belles of syllver and geylt shalbe sold to the most advantage. And the moneye ther of shal be to paye the deatts that the toune dothe owe which said picks and belles doth waye liij ounces." And another entry shews that the sum received for "lij ounces and a half at v^s the ounce was xliij^{ll} ij^s vj^d."

The receipts for fines were considerable, and a very frequent one was for "bludwppe" upon another, and sometimes upon a wife, the amount of fines varying from v^s to ij^s.

Among the payments I may note the following (a^s 1 Mary):—

"It'm paid for the charges of the Comis'aynes being here	v ^s ob.
"It'm paid for the dyner made and yeouen to the chancellor to the Cardinal's grace the lord byshoppe of Douor the comyssary and the Archdeacon of Canterbury at the visitation here in Douor in O ^r Ladye Church May xxij ^d liij ^s liij ^d	
"It'm paid for wyne and othere things geouen to the Com-myssioners w ^{ch} satt in comission at O ^r laddye Church at theyre being here	vij ^s j ^d "

These extracts could be considerably extended, but I fear that my paper has already gone to too great a length, and has not afforded you such a feast as the materials could have given, in more able and imaginative hands, and so have induced you to patiently bear a longer infliction. I have been obliged to compile it away from home, without a power of reference to books which I should like to have had at hand, and must, in conclusion, beg you to extend your indulgence to my feeble effort and look over all its faults.

Archæologia Cantiana.

Archæologia Cantiana.



BRABOURNE CHURCH, FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.*

BRABOURNE CHURCH.

THE SUBSTANCE OF AN ADDRESS DELIVERED THEREIN, BY SIR G. GILBERT SCOTT, BEFORE THE KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, ON THE 30TH JULY, 1874.

WHATEVER is the age of Horton Priory I am convinced is also the age of Brabourne Church. I can see nothing to make me believe it was either earlier or later. It was erected by the founders of Horton Priory, and was by them presented to the Priory in a finished state. It has been a Norman church from end to end, and it was co-extensive with its present size. It was very much what we see it now, except the southern aisle. At first it was, no doubt, in one style, and that the purest style of Norman. I do not think it was transitional, although the chancel arch and the tower arch are slightly pointed. The pointed arch was

* All the engravings which illustrate this paper have been most generously presented by Mr. James R. Scott.

coming into use, but I believe it was here used as a matter of construction, rather than of style, the pointed arch for wide openings being found to be stronger than the round arch. The chancel is the most perfect part of the old Norman work, and it has been a structure of admirable design and exquisite finish. As far as I can see, the character of this church and of Horton Priory is the same. I believe it had the same designer, and was erected by the same workmen. I was perfectly delighted with what Mr. Baily pointed out at Horton Priory. This work is of the same kind, but a little more highly finished.* The two were, perhaps, as good and admirable specimens of late Norman work as could be found in the kingdom. In determining the date, supposing we knew nothing of its history, we must have recourse to a comparative examination of works whose history is known. For instance, that choir of Canterbury Cathedral, which was built by Priors Ernulph and Conrad and was burnt in 1174, was older than Brabourne Church. The existing choir of Canterbury Cathedral, built by William of Sens and English William, between the years 1175 and 1185, was later than Brabourne Church. History then steps in to help us. This church was given, during the reign of Stephen, to Horton Priory, by Robert de Vere and his wife Adeliza. I am not sure of the date of Horton, but, I believe, it is almost exactly 1144, in which year Pope Lucius II. confirmed the founder's charter. We may, therefore, place the date of its erection between that of the two choirs of Canterbury Cathedral. It is like the earlier of those two buildings in the excessive refinement of its ornamentation ;

* Another examination of both shews me that the two are equal in this as in other respects.

it is unlike it in the introduction of the pointed arch. It is pure Norman, but most advanced Norman. Let all examine the original work. Every block is almost a picture in its skilful workmanship. It is difficult to make modern workmen believe they are inferior to their ancestors of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, but it is an undeniable fact. Some of the more sensible and observing men among them admit it,



Fig. 1. NORTH CHANCEL DOOR.

and say they cannot think what tools or what sleight-of-hand enabled those old men to produce such work. In saying this, however, I refer simply to the workmanship, which was superior to that of any other time; but the construction was not so good as afterwards. The carving of the capitals of the chancel arch is admirable; it would not have disgraced the sculptors of Greece in the time of Phidias; and, indeed, it is superior to much of the work of the Revival and the Byzantine periods. The priests' entrance on the north (fig. 1) is one of the simplest doors in the world, but one of the most picturesque and artistic. The chancel windows are precisely the same as the west window in the south aisle at Horton; and the further window, on the north, contains some of the original stained glass of the Norman period. Very few do so at this day. On the south side of the exterior it will be observed that the work has been very much altered, and one buttress has been cut off. As to the shafts on each side of the chancel, I do not believe that the timbers of the roof were intended to be supported by these columns (fig. 2); but they prove that the roof was intended to be groined with

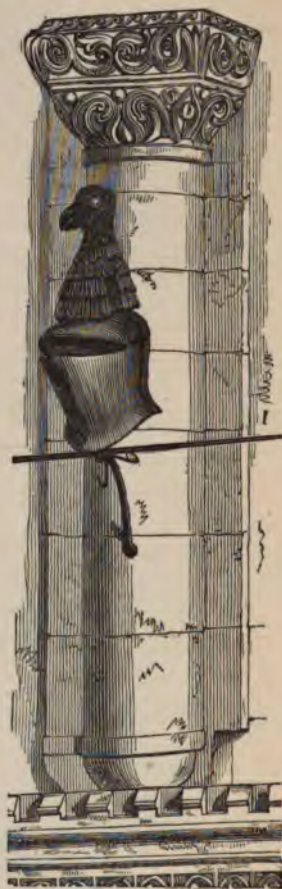


Fig. 2.

intersecting stone ribs. The capitals of the shafts of the piers (north and south) of the chancel arch, immediately facing each other, instead of being square are eased off in the direction of the intended diagonal ribs. No doubt the builder either vaulted or intended to vault this chancel over in stone, in two compartments, which would raise it at once to a work of the highest order of the period. There is, I believe, a window under the plaster on the south side; and there is still to be seen an old Norman locker on the north side of the altar, in which were kept the sacred vessels connected with the mass. The central arch, between the nave and the chancel, is very beautiful, but it is very much out of shape. As I have remarked, the construction of that time was not equal to design and workmanship, and this arch had pushed over its piers enormously, before the arches between the nave and aisle of the thirteenth century were built. The Tower arch is of the same age as the chancel arch. It seems that the builder mistrusted its strength, for at a period not much later another arch has been built within it to strengthen it. I can find no traces of the Norman nave, except the corners and the beautiful tooling of the quoins. This is all I have to say on the subject of the Norman church.

Passing over the Transitional style, which is not represented in Brabourne Church, the next in order to the Norman was the Early English, which commenced about 1195, and continued through the first half or three-quarters of the thirteenth century. An aisle, in this style, was added to the nave and to the chancel of this church. The three arches of the nave aisle are wonderfully simple, but nothing can be more artistic or more perfect in design and workman-

ship. Observe the excessive lightness of the columns. That could only be obtained by using the best Kentish rag-stone that could be selected, and it was, in fact, about as strong and as difficult to work as marble. Not being quite satisfied with the plain moulding, the top has been carried out by the builder in a peculiar way.* I cannot say much for the windows above, but most likely they were at one time filled with stained glass, which would improve them. The corbels which project one on each side of the end windows are hooked with what Professor Willis calls a wall-plate hook, so that a piece of timber could lie safely upon them without being pushed off its bearings. What it had to do I do not know; but I think there must have been a ceiling—perhaps a flat ceiling; there is one at Hildesheim, in Germany, of the Norman or Romanesque age, very beautifully painted. I think this was so, because there are the jambs of a doorway on the inner tower wall. That could not have been a window, and would have been of no use as a doorway, unless there was a ceiling or a floor to come out on.

The next style to the Early English was the early or geometrical Decorated style. There is nothing of this as a constructional part of the church, but there is a lovely specimen (fig. 3) between the little doorway, leading from the chancel to the south aisle, and the tomb on the south of the altar. The surmises respecting it are exceedingly interesting. You may have seen a book by Miss Hartshorne called "Enshrined Hearts," or hearts which had special monuments. There is a heart shrine at Leybourne,

* The chamfers upon the edges of the soffits are "stopped," about three inches above the abacus, so that those of two adjacent arches met the abacus in a circular form.



Fig. 3. HEART SHRINE IN BRADOURNE CHURCH.

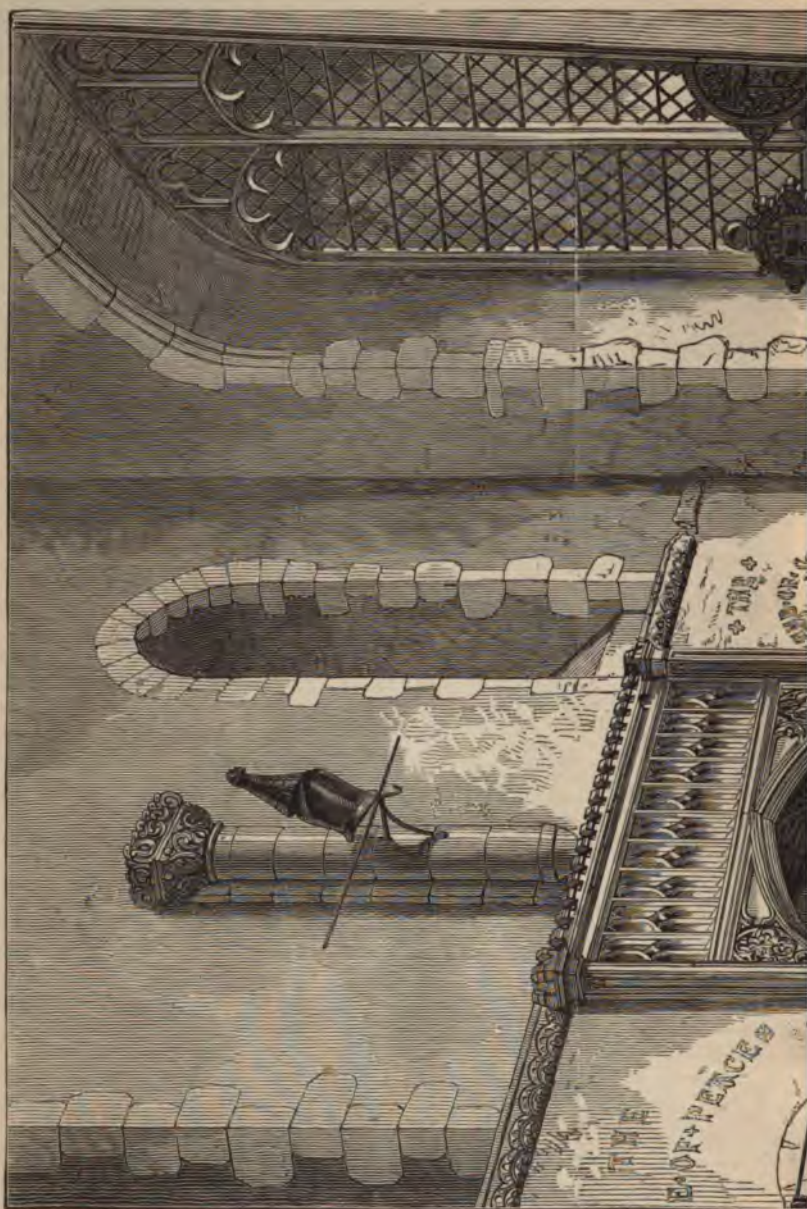
near Malling, in Kent, and that there was one here I have no doubt whatever. It belonged to the family of Balliol, who were claimants to the crown of Scotland, and one of them (the founder of Balliol College, Oxford,) was Lord of Galloway. He, I believe, died in 1269, and his wife was so devoted to his memory that she had his heart embalmed and placed in a case of ivory and silver, which was carried about wherever she went. At meals she would have her husband's heart placed on his accustomed seat. She founded a beautiful abbey, which she called the Abbey of Sweet-heart (Dulcecor, fig. 4), in his memory, and directed that his heart should be buried with her. I have visited the abbey, which is within a few miles of Dumfries. It is now in ruins, but is a most beautiful specimen of the style I last mentioned. Shortly



Fig. 4. DULCECOR ABBEY.

after this heart was buried, their troubles with England came on, and the Balliols became unpopular in Scotland. One of them came to Brabourne, and Mr. James Scott's idea is that that same heart was brought and enshrined here. I think it is not unlikely. The dates agree very well, 1275 being that of the founding of the abbey, and 1295 about that of the shrine at Brabourne. Among the ruins of St. Alban's Abbey a workman recently found a large stone, with a cylindrical sinking, in which was the cover of a beautiful box painted apparently with Arabic inscriptions. Mr. Lloyd, a local antiquary, at once said it had contained Abbot de Norton's heart, for in an old chronicle, a figure of the Abbot is described as on this spot holding his heart in his hands. On referring to another record, he said that *corpus* must have been printed by mistake instead of *cor*. I went to the British Museum a short time after, and referred to the original manuscript. In this the word was *cor*; it was, therefore, the tomb of the Abbot's heart.

The roofs of the whole of the aisle are the work of the beginning of the present century, and among the most wretched I ever saw. The tomb of Sir John Scott, on the north side of the chancel, is a fifteenth century work of wonderful and charming design (fig. 5), and there are some interesting brasses about the floor. Of this date too is the upper story of the tower. I believe it gave way in the fifteenth century. Immense buttresses were then erected, and the Norman work was taken down, other work being substituted which was not quite worthy of the church. The first chancel roof was of stone and groined; the second had an ornamental ceiling, at the east end, of which only the beams remain. The nave



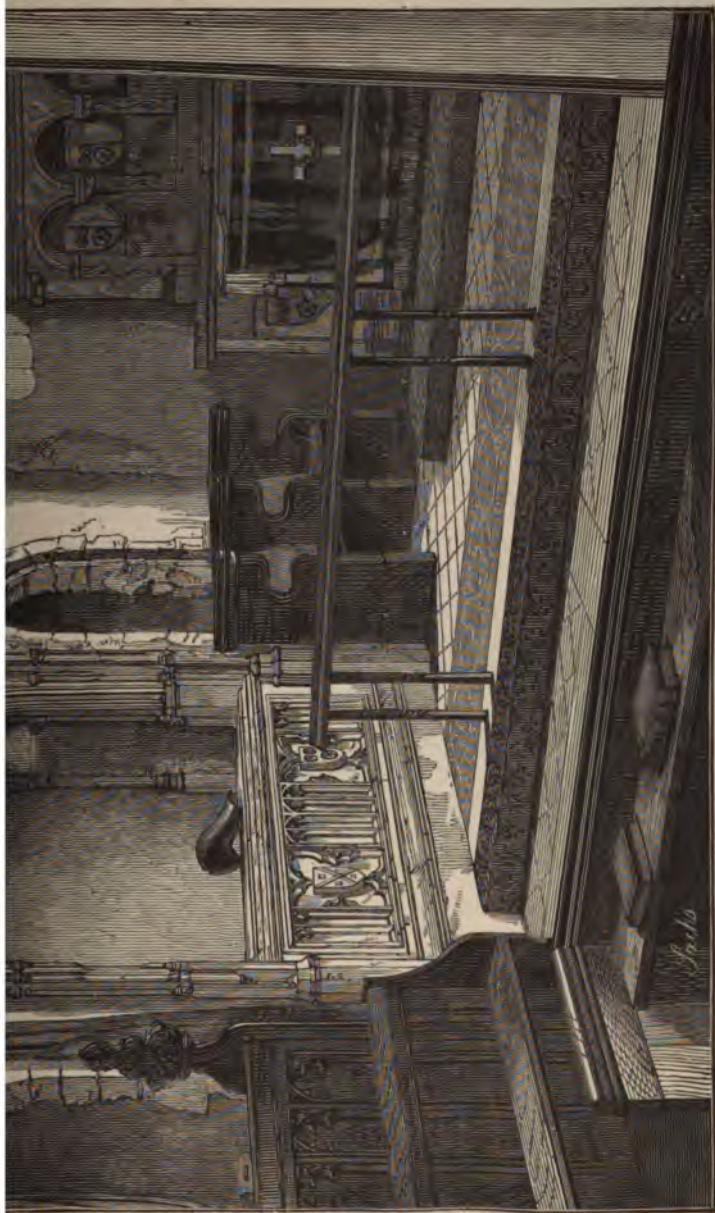


FIG. 5. CHANCEL OF BELHOUSE CHURCH (NORTH WALL AND EAST WINDOW.)

roof was once a highly respectable one, and I hope that in the contemplated work of restoration not a timber sound enough to remain will be removed. I would call particular attention to the most remarkable tomb of the Scott family, commemorating the principal members of the family from 1290 to 1562. It is very remarkable that it assumes the shape of a stone altar and reredos, but I believe it has never been used as such, for it was built at a time when stone altars were objected to. It is beautiful in its ornamentation, and the material is either Bethersden marble or one of the several varieties of Kentish rag; a portion of it will be seen in the engraving (fig. 5.)



BRABOURNE CHURCH, FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

BECKET MEMORANDA.

I.—ON A STONE IN THE “MARTYRDOM” OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

II.—ON THE KINDRED OF ARCHBISHOP BECKET.

BY THE REV. J. C. ROBERTSON,
CANON OF CANTERBURY.*

I.

Among the objects which are usually pointed out to visitors who make the round of our Cathedral is the stone on which Archbishop Thomas Becket is said to have fallen in death, and especially that part of it where the original material has been taken out, and another piece has been inserted in its stead. It would seem from the Report of the Archæological Meeting held at Canterbury in 1844, that a good deal was said about this small subject at that meeting; but as no attempt was made to bring the light of historical evidence to bear on it, we may still find room for saying something further.

There can, I suppose, be no doubt that, as the

* These short papers were written in consequence of a request that the author would prepare some contribution for the Canterbury meeting of the Archæological Institute. The first of them was read at the spot to which it relates, in the course of the perambulation of the cathedral, under the guidance of Canon Venables, on the 23rd of July, 1875.

Dean of Westminster says in his well-known and admirable "Memorials of Canterbury," "the spot is proved by its exact accordance with the localities so minutely described in the several [contemporary] narratives," to be "precisely the place where Becket fell."* But there is strong reason for believing that the stone which we now see is not that which occupied the spot at the time of the murder; for Robert of Swapham, a monk of Peterborough, in his history of that church,† tells us that Benedict (one of the writers who have given an account of the Archbishop's death), on being translated from the priory of Christchurch, Canterbury, to the abbacy of Peterborough, in 1177, carried off the stones "on which the holy martyr fell," and made them into two altars for his new church. Unless, therefore, we disbelieve this writer's express statement, the stone which is now in our cathedral must have been substituted for that which received the dying Archbishop's body. And if we take this view as to the entire stone, we must, of course, reject the popular story that, where we see the square insertion, the original piece, being the part on which his head rested, was cut out and sent to Rome, where it is said to be still preserved as a relic.

But even if we set aside Robert of Swapham's authority, let us see how this story will bear examination. Whether such a piece of stone as is supposed could have been cut out entire, and that with the tools of the twelfth century,—whether, as a matter of fact, the hole extends throughout the thickness of the flag-stone,—I do not care to inquire. Let us confine ourselves to the historical evidence.

* Ed. 1, p. 78.

† "Cenobii Burgensis Historia," in Sparke's collection, p. 101.

We are told, then,—

(1) That the popular story has the support of local tradition.

(2) That Baronius speaks of the cardinals who had been sent by Alexander III. to treat with King Henry after the murder as having “brought back with them [to Rome] a part of the pavement on which the Archbishop’s brains had been scattered,” adding that they were placed in the church of St. Mary Major.*

(3) That the corresponding piece is still preserved at Rome; nay, that a person has been seen anxiously measuring the hole in the Canterbury pavement, as if to compare it with a measurement supposed to have been taken from the original stone.†

Yet, formidable as this “threefold cord” of evidence may seem, I believe that, by an exception to the wise man’s saying, it may be “quickly broken.”

(1) The Canterbury tradition appears to have originated within the present century,—nearly six centuries and a half too late. It is not mentioned by any of our earlier topographers, although among these were Somner, a native of Canterbury, and all his life familiar with the Cathedral; Battely, brother of a prebendary and archdeacon, and himself vicar of a parish in the immediate neighbourhood of the city; and Gostling, the genial old gossiping minor canon: men who from their positions could not have failed to know the story if it had been current in their days, and who could hardly have failed to record it if it had been known to them. The passage in which Battely speaks of the stone appears to go about as far

* Morris, “Life of St. Thomas Becket,” 390.

† Dunkin, “Report of the Archæological Meeting at Canterbury, 1844,” p. 246.

as is possible in the way of negative evidence. "It is commonly said," writes this antiquary, "that the stones of the pavement on which [the Archbishop] fell down dead, have the marks of his fall, and are stained with his blood. Some devout persons of the Roman communion will fall prostrate and kiss the pavement in that place, and have got off some little chips from the stones there, as big as diamond sparks, and perhaps to them as valuable. But I will inform them that, although the place where he gave up the ghost is to be seen, yet the stones upon which he expired have been removed several hundred years ago; for Benedict the prior carried them with him to the Abbey of Peterborough." "This remark," adds Battely, "may lessen the price of the fragments of that stone."* From this passage, which speaks so particularly as to the stone, but gives no hint of the story as to the square insertion, we may pretty safely infer that that story was not current in 1703, when Battely's enlarged edition of Somner appeared. And a like inference may be drawn from the silence of Dart, Gostling, and others, down to Hasted, A.D. 1799, and to Wild, A.D. 1807. The earliest appearance of the story that I am aware of is in Woolnoth's "Canterbury Cathedral," which bears the date of 1816.† But, having once found its way into print, it is repeated by the next historian of our Cathedral, Britton, in 1821, and by the later writers in general,—a circumstance which seems to add to the probability that, if the older topographers had been acquainted with it, they too would have put it on record.

(2) We next come to the supposed confirmation by Baronius; and we find that this rests simply on a

* Supplement to Somner, p. 22.

† P. 59.

mistranslation. For the great annalist's words are: "Intulerunt in urbem sacra pignora novi martyris, nempe quod super ecclesiæ pavementum respersum fuerat ejus capitis cerebrum, necnon ejus tunicam ipsius sanguine cruentatam; quæ hactenus reliquiæ asservantur in basilica S. Mariæ Majoris."* All that Baronius says therefore is, that the legates brought to Rome, among other relics, the martyr's brains which had been shed on the pavement, together with his tunic, and that these,—the brains and the tunic,—were preserved at St. Mary Major; and we may fairly infer that he knew nothing either of any record that the legates also brought with them a portion of the stone on which the brains had been scattered, or of a belief that such a fragment was in his own day extant at Rome.

(3) We have to examine the statement that the missing piece of stone is still preserved at Rome.

Although several alleged relics of St. Thomas *are* preserved there, and are occasionally exhibited on certain festivals, no one, I believe, can be found who professes to have ever seen the square piece of stone, to know where it is, or to have heard of it except in the form of inquiries after it. But surely, if there were at Rome a relic so remarkable, so interesting, and (according to the supposition) so well attested, of a saint so famous and revered as Thomas of Canterbury, it would be among the most cherished treasures of any church to which it might belong, and would be displayed at appropriate times with all suitable ceremony and publicity.

At St. Mary Major are some small bags, which are said to contain portions of the martyr's blood and

* 'Annales Ecclesiastici,' A.D. 1172. 12.

brains,—the same, no doubt, that Baronius speaks of. In 1852 these bags were seen by the Dean of Westminster, then a Canon of Canterbury; but on asking after the square stone, he was told that nothing was known of it. My own attempts to see the bags in 1859 and in 1863 were unsuccessful. In 1861 the late Dean Alford saw them, and was told that they were supposed to contain “little bits of stone, with blood and brains” (*piccoli pezzi di pietra, con sangue e cervello*); but whatever construction we may put on these words,* they bring no confirmation to the Canterbury story, which speaks, not of many little bits of stone or grit, but of one entire piece more than four inches square. I have been told on authority which I cannot doubt, that the late eminent antiquary Dr. Rock (who, as a member of the Roman Church, must have enjoyed especial advantages for such an inquiry), after having done all that he could to discover the stone, was convinced that it had no existence.

As for the tale of the mysterious Unknown who is said to have employed his compasses or his measuring-tapes on the Canterbury pavement, the most respectful way of disposing of it may be to suggest that perhaps he was on his way *to* Rome, not *from* Rome, and that he may be supposed to have taken his measurement with a hope of verifying it there—a hope in which, unless he was more fortunate than other travellers, he must have found himself disappointed.

* Dean Alford suspected that the “little bits of stone” had been added to the supposed contents of the bags, in consequence of inquiries suggested by the publication of Dean Stanley’s “Memorials.”

II.

Thirty years ago it was generally believed that the father of Archbishop Becket was (what we are not now allowed to call) a Saxon, and that his mother was a Saracen,—Gilbert being the hero, and Matilda the heroine, of a romantic legend which was then generally accepted as historical. But it is, I believe, now agreed that, although settled in London, they were both of Norman descent, if not both of Norman birth. Whether the name of Becket belonged to Thomas as a hereditary surname is, however, still a matter of dispute; and, therefore, as I wish for the present to avoid all controversy, I beg that, where I make use of this name, I may be understood as doing so for the sake of convenience only.

It will be remembered that, when the Archbishop sought a refuge in France, Henry II. banished all his kindred; a cruel measure, of which this is not the only instance in the history of those times. How far the tie of kindred was reckoned to extend—how far, indeed, its ramifications may be supposed to have been known to those who carried out the King's order,—I cannot undertake to say; but we find various relatives mentioned from time to time as sharing the penalty of exile.

Thus, in one letter,* the Archbishop recommends a sister's son to the Dean and Chapter of Reims, with a request that the boy may be maintained in their house, and may be made to apply to grammatical studies. In another letter he bespeaks the assistance of the Archbishop elect of Syracuse† for his sister's son G.,

* Ep. 103, ed. Giles.

† Roger Palmieri, elected 1157. consecrated 1169. *Gams, Series Episcoporum*, 364.

—an initial which may mean either the Geoffrey or the Gilbert whom we shall presently meet with;* most probably Gilbert, as we know that *he* visited Italy. Elsewhere we find Pope Alexander III. thanking the Abbot of Clair-Marais, near St. Omer, for his kindness to a sister of the Archbishop and her children;† and among the documents of our cathedral is a copy of a letter hitherto unpublished, in which the Pope mentions that William, then Archbishop elect of Sens, one of Becket's strongest supporters, had been in the habit of making a monthly allowance to the exile's nephew, Geoffrey, and begs that the same amount may now be bestowed on Geoffrey's cousin Gilbert, who was studying at Bologna, and that, in order to save him the expense of messengers, it may be paid in one annual sum.‡

In these notices it will be observed that there is no mention of any brother of the Archbishop, nor does any such person appear, so far as I am aware, in any of the contemporary documents. We know, however, the names of three sisters. One of these, Mary, who was probably the youngest, became a nun. In 1173, at the time when her brother was canonized by the Pope, and when King Henry had especial reason to conciliate the hierarchical party, she was appointed by him to the Abbacy of Barking, at the suggestion of Odo, Prior of Canterbury, and, as we are expressly told, out of regard for her brother.§

Garnier, of Pont Ste. Maxence, one of the earliest

* Ep. 151.

† Ep. 196.

‡ The Pope's letter will be found at the end of this paper.

§ "Contemplatione fratris," R. de Diceto, ap. Twysden, 570; Gervas. ib. 1424; Taxter, contin. Flor. Vigorn. ii. 153; Monast. Angl. i. 437.

biographers of the saint, has recorded in lively French verses the hospitality and other kindness which this lady and her sisterhood lavished on him when he visited her convent for the purpose of collecting information about his hero :—

“ L’abesse, suer Saint Thomas,
 Pur s’onur et pur le barun
 M’ad doné palefrei et dras ;
 N’i faillent nis li esperun.
 Ne getai pas mes dez sur as
 Quant jo tornai à sa meisun !
 * * * *
 Et les dames m’unt fet tut gras
 Chescune d’eles de sun dun.”*

Another sister was Roheise—*Roheisia*,—the name being evidently the same with that of Roësa, which, according to one biographer,† was borne by the Archbishop’s mother, who is more commonly called Matilda. Roheise was married,—to whom I cannot say,—and she appears to have been a widow at the time when her name first comes before us. This was on the occasion of King Henry’s penitential visit to the martyr’s tomb in July 1174, when Garnier tells us that the King entreated forgiveness of St. Thomas’s sister, and in redress (for his supposed concern in the murder) gave her a mill, which brought her an income of full ten marks a year.‡ This was the mill known as East-bridge, or King’s Mill, near the ancient hospital in the High Street of Canterbury. It had been given by

* Garnier, ed. Hippeau, pp. 206-7.

† The so-called Anonymus Lambethiensis (*i.e.*, a writer whose work is preserved in Lambeth Library).—Giles, ii. 73.

‡ “ La sueur saint Thomas merci quist et cria,
 Et en adreseement un molin li dona,

Bien ualt dis mars par an la rente qu’ ele en a.”—P. 212.

King Stephen to the monastery of St. Augustine, in consideration of a loan advanced to him by the abbot, and it had been made over to Henry by Clarembald, an intruder, who held the abbacy for some years, but had lately been ejected.* I am indebted to the honoured founder of the Kent Archæological Association, my late friend Mr. Larking, for some extracts from documents in the Record Office, as to payments to Roheise from this mill. The first entry is in the year next after the date of the gift—21 Hen. II. A.D. 1175. In 31 Hen. II., her son John, who had probably grown up in the interval, is admitted to a share in the pension; and three years later, in 1188, he appears alone, from which it may probably be inferred that Roheise was then dead. In the Pipe Roll of 1 Richard I., edited by the late Mr. Joseph Hunter for the Record Commission, is an entry recording a payment of £11 from the King's alms in Canterbury mill, to "John, the son of Roheise, sister of St. Thomas."† And we find by one of our chapter documents (L. 4) that this John was a clerk, and was presented by Prior Alan (one of the Saint's biographers) and the convent of Christchurch to the vicarage of St. Mary Bothaw, in the City of London.

Roheise was probably also the mother of Ralph, who is described as a nephew of St. Thomas, and appears to have inherited his ecclesiastical principles. This Ralph was concerned in an uproar arising out of the differences between the Pope and Archbishop Baldwin, in 1188, and was, with other citizens of Canterbury, imprisoned by order of King Henry for

* See Thorn, in Twysden, 1827, 1881; Somner, ed. Battely, App. 7; Hasted, iv. 438.

† P. 231. Cf. Pauli, *Gesch. von England*, iii. 103.

refusing to communicate with the Archbishop's partisans when these had been excommunicated by Pope Clement III.*

The third known sister of the Archbishop was Agnes, who married Thomas son of Theobald of Helles, and, in conjunction with him, founded and endowed a hospital for the brotherhood of St. Thomas of Acre on the site in Cheapside where Gilbert Becket's house had stood, and which is now occupied by the Mercers' chapel. (Let me remark in passing that this name "St. Thomas of Acre" is not, as has been imagined, any evidence in favour of the story which connects the Archbishop's mother with Syria. The words "of Acre" do not relate to the Saint himself, but to the brotherhood which was founded in honour of him at that place.) Agnes is also said to have given, after her husband's death, a rent of ten shillings to St. Saviour's Hospital, Bermondsey; and the deed of gift is witnessed by "Theobald, knight, nephew of the blessed Thomas the Martyr"—probably her son.† Through this channel it has been supposed that a great historical house, that of the Butlers of Ormonde, was connected with the Archbishop, according to an old family tradition which was set forth in a petition to the King and Parliament in 32 Henry VI., and is supposed to have received a sort of parliamentary sanction from the granting of the petition.‡ But it need hardly be said that the success of the petition affords no sufficient ground for supposing that the parliament investigated the alleged connection with

* Gervas. ap. Twysden, 1531; Stubbs, Memorials of Richard I., vol. ii. pp. lxx., 201, 209.

† Carte, "Life of the Duke of Ormonde," i. Introduction xiv. ed. 1736.

‡ *Ib.* viii.-ix.

Becket and found it to be proved ; or that, even if it were so, the evidence which satisfied the parliament ought to be taken on trust by us. A later Archbishop, Hubert Walter (A.D. 1194-1205), was certainly the brother of that Theobald who went to Ireland, and founded the Ormonde family ; but, although Carte, in his *Life of the great Duke of Ormonde*, gives two conjectural pedigrees, which exhibit Hubert as the great-nephew of Thomas Becket, I am not aware that any connection between the two Archbishops is mentioned by the older writers.

It seems indeed likely that the Butlers were not descended from Thomas Fitz Theobald and the sister of St. Thomas, but from another son of Theobald of Helles, so as to have had no blood-relationship with the Archbishop's family.

As to the place which is connected with the elder Theobald's name, it is identified by Carte with a district called Heilli, in the county of Tipperary. But this involves the mistake of antedating the connection of the family with Ireland; and it would seem that in truth the name of Helles here designates an ancient chapelry in Kent, now united with Darenth, and which, like Darenth itself, belonged to the see of Canterbury until Archbishop Hubert transferred it to the monks of Rochester in exchange for Lambeth. The Thomas who is named in the deed of exchange as a tenant under the Archbishop was probably no other than the husband of Agnes.

Agnes had, like her sister Roheise, a son named John, who entered into holy orders, and was appointed by the prior and convent of Christchurch to the vicarage of Halstow.*

* Cant. Documents, F. 89-90.

We have seen that the fame of the Martyr helped the fortunes of his sisters Roheise and Mary, and at a somewhat later time we find that it was turned to account by others of his relations, but that these had sunk into a very needy condition. Indeed the matter looks very much as if they relied on his name for the means of living in idleness and beggary. Thus, in the Cathedral accounts of 1221—half a century after the murder, and the year following that which witnessed the translation of the Saint's remains to the costly shrine erected in the new eastward extension of the church—we read that two of his nephews—William, a clerk, and Andrew,—had their shoes mended at a cost of twelvecence to the convent of Christchurch.* Soon after this, Andrew is supplied with linen which costs twenty pence, and William gets sixpence for his shoes, and twelvecence for some purpose which is not specified—possibly for maintenance or pocket-money.† In these latter entries the two are not styled, as at first, *nepotes*, but *consanguinei* of St. Thomas; so that we may suppose them to have probably been his great-nephews. They continued to be shod and clothed at the expense of the convent; in fact their consumption of shoe-leather is very serious, so as to give an idea that either they were much given to pedestrian exercise or the material was not durable; and the supply or repair is usually connected with some noted time in the ecclesiastical year—such as Easter, Lammas, or Michaelmas. By and by another kinsman of the Saint turns up,—a claimant named Roger, who had just returned from a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, apparently much out both at his elbows and at his toes. The monks provide him with woollen clothes to the

* Cant. Documents, C. 165.

† *Ib.*

value of 7s. 9½d., and, like his relations Andrew and William, he continues to receive supplies of linen and shoes from time to time.

In quite another quarter a necessitous relation of the Saint appears, sixty-three years after the murder—a niece, who is recorded in the accounts of Louis IX. of France for 1233 to have received from the saintly king, at Vincennes, a charitable gift of 100 Paris sols.*

There were, however, in foreign countries, families which claimed a connection with St. Thomas, and were in far more prosperous circumstances. This was especially the case in Italy, although we do not know by whom these families were founded—whether by kinsmen who had found their way across the Alps during the exile, like the nephew whom Becket recommended to the Archbishop of Syracuse, and him (whether the same or another) who studied at the university of Bologna; or whether, according to a story which I shall presently mention, the settlement in Italy was after the murder. Whatever their origin may have been, families which traced a connection with the Archbishop appear to have existed in considerable numbers down to comparatively recent times, and perhaps some of them may have continued to this day. John Baptist Cola, who in 1696 published at Lucca a translation of a French Life of St. Thomas, with additions, speaks of the “Signori Becchetti” of Piacenza, Fabriano, Verona, Bercetto in the duchy of Parma, Sacca in Sicily, and elsewhere, as related to the Saint.† As to one of the places here named, Fabriano, I may mention, on the authority of a life

* Bouquet, *Recueil des Historiens de la France*, xxi. 241.

† Pp. 179-181.

of the Archbishop by Mr. Morris (now, I believe, a member of the Jesuit society), that John and Peter Becchetti, Augustinian hermits of Fabriano, who flourished about the year 1400, appear to have attained the honour of beatification in the Roman Church.* Bucelinus, in 1665, mentions among those who had assisted him in compiling his "Notitia Germaniæ," "Jerome Fabriani, Baron de Becket, of the family of St. Thomas of Canterbury."† At Verona, which is also named by Cola, there is in the church of St. Thomas of Canterbury the tomb of John Baptist Becket, who is said in the inscription to have been of the Archbishop's family;‡ but I do not know the date.

After mentioning the various families of Becchetti, Cola goes on to name, as the most conspicuous of the Archbishop's connections then living, "Signor Comendatore di Malta, Andrea Minerbetti, of Florence," in whose family the baptismal name of Thomas was always kept up, and the festival of the Saint was celebrated with great solemnity. Cola does not explain the nature of the supposed relationship between the St. Thomas and the Minerbetti family; but some light is thrown on the subject by a letter published in "Notes and Queries" in 1860. "A certain Italian marquis," says the writer, "told me that his mother had been the last descendant of the noble Pisan family of Minabekti" (so the correspondent of "Notes and Queries" spells the name), "and that the origin of this family was, that, after the death of St. Thomas of Canterbury, a younger brother ran away from England and settled at Pisa; that he called himself *Becket*

* Pp. 386-7, 442.

† For this reference I am indebted to Professor Stubbs.

‡ Murray's Hand-book for North Italy, 257, ed. 1854.

minor, which in due time was transformed into the name given above."*

This looks to me like bad etymology, and bad history too, although some countenance is given to the story by the Miss Horners, who in their valuable book entitled "*Walks in Florence*," tell us that "the Archbishop's family is supposed to have been so cruelly persecuted in England that they had to fly their country, and about the end of the twelfth century to have established themselves in Lucca, from whence they removed to Florence."† That the Archbishop's relations were persecuted for his sake after his death is a statement quite opposed to facts, although we have seen that, seventeen or eighteen years later, his nephew Ralph was imprisoned for his own personal doings. And possibly this nephew may have removed to Italy as being a more favourable soil than England for his Hildebrandine opinions. But I still think that, if any of the Archbishop's relations settled in Italy, it was more likely during his exile than after his death.

The authoresses of "*Walks in Florence*" tell us that "the name Minerbetti is supposed to be a corruption of that of Becket;" and this, I suppose, we must accept, although we may altogether distrust the theory as to *Becket minor*. In any case, it is certain that the Minerbetti were a family of note at Florence. "Messer Ruggiero Minerbetti fought on the Guelphic side at the battle of Montaperti, 1260;" another Minerbetti, who bore the Archbishop's name of Thomas, is mentioned as a contemporary of Dante;‡ and "thirty

* Second series, ix. 63.

† ii. 211.

‡ Balbo, *Vita di Dante*, Turin, 1839, vol. i. 313.

members of the family filled the office of prior of the republic between 1283 and 1531.”*

I must apologize for the unsatisfactory character of a paper which contains perhaps less of certainty than of uncertainty; but possibly the scattered notices which I have collected may be turned to account by some more skilful investigator.

LETTER OF POPE ALEXANDER III.

“Alexander episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilecto filio W. Senonensi electo salutem et apostolicam benedictionem.

“Quanto te circa opera pietatis et misericordiæ magis sollicitum esse cognoscimus, tanto te pro his confidentius nostris precibus sollicitamus qui tuo noscuntur beneficio indigere. Inde est quod liberalitatem tuam pro dilecto filio nostro Gilleberto, nepote venerabilis fratris nostri Thomæ, Cantuariensis episcopi, sollicite et attente rogamus, quatinus pro reverentia beati Petri et nostra benefi[cium] quod Gaufrido consobrino ejus intuitu et compassione prædicti archiepiscopi d[e tua] camera constitueris singulis mensibus percipiendum memorato Gilleb[erto Bono] niæ† studenti concedas; et quod tibi placuerit ut facias uno tempore anni insimul assignari, ut hoc commodius possit percipere, et in mittendis nuntiis non debeat prægravari, et nos quoque sinceritati tuæ uberrimas exinde teneamur

* Walks in Florence, l.c.

† This name has been completed by conjecture. That the place of study in question was distant from Sens appears from the following words, and I can hardly be mistaken in identifying it with the most famous of Italian universities.

gratiarum actiones referre. Datum Beneventi x Kal. Novembris."—MS. Cant., M. 372.

For the knowledge of this and other passages in the Cathedral documents I am indebted to Mr. Sheppard, whose labours in connection with them are now well known, through his Report to the Historical MSS. Commission, and otherwise. The date of the letter might, in so far as the place of the Pope's residence is concerned, suit 1167, or either of the next two years; but the fact that William was translated from Chartres to Sens in 1168 seems to fix it in that year.

P.S.—After the preceding article had been finally revised for the press, and (by a remarkable coincidence) on the very day when I received the Icelandic 'Saga of Archbishop Thomas,' edited by my friend Mr. Magnússon, I was favoured by Mr. Sheppard with a copy of a document which shews that the claim of kindred with the Canterbury saint was advanced in the remote island of Iceland, and was acknowledged by the prior and monks of Christchurch in 1415.

Cant. Cathedral Register, R. 19, fol. 83.

"Littera fraternitatis concessa Wytfrido filio Juarii de Insula de Island, &c."

Omnibz Xpi fidelibus ad quos p'sentes l're pervenerint, Joh'es Sancte Cant' Eccl'ie Prior et ejusdem loci Cap'lum sal'm in D'no sempiternam. Cum non decet devocionis odoriferam famam sub modio occultari, que cotidie in martire glorioso sancto Thoma, eciam in ultimis terre finibus, miraculorum fama clarius et crebrius elucescit, mentesque hominum ad superne claritatis aciem alicit et invitat; ad communem omnium hominum noticiam eo fervenciori desiderio cupimus pervenire, quo

nonnullos credimus ea occasione ad majoris devocionis gratiam incitari, et ut ipsius patroni nostri beata merita persequamur, et in ejus meritis confidentibus subsidium pietatis divine, quantum ad nos attinet, caritative imperciamur. Hinc est quod nos Prior et Cap'lm p'fate ecclesie, dicti martiris ministri humiles et devoti, ob devocionem et precum instanciam, quibus penes nos vir venerabilis Wytfrius filius Juarii de Insula de Ysland pro se, matre, uxore, et liberis suis, institit, et ob favorem quo dictam ecclesiam nostram et martirem gloriosum devotissime reveretur, ex cujus propagacionis linea se asserit descendisse, caritatis intuitu sibi, suisque matri, uxori, et liberis quos nunc procreavit aut in posterum procreabit, omnium devocionum participacionem que in dicta sancta ecclesia Cantuar. die ac nocte in conspectu Altissimi exercentur aut fient inperpetuum, tam in vita quam in morte elargimur; teque Wytfrius in domo nostra capitulari una nobiscum presentem, unanimiter, Margaretam matrem tuam, Gutredam uxorem tuam, Juarium, Edmundum, Ellendrum, Thurlacum, Ceciliam, Ulfridam, Margaritam, Ingeridam, tuos liberos, licet absentes, ad nostrarum oracionum suffragia et alia pietatis opera, ac in fratres et sorores nostras, tenore presencium, specialiter acceptamus. In cujus rei testimo' sigil' n'rm co'e p'sentibz est appensum. Dat' Cantuar' in domo n'ra capitulari vii^o die mens. Octobr. secundum cursum et computacionem eccl'ie Anglicane, Anno D'ni Millesimo quadringentesimo quintodecimo.

THE COMPENSATION
PAID BY THE KENTISHMEN TO INE
FOR THE
BURNING OF MUL.

BY THE REV. DANIEL HAIGH.

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. 687. HerMul wearth onCent
forbærned, and othre
xii men mid him. | Here Mul was in Kent
burned, and other twelve
men with him. |
| A. 694. Her Cantware gethin-
godan with Ine and
him gesaldon xxx
manna forthon thehie
ær Mul forbærndon. | Here Kentishmen settled
with Ine, and to him
paid (<i>weregild</i>) of thirty
men, because that they
before Mul had burned. |

Him gesaldon xxx manna is the reading of MS. A of the "English Chronicle," the earliest and the best, (whence, immediately or mediately, all the rest are derived,) and of MS. G, the latest. For *xxx manna*, C has *xxx punda*, B *xxx punda*, F the equivalent *xxx thusend punda*, D and E *xxx thusenda*. Æthelweard has "solidos millia triginta, per singulos constanti numero sexdecim nummis," and Florence of Worcester, "iii dccl libras." My object in the present paper is to shew that the reading of MS. A is the best, as might be presumed from the circumstance that it is the original reading, and the only true one. Whatever the amount might be, the payment by the

Kentishmen to Ine was the *weregild*, or "man-price," which he, as the nearest relative of Mul, was entitled by the laws of the Saxons, to demand from his murderers; and an examination of these laws will shew clearly why it is thus stated, and what would be its amount.

First, then, the following laws of Cnut with regard to *mund bryce*, or "breach of household peace," exhibit the relative consideration of the three lowest classes of freemen.

" Si quis pugnam inierit—in domo hominis quem Angli vocant <i>cherle-</i> <i>man</i> (emendet)	VI solidos.
" Si autem hoc fit in domo hominis quem Angli vocant <i>radcniht</i> alii vero <i>sex-</i> <i>hendeman</i> , ter, id est	XVIII „
" Si in domo liberalis, quem supra <i>thegen</i> nominavimus, et quidem <i>xii hende-</i> <i>man</i> , hoc fit, dupliciter ei emende- tur plus quam illi quem <i>sexhende-</i> <i>man</i> nominavimus, id est	XXXVI „ "

The laws relating to the *weregild* shew that the titles,* here given to these classes, were intended to express their respective values in hundreds of *scillings*.

" Pretium hominis quem supra nomina- vimus <i>cherleman</i> , secundum legem Merciorum, sunt	cc solidos."
That of the <i>radcniht</i> is not stated, but ' may be presumed	DC „
" Liberalis hominis, id est <i>thegenes</i> , pre- tium ejus sexies (sc. hominis) tantum, id est	MCC „

* *Two-* } *hund-mann*, are the best forms of these titles. *Hinde-*
Sex- } and *hynde-* also occur.
Twelf- }

“Comites — consuetudines liberalium hominum dupliciter omnes habere videlicet duplicem *mundam*, duplicem *manbote*; duplex etiam debent habere pretium, id est *were*. Episcopus et comes multas habent sæculares leges æquales, et etiam olim idem habuerunt propter excellentiam ordinis.” Therefore the *weregild* of an *eorl* or a bishop was

MMCCCC sol.

“Archiepiscopus, et filius regis ex legali conjuge, habent similem sæcularem rectitudinem in multis rebus, hoc est in despectu, et emendatione hominis occisi, quod dicitur *manbote*, et in multis aliis rebus diversis id est *were*-pretio reddendo, et forisfacturum utroque æque magnum et charum.” Now, as in the laws relating to *borh-bryce*, or “breach of pledge,” the penalty due to an archbishop or *ætheling* is $1\frac{1}{2}$ that due to a bishop or *eorl*, it follows that their *weregild* would be . . .

MMMDC „

“Sexies” (sc. pretii liberalis hominis)
 “est simplum pretium regis.”
 Therefore the king’s *weregild* would be VII. cc *scillings*.

MMMMMMCC „

The following annotation appended explains the reason of this amount :—“Hoc est, cxx libræ* tantum,

* In these laws xxx *scillings*=1 *pund*. The *grith-bryce* or penalty for breaking the peace of churches was,—for a cathedral v pounds; for an abbey cxx *scillings*; for a parish church with cemetery, lx *scillings*; for a chapel without cemetery, xxx *scillings*. The sums cxx sol. and lx sol. are glossed respectively, “hoc est quatuor libras,” “hoc est tres libræ.” Both cannot be right, and it is clear that the error is in the latter; for, if xx *scillings* made the *pund*, the penalty for an

secundum justitiam est pretium regiſ; ſed propter excellentiam regiæ dignitatis convenit iterum tantumdem dare; parentes vero debent habere ſimplum pretium regiſ, et populus aliud.” Thus, on account of the nobility of his blood, the ſimple *weregild* due to his relatives was that of an *atheling*, *CXX* pounds; but by his election to the kingdom he acquired another kindred, the nation, and to them alſo *CXX* pounds were due. Thus his *weregild*, *CCXL* pounds, was ſix times that of the *thegen*.

Thus we obtain the following ſcale.

						ſc.	p. ſc.
1	Ceorl	CC=VI.XX
3	„	= 1	Radoniht	.	.	.	DC=XX.
6	„	= 2	„	= 1	Thegen	.	MCC=XL.
12	„	= 4	„	= 2	„	= 1	Eorl . . . = MCCCC=LXXX.
18	„	= 6	„	= 3	„	= 1½	Ætheling= MMMDC=CXX.
36	„	= 12	„	= 6	„	= 3	= 2
					= 1	Cyning }	MMMMMMMMCC=CCXL.

Now, referring to the variant readings of the paſſage under diſcuſſion, we obſerve that *xxx punda* is very much too little, *xxx thusend punda* very much too great. The *xxx thusenda* of MSS. D and E might be explained, on the ſuppoſition that they were *sceattas*; for, in the “*Judicia Civitatis Londinensis*,” the *weregild* of a king is ſaid to be “*xxx millia ſceattarum, et hæc omnia faciunt cxx libras*,” and this was really the ſum which was due to Ine, as repreſenting the relatives of Mul; the remaining ſum of *cxx* pounds, on account of his kingship, was due to the Kentiſh nation (if due at all), and Ine had nothing to do with it. But the compoſition would not be for Mul only; for there were twelve others

abbey would exceed that for a cathedral; and the *mcc ſcillings* of the *weregild* of a *thegen* would be *Lx* pounds, *i. e.*, one-fourth, not one-ſixth, of a King’s.

burned with him; and as they were freemen,* of course, their rights were as sacred as his, and could not be set aside. This number therefore fails as well as the rest. Æthelweard's number, also, is excessive, and Florence's utterly inexplicable.

The reading of MSS. A and G, on the other hand, "*him gesaldon xxx manna*," is simply the truth. The *weregild* of Mul as an *ætheling* was that of eighteen men, and amounted to one hundred and twenty pounds; the *weregild* of the twelve men who were with him, amounting to eighty pounds, made up the *weregild* † of thirty men (*xxx manna*), *i. e.*, two hundred pounds or six thousand *scillings*.

The facts above stated supply the explanation of two curious passages, one in the Traveller's Tale, the other in Beowulf.

In the former, it is said that the traveller, Widsith, ‡ commenced his career as an attendant on Queen Ealhild, on a mission of peace to the Court of Eormanric, King of the Goths (whom I have identi-

* They are called simply "men," *i. e.*, "freemen" or *ceorls*.

† The *weregild* for the murder of the princes Æthelred and Æthelberht was paid to their sister Eormenbeorh or Eafe (Domna-Eva, Domneva) in land, not in money. From the scale which we have deduced above, it would seem that the amount of land due for each prince should be equal, as Mr. Thorpe says, to three *thegen's* fees, *i. e.*, for the two princes the compensation would be thirty hides. The extent of the hide was variable, according to the nature of the land. Still it would be worth while to ascertain if the extent of the original grant was over three thousand seven hundred acres.

‡ Mr. Thorpe was the first to suggest that Widsith was a name assumed by this traveller, on account of his "wide-wandering." From its occurrence here it became a personal name, and we find it among the names of clerics in the Lindisfarne, "*Liber Vitæ*," fol. 25. This does not interfere with my theory, expressed in the "*Anglo-Saxon Sagas*," that his actual name was Hama.

ſeol* with the father of Æthelberht, King of Kent).
(Of what beſell him there Widsith thus ſpeaks:—

Ic was mid Eormanrice.	I was with Eormanric.
ſalle thrage	All the time
there me Gotona cyning	there me the Goth's king
gōde dohte.	well treated.
Ne me beag forgeaf,	He to me a collar gave,
burgwarena fruma,	of burgesſes the firſt,†
on them ſix hund was	on which ſix hundred was,
ammeten golde	of beaten gold,
geacyred ſceatta	ſcored of divisions
ſcilling rime	in ſcilling reckoning.
Thone ic Eadgilas	Which I to Eadgils
on wīt ſealde,	for value gave,
mīnum hleoðryhtne,	to my protector lord
thā ic tō hām biwom	when I to home come
leoſum tō leāne,	to my friend for recompense
thūa the me lond forgeaf	for that he to me the land gave
mīnes ſæder-æthel,	of my patrimony,
frōa Myrginga.	the lord of the Myrgings.

Eormanric, in fact, raised him to the rank of *rad-miht*, and gave to him a collar on which was ſcored the valuation of that rank. This he gave up to his lord, on his return home, after the lord had inveſted him with the rank of *thegen*, by the grant of the land which his father had held.

In *Beowulf* we are told how King Hygeloc rewarded the valour of two of his *thegens*, Wulf and Eoſor, who had ſlain, in battle, Ongenthrow, the King of the Swers.

Eoſore and Wulfe mid	To Eoſor and Wulf with (him)
ofer mathmum ſealde	beſides treaſures, he gave
hiora gehwæthrum	of them to either

* In "Anglo-Saxon Sagas."

† It may well be remark that this epithet belongs to Eormanric.
The free Teuton's idea of a king is loſt.

hund thusenda	a hundred thousand
londes and locenra beága	of land and locked rings.

Taking the pole for the probable unit (as it has no aliquot parts), the gift would be 625 acres=5 hides of 125 each, and this was a *thegen's* fee. But just as a *ceorl* could rise to the rank of a *thegen* by the honest acquisition of so much land, so could a *thegen* rise to the rank of an *eorl*, which was worth twice his own, if he could have another under him who held five hides for the king's service; and by this gift it is intimated that Hygelac raised his two *thegens* to *eorlscype*, to a rank which enabled him to give his daughter in marriage to one of them, to him who had actually killed Ongenthrow;

and thá Eofore forgeaf	and then to Eofor he gave
angan dohtor.	his only daughter.

My concern with this passage, however, is to contrast it with another, in which Hygelac is represented as raising his nephew, Beowulf, to participation with himself in the kingdom.

Him gesealde	To him he gave
seofon thusendo	seven thousand,
bold and brego-stól.	a palace, and a throne.
Him wæs bām samod	To them was both together
on thám leódscype	in the nation
lond gecynde,	the land natural,
eard-éthel-right	the patrimonial right
othrum swithor,	in one stronger
síde rice	the wide realm
thám thær sélra wæs.	for him who there better was.

Obviously the *seofon thusendo* has nothing to do with land, since, as we have seen, those of a lower rank had been rewarded with *hund thusenda*. But if we consider that $\overline{\text{vii}}. \text{cc}$ (7,200) was the *weregild* of the

dignity to which Beowulf was now advanced, and that he could be called *seofon-thusend-man*, as the ceorl was *twi-hund-man*, the radcniht *six-hund-man*, and the thegen *twelf-hund-man*, we see that this passage must be understood of Hygelac's investing him with the title, as well as assigning to him a palace and a throne; and that this is really the sense of "an expression which has undergone many attempts at explanation, but none of them satisfactory."

Amongst many other traces of an early connection between the primitive Chaldæans and our own forefathers, I have recently discovered an indication of *weregilds*, and of titles corresponding to them, amongst the former people. Thus—

◀W	is a synonyme for	<i>Turtanu</i> (xv),
𐎶𐎵𐎶	„	<i>Siltannu</i> (ll.xxx),
𐎶𐎵𐎶	„	<i>Sarru</i> (lll.xxx).

The titles are Assyrian, the numerals corresponding to them are Akkadian or Proto-Chaldæan synonymes for them, doubtless of very remote antiquity.

In later Assyria, *Turtanu* (mentioned in Isaiah xx. 1.) was the highest military officer, next in rank to the king, at the king's right hand; and so this numeral synonyme was also used to express *imnu* "the right hand." What was his relative rank in primitive Chaldæan we do not know; the title is apparently of Chaldæan origin, its first element *tur* certainly means "little," and its second *tan* may possibly be connected with 𐤠 "judge," or "ruler;" thus indicating that his rank in early times was comparatively low.

In the Assyrian records, a *Siltannu* is mentioned only once, and he is *Sib'e*, called in 2 Kings xvii. 4 סרס *Seve*, King of Egypt. In the Samaritan version of Genesis,

Tidal, King of Goim, one of the vassal confederates of Kudurlagomar, is entitled מלך שלטון. In Daniel (iii. 2), the שלטוני are the rulers of conquered kingdoms, provinces of the Babylonian empire; and under the Mahometan rule the kings of various provinces of the Kalifate have borne this title. It seems, therefore, to have been always the title of a king, but of the ruler of a vassal kingdom, not of a sovereign. The low estimation in which these were held by the kings of Assyria may account for the numerical synonyme being employed to express *sumilu* "the left hand;" but it was assuredly otherwise in primitive Chaldæa, divided as it was into kingdoms, the rulers of which took their title of king from their chief city, save one who was chief, and had in addition the title of "King of the land of Akkad,"—first one, then another, of these kingdoms rising to pre-eminence.*

Sarru was the title of the king.

Now, remarking that the lowest of these numerals, xv, is the half, and the others the double and triple, respectively, of xxx, I conclude that this represents the talent of xxx *manas*, and as this talent weighed about 80 lbs. we are enabled to institute a comparison between the system here indicated and that of our fathers.

1 *Turtanu*=xv *manas*= xl pounds=1 *Thegen*.

1 *Siltannu*=4 *Turtanu*=lx „ = clx „

1 *Sarru*=1½ *Siltanu*=6 *Turtanu*=xc „ = ccxl „ =1 *Cyning*.

It seems, then, very probable that a system of

* This state of things seems to have resembled what Ven. Bæda tells us existed in England. There were several kingdoms, quite independent, but one of these had the pre-eminence. The kingdom of the South Saxons first enjoyed this pre-eminence, then that of the West Saxons, then Kent, then East Anglia, then Northumbria, then Mercia, and eventually Wessex again.

38 COMPENSATION PAID BY KENTISHMEN TO INE.

accepting pecuniary compensation for homicide, graduated according to the rank of the slain, existed amongst the Chaldæans in the earliest ages. Of such a system the remembrance, brought by Abram to Canaan from Ur of the Chaldees, would be preserved by his descendants in Egypt; and against such a system, even in the case of involuntary homicide, the precepts in Num. xxxv. 31, 32 are clearly directed.



THE SKEFFINGTONS OF TUNBRIDGE.

BY MR. ROBERT CHAPMAN.

At the north end of the ancient market town of Tunbridge there stood, until recently, an old house, on the right hand side of the street, as you wend your way in the direction of Sevenoaks, which has often attracted the attention of those who have a taste for the picturesque in street architecture, as a good specimen of the Tudor period ; and one not unworthy of a notice in '*Archæologia Cantiana*.'

This old building, latterly called Hanover House, presented to the street a long front with five gables. The northernmost gable was an addition to the original house, but as it was in the same style, it seemed but a slight defect ; a modern Grecian door had, however, superseded the Tudor doorway, which was a matter to be regretted. Not only was the new door incongruous in itself, but with the old one had probably been swept away the date of erection, or the family arms, or initials, or perhaps all three, records often found on buildings of the period

in question. Nothing was known respecting the history of the house, and there seemed to be nothing whereby to trace it.

Upon examining the interior, however, I found on the wainscot above the chimney-piece in the dining-room, a shield of arms, which I was subsequently enabled to identify with those carved upon the Skeffington vault in Tunbridge Church. This clue leads us to presume that the old house was perhaps built, but certainly was inhabited by one of the Skeffington family. The four quarterings on the shield were as follows:—

1. (indistinct) but meant for three bulls' heads erased.
2. a Bend between 6 mullets (3 and 3).
3. Three Escallops.
4. Four birds of some kind.

The tinctures, of course, did not appear; and the charges on the first and fourth quarters were indistinct. By the kindness of Thos. W. King, Esq., York Herald, I am enabled to give the true heraldry, thus:—

1. Skeffington—*Arg.*, three bulls' heads erased *sa.*, armed *or.*
2. Oldbeife—*Azure*, a bend *or*, cotised *arg.*, between six mullets pierced of the 2nd.
3. Childe—*Ermine*, on a chief indented *gu.*, 3 escallops *or.*
4. Cambridge—*Arg.*, 3 Cornish choughs *sa.*, beaked and membered *gu.*

Skeffington is a Leicestershire village, ten miles from Leicester, and nine from Uppingham. It is mentioned in Domesday, and has been written as Skeffintone, Skeftington, Skeffington, and Skevington, from the Saxon *sceap*, a sheep, and *ton*, a town.*

This village gave the name to a family which was located there from a period little subsequent to the Conquest. The Testa de Nevill shews that, in the time of Edward I., they held one carucate and a half by sergeancy, and likewise fifteen virgates, for which they were to serve forty days in England.

By an Escheat in 15 Henry III. it appears that Odo de Scevington held the manor of Dolce in Kent, A.D. 1231. Sir W. Farrell Skeffington, who inherited the estate (*jure uxoris*)

* Nichols's 'History of Leicestershire,' vol. iii., part i., p. 429.

in the reign of George III., possessed the original grant of Dolce made by Henry III. The great seal attached to this grant is engraved in Nichols's *Leicestershire*, vol. iii., part i., p. 444.

The Leicestershire manor house, and the parish church at Skeffington, still bear testimony to the dignity of the family. In the window of the great hall was painted the symbol or rebus of their name, a sheaf-in-ton (a sheaf in a tun) for Skeffington.

"In the breakfast room is an old carved chimney-piece, in the middle of which are the arms of the family with thirty quarterings."* Nichols states that the arms of the Skeffingtons in the 2 Edward I. were *or* a lion rampant *vert*.† When the present coat was first used does not appear; but in the time of Edward II. Galfridus de Skeffington bore *argent*, 3 bulls' heads *sable*.

About A.D. 1435 John de Skeffington "added greatly to the family property by his marriage with Margaret, daughter and heiress of William Ouldbeif and Maud his wife, which Maud was daughter and heir of Brian Deane."‡ This lady brought into the family the Oldbeif coat, which appears upon the shields at Tunbridge.

Their son Thomas (living in 1460) was, with Mary his wife, buried at Skeffington. He had three sons: William; John, an alderman and sheriff of London; and Thomas.

The eldest of these, William, emerges from the rank of rural worthies into political life; and for the second time connects the family with Kent. He was Sheriff of Warwickshire and Leicestershire in the 24 Henry VII., and also in 7 and 13 Henry VIII. He received the honour of knighthood from Henry VII., and in the 21st of the reign of Henry VIII., he held the office of Master of the Ordnance. Probably it was during his tenure of this office that he invented an instrument of torture, which is still to be seen in the Tower of London, and is called the "Scavenger's Daughter." This title is a corruption of the inventor's name. The machine doubled up its

* Nichols's 'History of Leicestershire,' vol. iii., part i., p. 441.

† Nichols quotes Escheat, 2 Edward I., N° 20, Leicestershire.

‡ Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. iii., part i., p. 432.

victim's body until the head and feet were drawn together; hence the torture was called "the embrace of Skeffington's Daughter." In 1529 Sir William was appointed King's Commissioner to Ireland, "with instructions to restrain the exactions of the soldiers, to call a Parliament, and to provide that the possessions of the clergy might bear their part of the public charge." In 1530 he was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland; the King's natural son, Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, being Lord Lieutenant. From his office of Master of the Ordnance the Irish called Sir William "the Gunner."*

After the attainder and execution of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in 1521, had occasioned the forfeiture of his estates, his demesne lands in the manor of Datchurst, *alias* Hildenboro', were granted, in 1523, to Sir William Skeffington.†

It is not likely that he lived at Datchurst, for his time was chiefly spent in Ireland, whence, however, he was recalled, about Easter 1532, at the instance of the Earl of Kildare, chief of the powerful sept of the Geraldines, between whom and Sir William a feud had for some time existed. The Earl of Kildare took the government of Ireland, but for a short time only, as Skeffington soon returned to his post. The Earl died in the Tower from grief, Dec. 12, 1534.‡

Sir William Skeffington, like most other Governors of Ireland, in his time, made hay while the sun shone. He obtained considerable grants of land in the counties of Antrim and Louth, which afford, to this day, an ample support to the dignity of an Irish peerage. The greater part of the estates of the rebels O'Moore and O'Connor, who were subdued during his tenure of office, fell to his share. One of his descendants succeeded to the Irish Viscounty of Massereene on the death of his father-in-law in 1665, pursuant to the terms of the patent of creation, which was dated 21 Nov., 1660. Sir William Skeffington died whilst Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1535, and was buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.§ He was twice married—1st, to Margaret, daughter of Sir Everard Digby of

* Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. iii., part i., p. 433. 'History of Ireland,' Leland, vol. i., p. 137.

† Letters patent, 7th March, 13 Henry VIII.

‡ Lodge's 'Peerage of Ireland,' under 'Earldom of Massarene.'

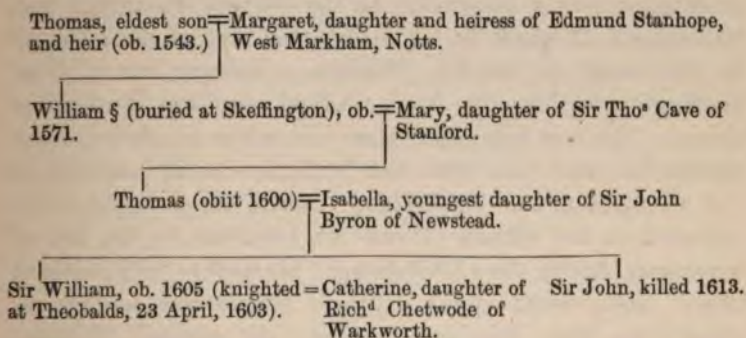
§ 'Peerage of Ireland,' iii., 57.

Tilton; 2nd, to Ann, daughter of Sir John Digby of Kettleby; and he left issue by both.*

The estate of Datchurst, with its appurtenances in Kent, having been entailed in fee on heirs male by letters patent, dated 7th March, 13 Henry VIII., passed to his eldest son Thomas, with the other estates, and continued in possession of the elder branch for five generations, when it passed to the junior branch on the death of John by violence, on the 4th November, 1613.†

That there was a mansion at Datchurst scarcely admits of doubt. Hasted says, "At a small distance south of Hilden Green the foundations of a large house are yet visible, which are supposed by many to be those of Datchurst Place."‡ It is probable, however, that as long as the estate in Kent was held with the original property in Leicestershire, the latter would be the abode of the family. The name of Skeffington does not appear among those of the sheriffs or members of Parliament for Kent.

Of Sir William's family by his first wife—



The separation of the elder family from Datchurst was tragical. Catherine, widow of the last-mentioned Sir William, married Michael Bray, a groom, between whom and John, her

* Pedigree in Nichols's 'History of Leicestershire,' vol. iii., p. 448.

† Inq. p.m. taken on the death of John Skeffington, 1613.

‡ Hasted's Kent, folio edition, vol. ii., p. 334, note.

§ On his tomb is a shield with sixteen quarterings: 1 and 6, Skeffington; 2, Ouldbeif; 3 and 8, Stanhope; 4 and 7, Maulovell; 5, Deane; 9, Rochford; 10, Lisley; 11, Jenney; 12, Doyle; 13, Cambridge; 14, Deane; 15, Child; 16, Colshell.

victim's body until the head and feet were drawn together; hence the torture was called "the embrace of Skeffington's Daughter." In 1529 Sir William was appointed King's Commissioner to Ireland, "with instructions to restrain the exactions of the soldiers, to call a Parliament, and to provide that the possessions of the clergy might bear their part of the public charge." In 1530 he was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland; the King's natural son, Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, being Lord Lieutenant. From his office of Master of the Ordnance the Irish called Sir William "the Gunner."*

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† Letters patent, 7th March, 13 Henry VIII.

‡ Lodge's 'Peerage of Ireland,' under 'Earldom of Massaree'

§ 'Peerage of Ireland,' iii., 57.

The estate was so divided at the death of Francis, that Hasted found it impossible to trace the portions into which it had dwindled after one or more law-suits; but the greater part appears to have been purchased by the families of Children, Weller, and Harvey; names still extant in the parish of Tunbridge.

The Irish branch of the family still keeps its place in the peerage as Viscount Massereene.

When the old Skeffington mansion in Tunbridge was taken down, two iron fire-backs were among the débris—one bearing the arms and coronet of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon; the other the letters N.P. 1659. There have been families of the name of Hyde in Kent,* but I cannot trace any relationship between them and the well-known historical house I have named.

* See several in Hasted's Kent.



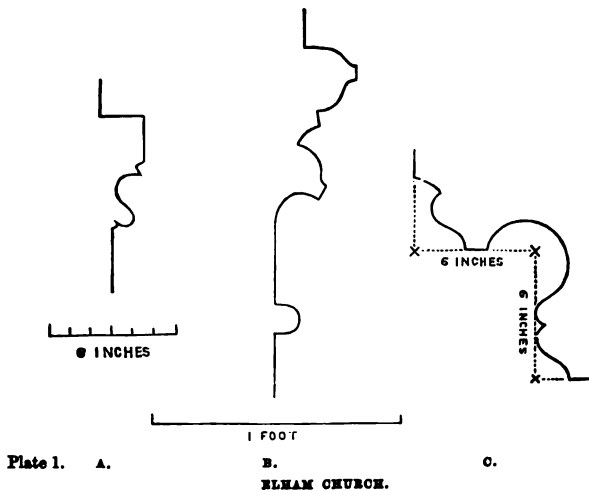
ST. MARY'S CHURCH, ELHAM.

FROM Domesday Book we learn that a church existed at "Alham," in A.D. 1085, when the survey was made. That church has entirely disappeared. Two coins, however, older than that church, were recently found beneath the floor of the present edifice, by workmen engaged in its restoration. One was a silver coin of the Empress Faustina, and the other a large brass of Trajan. A silver coin of Hadrian has been dug up in the vicarage garden, and various other Roman coins have been found in the parish.

The distinctly marked character of the nave arcades, proves, without doubt, that the present building was erected during the first portion of the Early English period; perhaps about A.D. 1200. It is also evident

that the edifice then erected was, in plan, almost identical with that which we now see. It consisted of a western tower, a nave with two aisles, and a chancel; probably it had also north and south porches as at present. The principal, if not the only, addition to the ground plan is a continuation of the north aisle, eastward, to form a north chapel opening into the chancel.

Let us gather what we can respecting the Early English Church at Elham, as it existed during the thirteenth century. Its nave arcades still remain, handsome and massive. The piers, of Normandy stone, are rectangular in plan, but their four edges are chamfered, and the chamfers are stopped with a bead moulding and curve. They measure 4 feet 2 inches from east to west; 3 feet from north to south; and 9 feet 9 inches from floor to spring. Their caps, or rather their abaci, which are square, with the corners cut off, have each on the lower edge a simple, but effective, Early English hollow moulding above a round (see section marked A, plate 1).



Their arches are plain, with chamfered edges, and are surmounted by a simple hood moulding. The walls of the north and south aisles are probably those of the Early English church, with later windows inserted. In the south wall of the south aisle an original piscina still exists. Most of the south wall of the chancel, the lower part of its east wall, and perhaps some of its north wall, belonged to the church of the thirteenth century. From the two lancets which still remain *in situ* in the south wall of the chancel, we may infer that five such lancets originally pierced that wall. Of the two which still remain, the westernmost is continued to a much lower level than the other. Its lower portion contains a casement which was probably at one time closed with a wooden shutter. To enable this casement to be reached easily from the inside, a step has been formed in the wall, by cutting away the sill of the window so as to form an irregular niche, wherein a man might stand, either to ring the sanctus-bell out of the window, or to communicate with persons in the churchyard. As there was no sanctus-bell in the tower in 1552, when the inventory of church goods was taken,* it is extremely probable that the sanctus-bell was rung by hand out of this window. Examples of lancet windows with their sills cut away in this fashion, may be seen in other Early English chancels: there is one at Luddenham, near Faversham. It is possible, although uncertain, that the present north doorway; the large basin-like font; and some portion of the tower walls, may have belonged to the Early English structure.

The chancel is 17 feet long, and 22 feet broad; the total length of the interior of the church, from tower

* 'Archæologia Cantiana,' viii., 147.

west wall to chancel east wall, is 117 feet. The nave and aisles have together a width of 50 feet 9 inches; the width of the north aisle is 11 feet 3 inches in the clear; that of the south aisle is less. The tower is 64 feet 8 inches high, from the churchyard to the top of the parapet.

In connection with the edifice as it existed in the thirteenth century, we may mention that, in the archives of Canterbury Cathedral, there is a grant of the patronage of this church (therein called Helham) made by Alice, Countess of Eu, during the time that Archbishop Edmund occupied the see of Canterbury, A.D. 1234-42.*

It was to the same Early English church that a small piece of land was left by Sir Roger, the Lord of Leybourne, for the support in perpetuity of one lamp, to be ever burning in the church. This land, together with lamp lands left by one Nicholas Tryppe, and by another donor whose name is lost, brought in an annual revenue of 4s. 4d., when the certificates of colleges were taken in the time of Edward VI.† Sir Roger de Leybourne was a man of high renown, and a great favourite with Edward I. When he founded this lamp in Elham Church, he would have been startled if told that so small a gift would cause him to be remembered there long after his family name had vanished from the county, when his prowess and his wisdom were forgotten. Yet so it is. Sir Roger's son, Sir William, lived to bury his son and heir, Sir Thomas, and was succeeded by his grand-daughter Juliana, who died childless in 1367, just one hundred and seven years after Prince Edward (the future King

* 'Archæological Journal,' vol. xi., p. 368.

† Certificates of Colleges, Kent, xxviii., No. 191.

Edward I.) had conferred the manor of Elham upon his staunch friend, Sir Roger de Leybourne. From an inventory of her goods and chattels, made at her death, we learn that in Elham she then possessed chattels valued at £69. 3s. 0d. They are thus epitomized :*—

	£	s.	d.
First divers corn, as appears in the account of the			
servant there, value - - - -	33	11	0
Also divers live stock, as appears in the same account, value - - - -	33	15	0
Also divers dead stock, ditto ditto ditto	1	5	0
Also in arrears of the servant there on his last account - - - -	0	12	0
	<u>£69</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>

For three centuries the Lord of Leybourne's lamp burned brightly in Elham Church.

In 1268 the advowson of this church was given by Archbishop Boniface to the college founded at Maldon by Walter de Merton, which he subsequently transferred to Oxford. Entering upon the temporal proceeds of the rectory when it was next vacated, by the resignation or death of the incumbent, the said college became bound to commence, and ever continue, to pay to the vicar at Elham the sum of 30 marks per annum (£20).

* MS. Inventory in the Library of Kent Arch. Soc.

Elham—In primis divers' blad' prout patet in compoto

servientis ibidem precium - -	xxxiiij ^{li}	xi ^s
Item diversum staurum vivum ut patet in dicto compoto precium - -	xxxiiij ^{li}	xv ^s
Item diversum staurum mortuum ut patet in dicto compoto precium - -		xxv ^s
Item in arr' servientis ibidem sr' ultimum ejus compotum - - - -		xii ^s
Summa lxix ^{li}	iiij ^s .	

Just twenty-one years after this arrangement was made, William de Canterbury, the incumbent of Elham, entered a monastery. Consequently, upon the 21st of November, 1289, Archbishop Peckham admitted Wm. de Arundel to the vicarage "in commendam."* The terms of his admission provided that, if Wm. de Canterbury did not leave the monastic life, and reclaim this vicarage, within a period of twelve months, then the "commendam" should cease and determine, and Wm. de Arundel should remain in full possession of the vicarage. During the year of grace thus accorded to the retiring vicar, Merton College expended a considerable sum upon Elham Church. The College archives shew that, in the year 1290, the sum of £88. 16s. 0d. was expended upon this building; and that a further sum of £1. 8s. 10½d. was spent upon the church clock† ("orologium"). Probably, however, the word "orologium" here means a sun-dial, for certainly at that period the possession of a church clock must have been a very rare privilege. Another fact is recorded respecting Wm. de Arundel. Thirty-five years after his admission to the living of Elham, we find that Archbishop Reynolds appointed a "curator" to the said vicar, on account of his great age and bodily infirmity. The "curator" was

* 'Peckham's Register,' 40 a.

† Professor J. E. T. Rogers, 'History of Agriculture and Prices,' ii., 609. In this book Professor Rogers has printed from Merton records the prices at Elham of horses in 1290 as ranging from 9s. 6d. to 15s. 2d. each; in 1297, from 9s. to 21s. each; in 1299, from 20s. to 22s. 8d.; and in 1354, from 14s. 6d. to 23s.; pigs, in 1295, from 2s. 5½d. to 3s. each; geese, in 1295, were sold here at 3½d. each, but in 1376, at 4d.; hens, in 1295, at 1d., in 1376 at 2½d.; salt at 3d., 8d., 10d., or 1s. 6d. a bushel in 1295—1363; soap at 1d. or 1½d. a lb. in 1295-7; wine, 40s. to 46s. 8d. per tun 1297—1308.

a chaplain (*capellanus*), named William de Ottings, who was probably a native of Ottinge in this parish. He was appointed in the year 1324.* This incident is of some interest, as it furnishes us with one of the earliest instances of the union of the title and the office, now so well known as that of a curate. It also affords an admirable illustration of the vigilant care for the church's welfare exercised by Archbishop Reynolds. Nor is this a solitary instance.†

In connection with the vicar of Elham, who in 1324 was very aged and infirm, we may notice the crossed coffin slab which lies in the south porch of this church. It may have commemorated him. Canon Jenkins suggested, some years ago,‡ a likelihood that Wm. de Elham, rector of Lyminge, might have been interred beneath that stone in 1313. Perhaps both suggestions are equally wide of the truth. Let this slab, however, form for us a stepping stone from the thirteenth to the fourteenth century.

The architecture of Elham Church testifies plainly that much was done here during the period in which the Decorated style of architecture prevailed. Probably in the work done by Merton College, during the year 1290, that style was adopted. Looking at the

* 'Reynolds's Register,' 134 b.

† 'Reynolds's Register,' 149 a. In 1326, upon the 24th of June, the same archbishop, on account of the notorious inefficiency of Dunstan de Marisco, who had for eighteen years been rector of Elmele, commissioned one of his own chaplains to act as "curator" to the said Dunstan, until the patrons of Elmele should appoint another rector to succeed him. This the patrons did in the following August, and at the same time petitioned the archbishop to assign a pension to the late rector, out of the annual proceeds of the living. ('Reynolds's Register,' 263 b.)

‡ 'Archæologia Cantiana,' v., 332.

windows, we find in the north aisle two Decorated windows, one upon each side of the porch; a window of one cinquefoiled light occupies the west wall of the same aisle, and there was another like it in the similar wall of the south aisle. In the chancel, a two-light, square-headed window of the Decorated period appears in the south wall.

In both the aisles originally, but at present most markedly seen in the north aisle, well carved but somewhat grotesque stone brackets or corbels, representing varieties of human heads, were let into the centres of the moulded caps of the arcade-piers, and into corresponding points of the opposite walls. These were probably inserted late in the fourteenth century. They were made to support the wall pieces of the aisle roofs. Over most of the north aisle the original woodwork of the lean-to, boarded, roof still remains, and the three bays towards the west deserve special attention.



The moulded wall pieces come down to the level of the spring of the nave arches; the tie-beams have curved braces which spring from the same level as the wall pieces, and meet beneath the centre of each tie-beam, forming arches; the wall plates are moulded; and this narrow, lean-to, aisle roof, has an interest which many finer roofs do not possess. It seems to me to be late work of the fourteenth century, and Mr. R. C. Hussey informs me that in his MS. notes of this church he has made a memorandum to this effect. Evidence of work done about the same time—late in the fourteenth century—will be found in the handsome tower arch of the nave (the section of its pier capitals is marked B, plate 1), and in the western window and doorway of the tower (a section of the mouldings of the doorway is marked C, plate 1). The south doorway, perhaps the wooden framework of the north door itself, and possibly the rude unmoulded parish chest formed by hollowing out the trunk of a tree, are of the fourteenth century. The chancel arch may also belong to the same period; it springs, not from moulded piers, but from well moulded, cap-like corbels, which surmount dwarf round shafts that spring from grotesquely carved human heads. The head upon the north side, with protruding tongue, is very quaint.

Whether the tower was mainly, or wholly, rebuilt late in the fourteenth century, it is impossible to say. The lancets in its upper stage afford no sufficient criterion of its date. The tower contains eight bells, some of which are said to have come from Sandwich. The number in the peal has been increased, by three, since the time of Edward VI., when there were only five bells in this tower.*

* 'Archæologia Cantiana,' viii., 147.

The only records of Elham Church in the fourteenth century, which I can find, are registers of the admission of its various vicars by the archbishops. These entries, and others in the following century, are chiefly remarkable as examples of the prevalence of the custom of exchanging benefices.*

* In 1361, on the 21st of Nov., Thomas Smyth de Sowe, of the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, was admitted to the vicarage of Elham by Archbishop Islip (Islip Register, 293 *a*). About five years afterwards Thomas Smyth exchanged with Laurence de Wyndesore, rector of Crundale, who was admitted by Archbishop Langham on the 22 Jan., 1366-67 (Langham Register, 97 *a*). Laurence Wyndesore did not long remain vicar, he was soon succeeded by Robert Marre, and Marre exchanged, in 1372, with John Colyn, rector of Perindon Magna, in the diocese of London, who was admitted to the benefice of Elham by Archbishop Winchelsey on the Nones of September (Winchelsey Register, 91 *b*). Whether Colyn died at Elham, or exchanged, is not recorded, but in December, 1399, we find another vicar, Thomas Bradley, in altercation with his parishioners (Arundel Register, i., 422 *b*). The subject of controversy may perhaps seem to us a very little one; it was the question whether he or his parishioners ought to provide the Holy Water Stick, or sprinkler, for Elham Church. How the controversy was determined we do not learn, but we find that about fourteen months afterwards Thomas Bradley resigned the benefice, and that John Appulton was admitted as his successor on the 18th of February, 1400-1 (Arundel Register, ii., 274 *b*).

We begin our notices of Elham Church during the fifteenth century with a further series of exchanges. John Appulton exchanged with Thomas Boteler (or Bosiller) rector of Strixton, in the diocese of Lincoln on the 26th of August, 1403 (Arundel Register, ii., 290 *b*). After the lapse of eleven years Boteler exchanged with Robert Wilkok, rector of Kingeston, who became vicar of Elham on the 4th of January, 1414-15 (Chicheley Register, 62 *b*, 63 *a*). Wilkok exchanged with John Neel on the 14th Nov., 1422 (Chicheley Register, 136 *a*); and Neel in his turn exchanged with John Scott, a chaplain of Bishop (of Lincoln) John Buckingham's chantry in the nave of Canterbury Cathedral. John Scott was admitted to Elham benefice on the 28th Nov., 1424 (Chicheley Register, 152 *b*). Here the series of exchanges seems to have ended; there is no record of the admission of any other vicar until

A pension assigned to one John Bailly, when he resigned the vicarage of Elham, on the 7th August, 1480, calls our attention to a custom which is very little known, but which existed for centuries, and only ceased upon the accession of Queen Elizabeth, to be revived in the reign of Queen Victoria. This custom, of assigning pensions to incumbents resigning their benefices, was in existence as early as 1313. An instance of its abuse in that year will be found in the register of Richard, Abbot of St. Edmunds, folio 73a.* Instances of it are not infrequent in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Archbishop Stafford granted a pension of £10 per annum out of the proceeds of the vicarage of Herne, to John Derly, when from age and infirmity he resigned that benefice in 1446.† West, Bishop of Ely, assigned a pension of five marks to Dr. Peter Nobys, upon his resigning the rectory of Landbeach in 1523.‡ Archbishop Cranmer in 1532 pensioned, at £18 per annum, Richard Parkehurst, the retiring vicar of Earde, *alias* Crayford,§ although the said Parkehurst seems to have continued to hold

1480. Probably John Scott was a member of the family of Baliol le Scott, some of whom had settled in the neighbouring parish of Brabourne, and thence removed to Scott's Hall in Smeeth. If that were so, we can understand that he would be glad to come and reside near his relatives. Oddly enough, we find that although there is no record of the admission of any successor to John Scott, yet in 1457 John Bayle or Bailly was vicar of Elham, and wrote the will of John Mason (Register of Archdeacon's Court, Canterbury, book ii., section 6). The same John Bailly lived to prove that will in 1472, and to resign the living upon a pension, on account doubtless of old age, in 1480. Now the Baillies of Scotland all claim to be Baliols, and it is quite possible that John Scott, vicar of Elham, may have been known by both names, Baillie and Scott, and have been identical with John Bailly.

* Harleian MSS., No. 230.

† Stafford's Register, 90 a.

‡ West's Register, 72a.

§ Cranmer Register, 34 b, 35 a b.

the rectory of Lyminge until 1540. In 1535 the same archbishop assigned a pension of £4 to Richard Roberts, who resigned the vicarage of Preston.* Cardinal Pole revived the same system when he was archbishop. In 1556 he assigned a pension of £6 per annum to Ralph Wright, who resigned to William Barker the rectory of Pluckley.† The pension assigned to John Bailly when he resigned the vicarage of Elham in 1480, was £10 per annum, to be paid by his successor, William Laky, who had been vicar of Lyminge, out of the profits of the benefice.‡

During the last years of Bailly's incumbency, he was evidently disabled from doing much duty in the parish. He is seldom mentioned in the wills made by Elham people between 1463 and 1480, but during that period there are frequent bequests to one Ds. John Rede (who seems to have acted as deputy or curate to the vicar), and to other clergymen serving in this church. John Rede was especially favoured with bequests, but by the end of the year 1468 he had obtained preferment, as we learn from the will of Juliana Cowper of Elham, who mentions him as rector of Horton. He did not long enjoy his preferment, nor was he long separated from Elham Church, for in 1471 John atte Wode, in his will, directs that he shall be buried in this church at the head of Ds. John Rede.

It is probable that this John Rede, who was evidently much attached to Elham Church, and as clearly was much beloved by the Elham people, helped John Bailly in stirring them up to repair and beautify their parish church. The windows of the clerestory, the roof of the nave, the north chancel or chantry, and

* Cranmer Register, 30 *a b*, 31 *a*.

† Pole Register, 67, 68.

‡ Bourgehier's Register, 126 *b*.

some of the work on the tower, all evidently belong to the second half of the fifteenth century. Various bequests render it very probable that the work was begun during the life of John Rede, and completed before the resignation of John Bailly in 1480.

In 1464 Wm. Saundys bequeathed 20s. to the painting of the roodloft, 20s. to the fabric of the church, 3s. 4d. to the painting of an image of the Virgin, and 40s. for the purchase of two brass candlesticks. In the same year Wm. Mownter directed his executor to pay 20d. towards "the painting of the image of the glorious martyr St. Margaret," and 6s. 8d. to be laid out under the advice of the vicar upon a work about to be done in this church.*

Likewise in 1464 Wm. Beene left "one mutone" to the works of this church, and R. Wapull left two sheep to the church. In the following year, 1465, Thos. Gendor left 6s. 8d. to the fabric; Wm. Usbern and Juliana Saunder left, each of them, two sheep to the church; and Wm. Schafte left 6d. to the work of the glorious Virgin Mary in the church of Elham. All these bequests seem to suggest that some work of improvement or restoration was in progress in 1464, and that more was contemplated.

In 1467 we find signs of the commencement of some greater undertaking. Richard Wreyght then bequeathed, not the customary few pence, but the comparatively large sum of 100s. "to the works of the fabric of Elham Church." During the next half-dozen years the work may have flagged, or progressed but slowly. In the year 1473, however, we meet with a bequest which intimates a determination to provide for

* "Opus in ecclesia de Elham statuendum sive ordinandum vj^o viij^d, et hoc volo quod fiat secundum avisamentum vicarii de Elham."

the completion of some large plan. Church building in the middle ages, when labour was extremely cheap, seems to have been slow work, and to have extended over long periods. In the year 1473 John Bredey of Elham, after directing how his dwelling house and its grounds shall descend, orders his executor to let out to farm all his other lands and tenements for the space of six years, and annually to give the rent thereof during that time, to be laid out upon the church of Elham ("disponat in ecclesia de Elham parte contingente"). That the work continued and still needed further funds we learn from the will of another John Bredey, son of the former testator, who in 1475 bequeathed 26s. 8d., or two marks, to the works of the church of Elham, adding also that if a certain other bequest should be forfeited by the legatee, it should be given to the same works. In 1473 R. Wulverych left six sheep to the fabric, and Thos. Salkyn left "one mutone" to the works of the church. In 1474 Wm. Taylour provides that if a certain legatee fail to comply with the conditions of his will, forty sheep shall go to the works of Elham Church. In 1476 Wm. Wyngmer left 20s., and Joanna Wyngmer his wife left 40s. to the fabric of this church; the latter also added a bequest of 20s. to purchase a silver chrismatory, or vessel for holding the holy oil ("ad includendum oleum sanctum crismat' et infirmorum").

From an examination of these bequests and of the building, I am inclined to suggest that the great work of the fifteenth century began with the north chancel chapel, about 1463, and that the nave-roof, and clere-story were undertaken soon afterwards.

We may perhaps connect with the added north chancel various bequests made to the "*Light of the*

Blessed Mary in the North part of the Church." A light thus distinctively described is mentioned in several wills made after the year 1464. Possibly the small bequest of Wm. Schafte in 1465, already mentioned, "*operi gloriose Virginis Marie in eadem ecclesia,*" may have alluded to the erection of the shrine, image, or chapel, to which this light belonged. In 1465 Wm. Usbern left to this light one bushel of barley, and Thos. Gendor left to it 4d. In 1471 John Goldfinch left for it 2d. In 1473 John Bredey left two bushels of barley, and Robert Wulverych, one bushel of wheat. In 1474 Margaret Brayne left 4d., and in 1476 John Notte left 2d. to this Light of St. Mary in the north part of Elham Church.

Another light in this church was likewise dedicated to St. Mary. It was the "*Light of Wyngmer*" and is first mentioned in the will of William atte Hothe made on the 9th of April 1468, when he bequeathed to it two bushels of barley. One of the witnesses to his will was Thomas Wyngmer. From the will of John Notte, of Blodbeme in Elham, made Jan. 7th, 1476-7, we learn that the light of Wyngmer was distinct from the light of St. Mary in the north part of the church, for he leaves the sum of 2d. to each of them. It is, however, from James Cuckow, who made his will on the 6th April 1477, that we learn what the dedication of this light was. He specifies that his bequest of a bushel of barley shall be given "*to the Light of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Wyngmer.*" Thomas Wyngmer was one of the executors of his will. Another bequest to this light was made by Thomas Notte. His will, dated 1st Jan. 1476-77, directs that two bushels of barley shall be given to the light of Wyngmer; it also con-

tains a bequest of two nobles to the repair of the bridge at Wyngmer, and another of 6s. 8d., which is the value of one noble, towards the repair of the highway next the stone cross between North Elham and Elham.

Wyngmer was a small estate and manor, in the northern part of the parish of Elham. It was the property of William Wyngmer who, with Johanna his wife, both died in 1477. The estate was left by him to Thomas Wyngmer, who has been twice above-mentioned. It seems probable that William Wyngmer founded the light, in or before the year 1468; and that it was maintained for the special purpose of commending the estate and the bridge of Wyngmer to the protection of the Virgin Mary.

In the year 1473, Robert Vayrom of Elham by his will left 20d. to a *Light of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Wynterynge* in this church. There is a place of that name upon the confines of this parish, but it has occurred to me as just possible that the official who transcribed the will in the registry, not being acquainted with the name "Wyngmer," miscopied it. If not, this would be a third light dedicated to St. Mary in Elham Church.

Several brackets of stone still remain in the north wall of the church, at low levels, upon which probably stood some of the images before which lights were kept burning. The most remarkable of these is on a level with the sill of a window in the north aisle, and just east of that window. It is semi-circular and well rounded, but is plain, without mouldings.

Other brackets upon a higher level deserve attention. Two pairs, which project from the piers of the

arch that opens from the chancel, into the north chapel, are especially remarkable. Like the arch and its piers the brackets are of ragstone, they project more than is usual from the wall, at about two feet above the spring of the arch. Each of the four has at the outer edge of its upper surface a ledge, which would secure a beam laid upon it from being pushed off. These four brackets evidently supported two beams, which crossed the arch on its north and south sides. Upon the beams, thus supported, some platform would be placed for displaying a rood or images — possibly in connection with the shrine, or altar, of St. Mary in the north part of the church. The position is remarkable and deserves attention.

A pier in the northern arcade of the nave has a bracket inserted into its eastern face, at the south corner, about a foot from the cap of the pier. Formerly, without doubt, a similar bracket stood opposite to it, in the west face of the last or easternmost pier of the arcade, but this has been destroyed. Evidently here again a beam was laid across the arch, from east to west, for the display of some image or rood. It was no doubt put up in connection with an altar, or shrine, over which stood a fine double canopy of tabernacle work, inserted into the west side of the easternmost pier of the north arcade. The remains of this double canopy are clearly seen at the present time. It was carved in chalk, and illuminated with colour. The groining of the double canopy, the pinnacles, and the groundwork behind them, were all painted. This is a very interesting example of the mediæval custom of placing altars, or images against the piers of nave arcades. It is not often that we find carved work remaining in such a situation, as it

has generally been hacked away in modern times. In St. Alban's Abbey we see painted examples, upon the rectangular north piers of the nave, but such instances are rare. In Elham church, the remains of the double canopy are made still more interesting from the fact that bequests, left in several Elham wills, enable us pretty clearly to identify this site, and the object of the double canopy. Certain bequests prove that there was a light here which bore a double dedication. It was called the "*Light of Saints John the Baptist and John the Evangelist.*" We find this single light with a double dedication frequently remembered by testators, but it is mentioned with peculiar emphasis in the will of Juliana Cowper, dated in 1468. To each of the other lights in the church she left 2d., but she adds "and specially to the light of Saints John the Baptist and John the Evangelist I leave 6d."* To the same light, in 1471, John Goldfinch left 4d.; in 1473 Tho^s Taylor left one bushel of barley, and John Bredey, 2 bushels; in 1874 Margaret Brayne left to it 4^d; and in 1476 John Wreith a like sum. This double dedication of one light to the two Saints John, although not common, is not without parallel in other churches.

There was, however, one light in this church the name of which was very remarkable, and was most probably peculiar to Elham. The local peculiarity of its name is noticed in the will of Thomas Gendor of Elham, dated 4th of February, 1465-66. Therein he bequeaths 6^d "*to the Light which commonly at Elham is called 'Trylle upon my harpe.'*"† We do

* "Specialiter lumini Sanctorum Johannis Baptiste et Johannis Evangeliste."

† "Item do et lego lumini quod vulgariter apud Elham nuncupatur 'Trylle upon my harpe.'"

not find it mentioned again until 1471 when John Goldfinch left 2d. to the "*Light called 'Trille on my harpe.'*" In 1473 Thomas Taylor left half a bushel of barley to the "*Light of Tryll on myne harp.*" In 1474 Wm. Sompner likewise remembered it in his will, leaving to the light "*Tryll on myne harp*" the sum of 2d. The origin of this name must for the present remain unexplained, but several friends have suggested that it was derived from the first line of some hymn, familiar to the ears of Elham people in the fifteenth century.

Another light with a peculiar name may be mentioned, in connection with that of Tryll on my harp. It was called the "*Heyre Light.*" Thomas Taylor in 1473 coupled these two strangely named lights together in his will, and left one bushel of barley to be divided between them. William Sompner in 1474 left 2d. to each of them, but does not name them in the same connection. He says "I leave to the Light called Heyre Light 2d." These are the only allusions, that I have found, to this light. Whether Heyre was the name of the founder of the light, or whether that word is to be taken as synonymous with the expression "son and heir" I leave it to others to determine.

The "*Light of St. Nicholas*" seems to have been very popular in this parish. To it, in 1464, Richard Wapull left 1 pound of wax; in 1465 Juliana Sander left two pounds of wax; in 1468 Juliana Cowper and William atte Hothe each of them left 4d.; in 1471 John Goldfinch left 2d.; in 1473 John Bredey left two bushels of barley, Robert Wulverych one bushel, and Thomas Taylor half a bushel of the same grain; 1474 Wm. Sompner left 2d. and Margaret Brayne 4d.; and in 1476 John Notte left 2^d to this light of St. Nicholas.

There was also in Elham Church the *Light of the Holy Trinity*, to which I have noted six bequests, made between 1464 and 1476; there was the *Light of St. Michael*, to which Thos. Gendor, in 1465, bequeathed 3d.; and there was lastly the *Light before the Holy Cross*. Respecting this Cross Light we find a curious personal notice in the will of William Taylor, made on the 23rd of October, 1474. He says, "I give three quarters of barley to find one lamp to burn in Elham Church before the High Cross, according to the compact made between Thomas Wyght of Elham and myself." We cannot tell what the compact was, but probably it bound the *survivor* of the two parties to the duty of providing this lamp.

We have thus traced at least ten lights as existing in Elham church at the end of the fifteenth century. With some, if not with all of these, altars and chantries would be connected. This multiplication of altars and lights would necessitate a larger staff of priests, chaplains, and clerks than we usually suppose to have existed in a rural parish church. The various wills and bequests shew that there were certainly two parish clerks; the chief, or parish clerk proper, and his assistant or sub-clerk. Two clergymen or chaplains are also repeatedly mentioned in addition to the vicar. At one time they were Ds. John Rede and Ds. Thos. Beayn who are mentioned in the will of Wm. Saundrys dated in 1464. The customary fee paid to chaplains who celebrated masses for the repose of the soul of any one deceased, seems to have been 10 marks (or £6. 13s. 4d.) per annum, and for a quarter of a year $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks or 33s. 4d.

This parish affords an illustration of those mediæval merrymakings, which combined pleasure with

the business of raising money, for the church and for charitable purposes. These were the forerunners of our own charity bazaars, fêtes, and fancy fairs. They were generally called "Ales" from the staple commodity sold at them. There was the Church Ale, the Whitsun Ale, the Clerk Ale, the Bid Ale, and various others. Here at Elham we find one more name to add to the list. It is that of Yeve-Ale or Give-Ale.* In 1457 John Mason in his will provided that "whosoever will undertake the burden of getting up one yev-ale (or give-ale?) annually, upon the Feast of the Purification of the Virgin shall have the proceeds of three acres of land at Northfelde in Elham for ever, and whosoever undertakes this yeve-ale shall, once a-year, have the use of one ketyll and one tryfette." The quaint mention of the "ketyll and tryfette" is paralleled in the will of another Elham worthy, Wm. Sompner, who in 1474 left to his son-in-law the sum of 3s. 4d. to buy one new ketyll, one new trefytt, one ton, and another ketyll. The parallel makes me suspect that either the last mentioned ketyll and trefytt were to be parish property for the purposes of the Parochial "Ales," or that Sompner's son-in-law had undertaken to provide the yev-ale founded by John Mason.

In the middle ages all such "Ales," and many other merry gatherings, were held in the church and

* In 1442 (20 Hen. VI.) Peter Sampson of Hoo, by his will directed that Harry Compton should have one acre and a half of land in Westfield, to the intent that he keepe a "yevale" every other year in the Feast of St Michael. At every time he should "dispend" six bushels of wheat in bread, and ten bushels of malt in ale, and should pay to the church of Hoo ten shillings. ('*Custumale Roffen*,' p. 39.)

Thos. Tomys of St. Mary's, Hoo, by his will ordained a "yevale" on St James's Day, and of certain land he adds "to this yevall I bind this land whosoever have it without end." ('*Custumale Roff*,' p. 40.)

churchyard. We have negative testimony to this fact with respect to Elham. At Archbishop Warham's Visitation in 1511, one of the presentments made by the churchwardens of this parish set forth "that Thomas Rigdon letteth the parishioners from their offerings, *because drinking in the church is put down.*" Evidently some steps had been taken to prevent these merrymakings in Elham Church; and just as clearly it is evident that the parishioners, some of them, felt aggrieved at this interference with their ancient customs. Possibly John Mason's "yeve-ale" had led to scenes of riot, or even bloodshed, in the church, which had necessitated the prohibition of such feasts within the sacred edifice. These facts are interesting as signs of the times preparatory to the Reformation.

In the north chapel, or chancel, are several pews or benches which have been made up from portions of the ancient low pews, originally existing in the church, and dating probably from the fifteenth or sixteenth century. The pulpit is probably Elizabethan.

Among the State Papers in the Record Office there is a curious certificate signed by the vicar and churchwarden of Elham. It runs thus: * "Theise are to certifye that Tho. Neuett of Elham that is ap-
poynted to beare armes is a poore man, a carpenter by trade, that hath noethinge but what he getts by his labour, in witness whereof we have sett to our hands.

"Tho^e Allen, vicar of Elham.

"William Tucker, Churchwarden.

"Edmund Wyse.

"John Beane."

* 'Domestic State Papers,' Charles I., vol. xiv., No. 71.

The certificate is undated but is supposed to belong to the year 1625. Why or how Nevett obtained a grant of armorial bearings it is difficult to say. Perhaps he was a scion of the family of Knyvett, or it may be that this is the instance of a corrupt grant of arms, for which John Philipot and Sir Henry St. George are said to have been fined in 1639.*

The Elham registers commence with the year 1566, and are well kept. They contain few entries of interest, beyond some remarkable Christian names. Aphra or Afra occurs repeatedly from 1575 onward; Victorie appears in 1586; Repentance is a name given to a natural child in 1612.†

Hasted says, that in 1640 the population of adults, capable, that is, of receiving the Holy Communion, amounted to six hundred.

Beneath the communion table is a large stone, dated 1695, commemorating John Somner, son of the well known Canterbury antiquary, William Somner. The monumental brasses mentioned by Hasted seem to have disappeared; one, dated 1577, commemorated Nich. Moore of Bettenham, who died at Wingmer; another, Mich. Pyx of Folkestone, 1601; a third, John Hill, vicar of Elham, who died in 1730.

At the west end of the south aisle a space has been partitioned off as a library and vestry. Therein are contained about 400 books, which were bequeathed

* 'Domestic State Papers,' Charles I., vol. ccccxvii., No. 3.

† The vicar of Elham, Rev. W. Wodehouse, has kindly furnished me with the following list of Christian names from the parish registers. Christian, 1570; Avis, 1571; Elner, 1572; Jerome, 1591; Ursula, 1595; Patience, 1597; Angelica, 1601; Phyllis, 1601; Silvester and Sirach, 1603; Oswald, 1612; Aquila, 1616; Magdalen and Judith, 1620; Guy, 1621; Elias and Hannibal, 1622; Noah, 1623; Benedicta, 1729; Ansel, 1837; Divi, 1838.

to this church in 1809 by Mr. Lee Warley, whose ancestors had been seated at Elham for several centuries. He was himself born at Canterbury, where his father, John Warley, a surgeon, married a daughter of Alderman Lee, and died in 1733. Lee Warley's grandfather, likewise named John Warley, graduated at Clare College, Cambridge, in 1661, but he never made much way in the world; his brother, however, Jonas Warley, of the same College, who graduated in 1668, became a Prebendary of St. Paul's, a Proctor in Convocation, Archdeacon of Colchester, and Rector of Witham in Essex. Archdeacon Warley bequeathed £50 to poor widows of Elham; six of them were to receive a two-penny loaf a-piece, in the church every Sunday. The library left by the Archdeacon's grand-nephew, Lee Warley, contains an early printed copy of Durant's 'Repertorium Aureum,' the type of which was intended to represent manuscript. It is a reference book on the Canon Law, and was printed about A.D. 1470. There are also here, Bishop Lyndewode's 'Provinciale,' printed by Pynson; Statutes of the Realm, 12mo, 1529; The Latin Vulgate, with curious woodcuts, A.D. 1521; Sir Thomas Elyot's 'The Governor,' 1544; Spenser's 'Faerie Queen,' 1609; Albert Durer's 'De arcibus condendis, etc.,' eight vols. of Speeches, Petitions, etc., 1640-44; and many other books of the seventeenth century.

A fair was formerly held at Elham on the day of St. Denis (Dionis) October 9th, but why that day was selected I have been unable to discover.

W. A. SCOTT ROBERTSON.

July, 1874.

WALL-PAINTING AROUND THE CHOIR OF
ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

UPON removing the stalls, during the recent restoration of Rochester Cathedral, it was discovered that the choir walls had at an early period been decorated with painting, of a bold and effective design. Through the kindness of Mr. Stephen Aveling, of Rochester, who generously undertook to make a facsimile drawing of the ancient design, for '*Archæologia Cantiana*,' we are enabled to obtain the annexed representation of the painting.

When the whole of the panelling at the back of the stalls had been removed, the painted decoration was found to have extended over the entire length of the choir walls, from the western screen to the eastern transepts. Traces were found of upper borders, which proved that it also reached from the stalls to the string-course beneath the windows. It was lastly discovered, behind the return stalls, upon the western screen, which is of wood.

The backs of the ancient stalls were so much lower than the more modern panelling of the choir, that the portion of wall-painting protected from injury by the panelling comprised, not only the entire border at the base, but a complete specimen of the pattern which had been employed in the decoration of the



The Wall, July 1891, St. George's Church, Rochester.

Scale 1 1/2 inches to 1 foot

WALL PAINTING IN THE CHOIR OF ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.



Upper Border on North Wall.



Upper Border on South Wall.

whole space. The upper borders, afterwards discovered, differed one from the other, and both were unlike the lower border. The latter is uniformly the same on both sides of the choir, but the upper border on the north is unlike that on the south.

Sir Gilbert Scott, who directed the works then in progress in the Cathedral, caused the whole of the ancient painting to be preserved intact, and upon the space from which it had been obliterated, he renewed the decoration exactly as it had been originally. In the upper borders, however, the shields which seem to have been left blank in the original painting, are now filled in with the arms of the Bishops of Rochester.

In the bold and handsome pattern, formed of golden lions in quatrefoils, alternating with golden lilies in octagons, several features are worthy of notice. We observe that there are three points in which the lions might have been greatly varied, viz., in colour, attitude, and back-ground or field. In each and every one of these three points, the lions in this painting agree with those which appear upon the flag of England. They may be described as lions *passants regardants or*, upon a field *gules*. The lilies, again, at once remind us of the shield of France. In field, or background, and in their own colour they agree with that shield, being fleurs de lis *or*, upon a field *azure*. But as the flag of England bore three lions, and that of France was charged with three or more lilies, it becomes interesting to inquire whether one French lily, or one English lion, was ever used alone? The first English king who united the lions and lilies, by quartering them upon his shield, was Edward III.; and when we examine the Great Seals of that king we find a reply to our inquiry.

Upon the second Great Seal of Edward III., which was in use from 1328 to 1338, the king is represented as sitting enthroned, and having on each side of his throne *one fleur de lis*.^{*} Upon the fourth Great Seal of the same king, used in 1340, he appears similarly enthroned, but has on each side of his throne *one lion*.[†] These facts seem to point to the reign of Edward III. as the period when this pattern was painted upon the walls of Rochester Cathedral. Sir Gilbert Scott is decidedly of opinion that it is work of the fourteenth century.

Greater interest attaches to the pattern of this Rochester painting, from the fact that the nascent idea of its design may perhaps be traced, in some decoration discovered on Henry of Eastrý's choir-screen, in Canterbury Cathedral. Behind the existing woodwork of the returned stalls, at Canterbury, Sir Gilbert Scott found that the middle space of Prior Eastrý's screen had been panelled with painted oak, (between the tops of the stalls and the string-course beneath the traceried openings). The pattern, painted upon this oak panelling, was simply formed of gilt rosettes upon a green ground, but it was surmounted by a handsome border, formed of gilded lions and lilies alternating in a horizontal band. In this Canterbury border there is not, as at Rochester, any marked allusion to the French flag; both lions and lilies being on one, uniformly red, ground. Yet there may be in them some allusion to the marriage of Edward II., in 1308, to Isabella of France. Sir Gilbert Scott believes this decoration at Canterbury to be original work of the fourteenth century. Is

* 'Archæological Journal,' ii. 37, iii. 372.

† 'Archæological Journal,' ii. 37.

it not probable that the French claims and conquests of Edward III. caused the idea, nascent and very sparingly used at Canterbury, to be dwelt upon, and developed, in the mind of the artist, until he conceived the grand work executed at Rochester?

In connection with this pattern, of lions and lilies, it may not be without interest to remark its use in embroidery, as exemplified in some altar cloths which once belonged to Westminster Abbey. In some Inventories, made during the reign of Henry VIII., are the following entries:—

“A riche ffronte for beneth of cloth of gold pouderyde with lyonnes of golde and fflower de lyce of gold, and a scouchynne of the armes of Abbote Islippe, and the armes of the place, of the gifte of Abbote Islippe.”

“A rich fronte for above of cloth golde powderyd with lyonnes and flower de lucys of gold with a riche image of o^r Lady of Pitte garnished with perle and stone whiche ymage dan John Cornysse dyd geve and the saide Abbote Islippe dyd geve the ffrontell.” (London and Middlesex Archæological Society Transactions, iv. 314.)

“A nother [fronte for beneth] of blewe velvett with ffloure de lyces and lybards.”

“A nother for beneth with flor de lyces and lybardes of nedyll work fashenyd like losengys.” (*Ibidem*, p. 326.)

The exquisite arrangement and variety of the borders at Rochester deserve especial study. The main devices are formed of ribbons, or fillets, intricately but gracefully intertwined. Their colours, red and blue, may perhaps contain an allusion to the junction of the English and French flags by Edward III., the fields of these flags being of those colours.

Mr. R. C. Hussey has kindly favoured me with the following observations upon this wall-painting:—
“Unquestionably it is a production of the fourteenth century. The Roses in the lower border are of a

character that helps to mark the date. The interlacing of fillets, as shewn in the square figures of all three borders, was common in glazing of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, though not used quite in the same way as in this painting. In glass, a narrow fillet or margin was painted, following the lines of the leading, and helping it to define the general pattern of the design. Where these fillets impinged on each other, they were represented as interlacing. Two of the paving tiles from Frittenden Church, figured in '*Archæologia Cantiana*,' ix. 203, shew something of the same principle. The artist, who designed the Rochester wall-painting, understood how to apply his colours so as to give the utmost distinctness to his design. He has edged the red quatrefoils with green, and the blue octagons with orange, the most contrasting tints, and therefore those best fitted to define the outlines of the patterns."

The wall painting represented in our illustration, was not the earliest decoration of the Rochester choir. Upon the western screen a fragment of an earlier pattern, resembling a rough copy of some Scottish tartan, was discovered; this was probably the original Early English decoration of the choir.

W. A. SCOTT ROBERTSON.

Sections of Two Samian Ware
Patera with Potters' names.



4 1/2" Diameter.
7" High.



4" Diameter.
3" High.



4 3/4" High.



16" Diameter.
18 1/2" High.



3 1/2" High.

Roman Pottery from Hoo.

ON ROMAN POTTERY FROM HOO.

BY HUMPHREY WICKHAM, ESQ.

THE accompanying plate represents some Roman remains which were found, in 1849, in marshes belonging to William Henry Nicholson, Esq., situate in the parish of Hoo, about half-a-mile south-east of the church. No record of the find, or description of the articles, has ever been published, but I saw the latter, many years ago, at the British Museum, in a group without numbers, or any note of reference. The three vessels, shewn on the left hand, in the illustration, are drawn upon a small scale, and represent the objects first discovered. They were brought to me with a request that I would endeavour to repair the urn, which was much broken, and I succeeded in perfectly setting it up again, with the exception of one handle which was missing.

On hearing of the discovery, I at once proceeded to the spot, and found that the workmen had uncovered another urn, the upper half of which they had broken into fragments. The bottom part of the urn was in situ, about five feet from the surface; it measured one foot nine inches in diameter, and three-quarters of an inch in thickness, and I was told that when found it was covered with a large tile. This remaining part was full of marsh mud, and ashes, in

which I found the four articles depicted on a large scale, on the right hand side of the plate. The two pateræ of Samian ware were entirely without ornament, and the potters' names were imperfectly impressed. The handsome vase in the centre of the plate had been burnt in what is called a smother kiln, and most probably was ornamented afterwards.

The discovery of these funereal deposits in what is now a marsh, over which the spring tides of the Medway flow, is of especial interest in relation to the discoveries, made in the Upchurch marshes, on the opposite side of the river, lower down towards the sea, so fully described in the sixth volume of Mr. Roach Smith's 'Collectanea Antiqua.' These discoveries shew that very extensive potteries were there worked by the Romans; and that the land must have been well populated. Since then, the gradual encroachment of the water has submerged the pottery district, for miles, on the Upchurch side of the river, and the sepulchral deposits now described, prove that a similar submersion has taken place on the Hoo side. It is not to be supposed that the Romans would inter the ashes of their dead in land subject to periodical overflowings of the tide; and we may conclude that, 1500 years ago, the long tracts of marsh land on both sides of the Medway were well populated, the land being at all times dry; indeed, I have heard a person (now dead, but who, if alive, would be upwards of a hundred years old) say he had seen corn growing on the Upchurch marshes, and such no doubt was the fact, as some portions of them still remain in ridges.

Strood, August 20th, 1874.

ANCIENT CHEST IN HARTY CHURCH.

KENT contains many interesting Church Chests, but that which belongs to the Parish of Harty in Sheppey is probably unique, not only in Kent but in England. It is not so old as the Early English chest at Graveney; it is not remarkable for its simple construction from the hollowed trunk of a tree, like that at Elham, or the curved lid of that at Lower Halstow. It is not bound with such numerous vertical bands of iron as nearly envelope the trunklike chest at Newington by Sittingbourne, or that at Fawlkham: nor does it exhibit elaborate carving of window-like tracery, such as adorns the church chests of Rainham, Faversham, and Wittersham. Unlike all these, it is elaborately carved with a scene from a tilting match between two knights, whose esquires are in attendance, with fresh lances, outside the lists which are guarded on each side by a sentinel, who is simply armed with a long thick staff.

The tradition that this carving represents a duel, is disproved by the foils which appear upon the tips of three of the lances. One lance, broken in a former encounter, lies shattered upon the ground; it bears the foil as a protection against its inflicting mortal injury. The mounted esquire of the victorious knight, and the foot-page of his adversary, each bears a foil-tipped lance. The object of the encounter then,

clearly, must have been to unhorse an opponent, not to kill him. The difficulty of effecting this object was greatly increased by the peculiar construction of the saddles used by these knights. They are so made as to clasp the rider completely round his thighs, and thus hold him firmly in position. Their seats, also, are slightly elevated, though not so much as the cruppers and pommels; the rider, therefore, could easily obtain greater power for his thrust, almost standing in his stirrups when seated on the saddle. He probably was obliged to creep into such a saddle from the horse's back, his legs descending both at once, and at an equal pace. Such tilting saddles were used in England during the fourteenth century, and are seen in the representation of a tournament, held before Richard II. at Smithfield, depicted in the 'St. Alban's Chronicle' (folio 233) in Lambeth Palace Library.

There appear, however, upon the saddles in the Harty carving, peculiar appendages which were never used in England. They are long curved defences for the rider's legs, and they reach on each side of the horse, from the knight's waist to his ancles. This proves that the Harty chest was not carved in England. Whence then did it come? A German saddle, possessing similar appendages, may be seen in the Tower of London, and it seems to afford a reply to our query. It has been minutely described by Mr. John Hewitt,* who believes it to have been made in the fifteenth century. This saddle, however, seems to be a later development of the form shewn in our Harty carving. Mr. Hewitt describes some saddles of this kind as bringing the rider's knee upon a level

* 'Archæological Journal,' xv. 45.



ANCIENT CHEST IN HARTY CHURCH.
Length, 4 ft. 6½ in.; breadth, 2 ft. 2½ in.; height, 2 ft. 5 in.

with the horse's back, and says that the seat of the saddle in the Tower is elevated ten inches above the saddle-proper, that is about eleven inches above the horse's back. There is no such extreme elevation in the saddles represented on this chest. I find more resemblance to the carved figures, of the saddles and their riders, in a plate, given by Hefner,* which is copied from a miniature on parchment, contained in Rudolph von Montfort's 'Universal Chronicle.' This was written between the years 1340 and 1350, and is preserved in the great Library at Munich. In the miniature, not only the saddles, but the other horse furniture; the steel head covering with spike in front, the armour on the mane, the band across the horse's chest, the saddle cloth and girth, are all similar to those on the Harty carving. Upon the whole, I am inclined to think that this carving was done in Germany, or the Low Countries, about the end of the fourteenth century.

The costume of the esquires, and sentinels, strengthens this impression. Their tunics are all very short, just covering the loins, and in this respect not very unlike the military tunics of this year of grace, 1875. Long tight hose envelope the legs, but over the hose one sentinel seems to wear a pair of high boots; he stands behind the victorious knight. The tunic of this sentinel, like that of the opposite foot-page, is fastened tightly, from waist to neck, by a long row of small buttons; his tunic however alone shews three straps or laces across the front of its short tail. His sleeves, those of the other sentinel, and those of the mounted esquire, seem to

* J. H. von Hefner Alteneck, 'Trachten des Christlichen Mittelalters,' ii. 8.

be tight at the wrist and loose at the elbow, but those of the foot-page are wide and open at the wrists. Round hats, or bonnets, are worn by all four, but the sentinel behind the vanquished knight wears, beneath his hat, a hood over his head, with its cape across his chest and shoulders. The mounted esquire seems to have a similar hood across the chest; his saddle-cloth is scalloped at the edge, and his saddle has a high crupper and pommel.

The fence, by which the lists are enclosed, seems to be very rough and undulating in surface, and singularly uneven in height. Trees appear in the upper background, but its line is broken in the middle, by a blank rectangular space, which, from its moulded edge, was evidently so left by the carver for the insertion of a lock.

Harty Church, though small, consists of a nave with two aisles, and a chancel with north chapel and south transept. The chest stands in the north chapel. A small bell-cot supplies the place of a tower. The architecture belongs to various periods—Norman, Early English, and Perpendicular; and the fifteenth century rood-screen remains in situ. Upon the jamb of the north doorway an early sun-dial has been carved.

When this chest was brought to Harty it is impossible to say; but the position of the church, on a hill close to the river Swale, made it easy of access at all times from the German Ocean. The parish occupies the eastern extremity of the Isle of Sheppey, and was passed by every vessel which sailed from the continent to London, or to any port on the Thames or the Medway.

W. A. SCOTT ROBERTSON.



Fig. 1. HORTON PRIORY (WEST FRONT.)

MONKS HORTON PRIORY.

BY CHARLES BAILY, ESQ., ARCHITECT.

THERE can be but little doubt that, in the original plan, the buildings of Monks Horton Priory surrounded a quadrangular courtyard, of which the remaining rooms formed the western range, and the chapel of the Priory its northern side, but there may be a doubt whether this court was cloistered. Probably it was; but, as there is no appearance of adjoining roofs on the eastern side of the present buildings, we have no proof of this.

In making our survey it will be convenient to commence externally, particularly as we shall find that the original design has undergone many altera-

tions, (not only in our own days to adapt the place to modern uses, but also in the middle ages, long before the dissolution of monasteries in the time of King Henry VIII.), and because it is only in the external walls that we see anything like the original Norman architecture.

The doorway which was once the front entrance to the Priory, although still to be found in a very perfect state, in the north-end wall of the present remains, is hidden from external view by the erection of a modern room. This door, at which all visitors to the institution had to knock for admittance, is of plain but bold Norman design, semicircular headed, and in the front singly recessed, in each jamb is a detached column, with a circular moulded base, on a square plinth; these columns have their capitals carved in the stiff foliage of the period, *circa* A.D. 1125, and have moulded abaci, square in plan, which carry a large torus moulding in the arch. On the western jamb of this entrance doorway, at about four feet above the floor, is a cross between the letters R. and H. very carefully incised into the stone work, and from the character of the cutting the date is clearly about A.D. 1340. The north wall, in which this doorway is placed, near its western end, is three feet six inches in thickness, and this was the door by which all visitors were admitted, whether they came for confession and absolution or to give alms, or for the charitable aid which at that period of our history was so often craved and given.

We will now take a view of the long western front, and here we can again trace the architecture of the old Norman building. This long façade is divided into six bays by flat pilaster-like buttresses, measuring three

feet wide by eight inches in projection; the masonry of the wall and of these piers is very plainly of the Norman date, as is also a moulded string-course along the whole length of the face of the wall, which passes round the buttresses; this string is about twelve feet above the ground level, and it is necessary here to remark that no window lights of Norman date are to be seen below the string, the windows which do appear there are fifteenth-century work. The eleventh-century masonry is continued above the Norman string-course, but a series of large and finely designed windows, five in number, have been inserted; these are very fine examples of the class of windows which were introduced in the fourteenth century into the more domestic parts of our monastic institutions. At about three feet above the lower string, on the face of the wall, we see the remains of another string, also of Norman date; this abuts against the sides of the Norman pilasters, but it has been cut away in the centre of the bays. This would be done when the large windows were inserted, and it would appear that the pedimental heads of the buttress pilasters were introduced at the same time.

Here a question arises; it is this: Did the original building, as erected by the Norman founder, consist of more than one story in height? As there is no appearance of anything like Norman window openings below the lower string-course, and as there is no approach by stairs of Norman date, in a turret, nor in the thickness of the wall, we may say that this western range of the Priory was a one-story building. Such an arrangement was very usual with our Norman builders, as we see at Dover to the present time.

Before the large fourteenth-century windows were

inserted, it is most probable that a row of semi-circular headed openings, one in each bay above the lower string, supplied light to the apartments, and the upper string-course was most likely carried over the arches of these windows by way of a hood-moulding or label.

We see on the ground level, at the north end of the eastern side of this range of building, the remains of a Norman door-opening, which was the way into the quadrangle; this is now filled with a modern window, and there are no other Norman features left in the eastern wall.

Before viewing the interior, let us inspect the small but very beautiful remains of the western end of the chapel (fig. 2). These consist of the western end of



FIG. 2. RUINS OF THE WEST END OF THE CHAPEL, MONKS HORTON PRIORY.

the south aisle of the nave, with its western window, and some Norman niches, originally external, but now only to be seen from the interior of the modern building, at the northern end of the western range. The doubly-recessed south jamb of the great western doorway of the Chapel is all which is now left of what was once one of the finest pieces of Norman architecture to be seen in the county of Kent. The columns, with their finely moulded and carved bases and capitals, together with the carved voussoirs of the arch of this entrance (fig. 3), cannot easily be surpassed.



Fig. 3. MOULDINGS OF THE RUINED WEST DOORWAY OF HORTON PRIORY CHAPEL.

The west wall of the chapel is six feet in thickness, and

the west end of the south aisle projects beyond the nave five feet.

In the interior of the building we see nothing like the architecture of Norman times; the whole appears to have undergone a great alteration at some time towards the latter part of the fourteenth century, when a timber floor was inserted, and divided the building into two stories in height, and at the same time several walls and partitions were erected across the long range of building, to divide it into several apartments.

The ways into the present house thus formed are by doorways of late Gothic forms on the east and west sides of the central compartment, which serves as the present hall, and where a staircase, somewhat in the style of those in use in the time of King James I. has been put up. On the northern side of this hall is a fine large room, where we see the construction of the oak floor inserted above the girders, binders, and joists of which are richly moulded, and on the eastern wall we see the moulded corbel table, which supports the chimney gables of the fireplace in the room above. On the south side of the present entrance hall is a room now used as the parson's study and this room, at the extreme southern end of the Norman building, is the parson's kitchen over which a tiled and painted floor is to be seen. This kitchen is separated from the parson's study by a double doorway, and is entered by two doorways which, as they stand, are constructed with timber on the inside, and oak beams on the outside, and the floor is of the same material. The kitchen is a small room, and the fireplace was originally in the wall of the north side.

The present entrance to the house is by a door in the north wall, and the present entrance is the same as the present entrance to the house.

the west end of the south aisle projects beyond the nave five feet.

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The most interesting portion on the upper floor is the large room on the north side of the stairs; this



HORTON PRIORY (Fig. 4)

(From a drawing by R. C. Hussey Esq. F.S.A.)

is a very valuable example of fourteenth-century work, and it is even at the present day in a tolerably perfect state.

The north and south side partitions, which separate this room from the stairs and the adjoining room, are masterpieces of heavy oak framed work, very finely moulded round the plastered panels; this apartment is lighted by two of the fine fourteenth-century windows before noticed; these are two lights wide, and two lights high, with tracery in the square heads (see fig. 6, page 92). In each of the splayed jambs is a stone seat, the whole being very handsome in design. On the east side is a very fine stone chimney-piece, the corbel table of which is seen in the room below, the jambs are moulded, and the frieze is carved with fifteenth-century tracery (fig. 4). The width of the opening is five feet seven inches, and each jamb is one foot, making the total breadth seven feet seven inches; the entire height from the floor is six feet one and a-half inch, but the bottom of the stone curb, in front of the hearth, is raised one and a-half inch from the floor, so that the chimney-piece itself is just six feet high. With the exception of the paper-hangings which now cover the plastered sides of the apartment, the only original feature wanting is the old ceiling. About thirty-five years ago this was in existence, and nearly in a complete state; for some unwise reason it was taken down, and a part of it was carried away to London by an architect who was at that time employed to carry out some works—“*Restorations?*”—at the Church at Smeeth, and this gentleman at the same time carried away a finely carved poppy-head from Smeeth. It is a painful thing to notice such depredations as these,

but at the same time it is the duty of all true archæologists to bring instances of this sort before the Kent Archæological Society, with a view to save all such interesting fragments which we still possess.

This ceiling was of oak ribs, dividing the whole surface into panels (fig. 5), which were boarded, and each



Fig. 5. PANEL OF CEILING AT HORTON PRIORY.

panel was about four feet square, and was handsomely painted, with the Crown of Thorns surrounding the sacred monogram, I.H.S. The crown was formed of three thorn branches plaited together, one was painted white with black spines, the other two were brown, edged and dotted with yellow. The sacred monogram

was in red. The timber heads of the partitions which enclose the room being cambered, shew us that the ceiling was slightly raised along the centre of the room.

At the north-west angle of the building on this floor are two doorways of the time of King Edward III.; the one in the western wall now opens only into a small cupboard, but there is every appearance that it originally led to stairs in the thickness of the wall to the ground floor.

In many of the rooms are doorways of fourteenth-century date, in which hang the oak ledged doors on the original strap hinges, and which still retain the old fastenings.

In dry summer weather some appearances of the foundations of walls of the destroyed buildings on the eastern side of the present remains may be seen. It would be a work of great interest if excavations could be made, so as to ascertain what the extent of the original institution really was.

The Charters of Horton Priory are printed upon a subsequent page, at the end of this volume.

A NOTE ON MEDIÆVAL WINDOW CASEMENTS
AND SHUTTERS.

BY R. C. HUSSEY, ESQ., F.S.A.

THE window from Monks Horton Priory, represented in the annexed engraving, is a good example of the usual difference between domestic and ecclesiastical windows. In churches there is seldom any provision for setting the windows open, and the glass is fixed in a way to ensure its permanence, except in the small openings commonly known as *low side windows*, which appear never to have been glazed, but to have been closed with internal shutters. In domestic buildings, particularly in the principal rooms, the windows are very usually constructed with special preparation for casements, or shutters, which might be readily opened; and the recesses of the windows are carried down to the floor, and provided with seats of masonry at the sides. These peculiarities are well exhibited in our engraving: the hooks for hinges, which remain in the stone work, shew that all the four lights have originally had casements, or shutters, and the mullion and transom are formed with rebates to receive them, while the tracery, instead of reaching



HORTON PRIORY (Fig. 6)

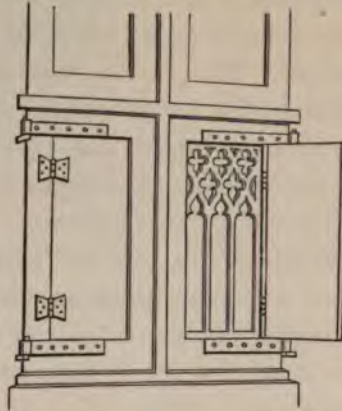
(From a drawing by R. C. Hussey Esq. F.S.A.)

inwards in the usual way, as far as the face of the mullion, extends only to the rebate, so that the shutters or casements, when closed, would fit against it, and would not require to be adjusted to the curves of the stone work. The inner face of the upper tracery is flat, but in the lower lights, where it is at a level to interfere more with the view of any one looking out of the window, the edges are chamfered, apparently to reduce the obstruction.

It is obvious that shutters or casements, hung upon hooks, could be taken down as readily as a farm gate can be unhinged. Hence it is easy to understand the reasonableness of the mediæval custom, of sometimes stowing away the glazing when the occupants of a house removed from it, and also to see why the law should have held (as it did so late as the reign of Henry VII.) that the glass was furniture, and no part of the fabric of a house.

It was not the usual practice to provide casements or shutters for the whole area of a window. Most commonly they were confined to the lower part, and a stone transom was fixed across the window immediately over them, to facilitate their application, and to form a sill to the glazing in the part above. From this cause, transoms are to be found in domestic windows of as early date as the thirteenth century, and are common in those of the fourteenth, long before they came into general use in ecclesiastical buildings. The older shutters were made of upright boarding, but in later times they were often framed in panels, either plain or with tracery on the front. In the latter case the back of the panels was sometimes free from the tracery, and was hinged, so that it could be set open when the shutter was closed, and

the tracery then became an ornamental trellis, as shewn in the accompanying wood-cut.



Occasionally, though very rarely, windows of the ordinary kind in churches are found to have been provided with casements or shutters, and two examples can be referred to in the County of Kent—one is the eastern window on the south side of the chancel at Ryarsh, and the other the western window on the north side of the chancel at Doddington (engraved in '*Arch. Cantiana*,' ix. 237); in the latter case there has been a shutter, to the lower part only, within the glazing. Two windows in a room over the vestry at Dartford Church have modern shutters in the place of the ancient casements; and the northern window in the upper story of the porch at Steeple Morden, in Cambridgeshire, retains (or did so in 1851) the original oak shutter; but these are to be regarded as domestic, rather than ecclesiastical, examples.

THE CONDITION OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL
AT THE RESTORATION IN A.D. 1660.

COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. J. CRAIGIE ROBERTSON,
M.A., CANON OF CANTERBURY.

THE following paper is copied from a volume of documents in the handwriting of the well-known scholar and antiquary, Somner, who was auditor of Canterbury Cathedral from 1660 until his death in 1669. In the Catalogue of the Cathedral Library,* by the Rev. H. J. Todd (afterwards Archdeacon of Cleveland), it is described as "a memorial which records the liberality, the publick spirit, and the piety of the Dean and Chapter;" but this description would hardly lead the reader to understand that it is really a defence against charges which represented the capitular clergy as signally wanting in such virtues. It would seem that, on recovering the Cathedral property after a long alienation, they found themselves receiving, at once, a large sum of money from fines, which in the ordinary course would have been spread over several years;† and that on this comments were popularly made which were supposed to require some answer. But it may probably be

* Canterbury, 1802.

† Hasted quotes, from the Harleian Miscellany, vol. iv., ed. 1745, a letter of Peter du Moulin, one of the canons, in which it is said that they spent £12,000 on the Cathedral, and that "exclusive of this, they divided out of their first fines £1,100 a-piece, besides having made out of them a handsome present to the King" (iv. 519).

inferred, from the blanks in the last line, that after all the paper was not published—perhaps because the chapter may, on mature consideration, have thought that such attacks are best met by silence.

The most remarkable part of the document, however, is that which describes the state of the Cathedral at the Restoration of 1660; and it was chiefly for the sake of this passage that I offered to transcribe the whole, as a contribution to the '*Archæologia Cantiana*.' I have since found that it has been used by the late Mr. Britton, in his account of Canterbury Cathedral (pp. 39-40); but his extracts are so much mutilated, that, although perhaps sufficient for his special purpose, they cannot be regarded as a satisfactory representation of the original. J. C. R.

ECCLESIA CHRISTI CANTUAR.

Not for ostentation sake or popular applause with the vain-glorious, but for the honour of God and our King, by whose favour and goodnes we were put in a capacity for the doing of that good whereof we are here about to give the world an accompt, and to stopp the black and slanderous mouths of the professed enemies of us and that prosperity which, after many yeares of adversity and suffering, we now enjoy; who do beare the world in hand that we have turned all that envied ample cropp of profit reaped by and since our restauration into our owne private barnes and baggs, without due regard either of our Church, the Poore, the Publick, or Posterity:

To wipe away, we say, this as false as fowle aspersion and calumny, and to do our selves and the truth that right which the impudence and malice of these detractors on the one hand, and a prudent regard to our good name and reputation on the other, have extorted from us:—We the Deane and Chapter of Christchurch Canterbury do here present and tender to the world the following accompt of what since our returne and restauration, upon the repaires of our Church, for the reliefe of

the Poore, and the good and benefit of the Publick and Posterity, we have expended ; and, for the restoring of our said Church to its due and wonted beauty, are not more obliged, than resolved and ready, further to expend, as speedily as the dispatch of one worke will give way for another.

But first (as a necessary premonition) we shall here recount and represent the sad, forlorne and languishing condition of our Church at our returne ; which (in short) was such as made it look more like a ruined Monastery than a Church ; so little had the fury of the late Reformers left remaining of it besides the bare walles and roofe, and these, partly through neglect, and partly by the daily assaultes and batteries of the disaffected so shaken, ruinated and defaced, as it was not more unserviceable in the way of a cathedral, then justly scandalous to all who delight to serve God in the beauty of holines. The windowes (famous both for strength and beauty) so generally battered and broken downe, as it lay exposed to the injury of all weathers : the whole roofe, with that of the steeples, the Chapterhouse and Cloyster, extremely impaired and ruined, both in the timber work and lead : the water-tables, pipes and much other of the lead in almost all places, cut off, and with the leaden cisterne of one of our Conduites, purloyned : the Quire stripped and robbed of her faire and goodly hangings, her Organ and Organ-loft : the Communion table, of the best and chiefest of her furniture and ornaments, with the raile before it, and the skreen of Tabernacle-worke, richly overlayd with gold, behind it : many of the goodly Monuments of the dead shamefully abused, defaced, rifled and plundred of their brasses, iron-grates and barres : the common Dortor (affording good housing for many members of our Church)* with the Deanes privat Chapell, and a faire and goodly Library over it, quite demolished, the Bookes and other furniture of it sold away : our Houses, with those of our six Preachers and Peti-canon, (many of them) much impaired, some by neglect of reparations, other by mangling and parcelling them out into tenements, and as (most of them) not recovered out of the invaders hands without the charge and trouble of a suit in law, so not reduced afterward

* See Somner's *Antiquities of Canterbury*, ed. Battely, pt. I. p. 108 ; pt. II. p. 96.

to their wonted estate (fit for our reception) without a greater charge: our Stables, some of them pulled, others suffered to fall downe, the rest ruinous: our very Common Seale, our Registers and other books, together with our Records and evidences of all sorts, seized and distracted; many of them irrecoverably lost, and the rest not retrived without much trouble and cost: the goodly Oaks in our common Garden, of good value in themselves, and in their time very beneficial to our Church by their shelter, quite eradicated and sett to sale: generally, whatever was money-worth made prize of and imbezilled: and in fine, a goodly brave Cathedral become no better (in respect of those who gott and kept possession of it) than a Den of thieves and plunderers: and to make the better way for such invaders to abuse it, the Churches guardians, her faire and strong Gates, betimes turned off the hooks and burned.

Now this being the sad and wofull case and face of our Church at our returne; as it was impossible to restore it without vast expences, so out of a zeale to God's house and glory, and for the good example of the present and future generations, we presently applied ourselves to the cure to our very great charge, the Accompt whereof, and of our almes to the Poore, especially in the late hard times (over and above the 100^l p. annum set out by statute)* carefully taken from, and compared with the records, memorials and bills we have kepte of all particulars (both for materials and workmanship), and which we are able and willing to demonstrate to the satisfaction of any that shall require it of us, amounteth to the summe of 4148^l 2^s 10^d.

And as we have already expended thus much upon the necessary repaires of our Church, Church-houses, furniture of our Quire, and other pious and charitable uses: so (to proceed in our Accompt) we have purposely sett apart and sequestered a full 1000^l more to carry on the worke of perfecting the furniture of our Quire with an Organ, and of our Communion-table with Plate and other necessary utensils and ornaments, which partly by contract, partly by the estimate of judicious persons, we find cannot cost us lesse than 1000^l 0^s 0^d.

* See c. 38 of Charles I.'s Statutes for Canterbury Cathedral (Laud's Works, v. 539, Oxford, 1853).

Into this Accompt of our expences for the Publick and pious uses, our Royal Present (in token of our gratitude to his sacred Majesty, under God, the Author and Fountain of all our Cathedral enjoyments) and what we have contributed towards the redemption of the poore Captives at Algier,* will properly come, which together amounted not to lesse than 3230^l 0^s 0^d.

Nor is it lesse proper and pertinent to recount here what we have donne for the Improvement of our Quire-men's wages, which is, that for the augmentation of them, we purposely took a Lease of one of our Manors into our owne hands, and presently made it over to them, for which we might have had a fine of more than 700^l 0^s 0^d.

All which particulars put together, the totall of what we have expended, and by decree of Chapter are obliged to expend upon our Church, and other public and pious uses, since our Restauration, is upwards of - - - - - 10000^l.

To all this, we can, as without breach of modesty, so with much content and comfort to ourselves, very truly add, that, as in the generality we have treated our Tenants (suing to us for the renewing of their Leases) with so much moderation and kindnes, in the point of Fines, as that our very adversaries (to whom we dare appeale) are inforced to confesse it; whilst others of more ingenuity daily take notice of it with applause; so in charity and commiseration of the poverty of many of them and their families, we have remitted, to some the whole, to others the greatest part, to many of them a very considerable part, of their Fines, to the foregoing of some thousands of pounds: whereof we are so farre from repenting us, that as we thinke our charity well bestowed, so we cannot but withall adore and celebrate that good hand of divine providence, for the happy change of our condition, from that of so much poverty as once made us to become the objects of others charity

* See pp. xiv-xvii and 137-8 of Bargrave's "Alexander VII. and the College of Cardinals," published by the Camden Society, 1867. Bargrave was a member of the Canterbury Chapter at the time when this vindication was drawn up, and had been employed on a mission to Algiers for the redemption of captives.

[illegible]

ASSESSMENTS IN KENT FOR THE AID TO KNIGHT
THE BLACK PRINCE, ANNO 20 EDWARD III.

EDITED BY JAMES GREENSTREET.

AMONG the various means which the feudal system provided, in the period more immediately succeeding the Conquest,* for liquidating the expenses and meeting the necessities of the sovereign, as taxation does in modern times, the levying of "Aid" on certain specified occasions figures very prominently. In most of these early impositions, the king stood in the same relation to his tenants *in capite* as did the inferior lords to their vassals, by reason of his being the supreme suzerain, or lord of the fee, throughout England. The term "Aid," in its strict application, referred to assessments upon those who held of the sovereign, or inferior lord as the case might be, by knight's (that is military) service; but these assessments were frequently made in "Aid" of expenditure which did not partake of a military character.† This

* It is yet a moot question with antiquaries whether feudal customs were known to the Anglo-Saxons, or practised in this country prior to the Conquest. But certain it is that, even if some few of them were in vogue before that event, yet it was the Norman kings who firmly established in England, in all its entirety, that principle of mutual dependence, as regards the connection between lord and vassal, which constitutes the fundamental basis of the feudal system.

† For instance, in the thirty-first year of Henry I. an Aid was paid

appellation, however, was not universally adopted, for the "Aid" to ransom King Richard I. is styled a "Scutage" (*Scutagium ad redemptionem Regis*). Scutage (or Escuage), like Aid, was generally applied to military service only; but it was sometimes used in quite another sense.

In this country the principal Aids due to the King were (I) for the knighting of his eldest son, (II) for marrying his sister or eldest daughter, and (III) for the redemption of his person if captured in war. Inferior lords claimed like concessions from their de-

to the crown, by the burghs or towns, which seems to have been a regular yearly payment, for it is alluded to in the same terms in which annual Femes were wont to be accounted for. In accounting for the Aid of that year the words *reddiit compotum de Auxilio* are used; in respect of that of the year before we have *reddiit compotum de præterito auxilio*; and as applying to the year before that, *reddiit compotum de Veteri auxilio*, or *de Auxilio tercii anni*. (Pipe Roll of A° 31 Hen. I., edited by Hunter.) In A° 2 Hen. II., the cities of London and Lincoln paid an Aid to the king; the burgh of Shrewsbury a Donum, and also an Aid; the burghs of Geldeford and Suthwerk their Aids, etc. Five years later (A° 7) the citizens of London, and Gervase de Cornhell, answered for one thousand marcs, as the Donum of the city, which Donum is elsewhere styled *Auxilium*. Richard I. took five shillings *de Auxilio* out of every carucate or hide of land throughout England, and Hovedon refers to it as a *Tallagium*. In or about the fifth year of John, an Aid was paid by the prelates under the name of *Donum Prælatorum*; and in his ninth year the citizens of London stood debited with £1000 for a Fine towards the king's voyage. Subsequently, in the eleventh year of John, Nicholas de Verdun stood charged with £551 for nine and a half years' arrears of Aid imposed on knights' fees of the Earl of Leicester's honors, in Warwickshire and Leicestershire, namely, from the twenty-first year of Hen. II. to the second half of A° 30 of that king. This Aid was assessed by Henry II. soon after Robert, Earl of Leicester, was taken at St. Edmundsbury, and appears to have been a regular yearly payment. Again, in or about the twelfth year of John, the towns paid an Aid for the king's voyage into Ireland.

pendants, together with another of very frequent occurrence, namely, "Aid" towards paying their "relief," which was the sum due from them, to their superior feudal lords, upon taking possession of their estates. Ranulph de Glanville, one of our earliest legal writers, remarks of this "relief" that it should be in proportion to the extent of the tenant's fee, or land, and his ability to pay.

These Aids to the sovereign were assessed upon all who held of him immediately (*sine medio*, or without any intervening party) *in capite*, whether *in Servizio* or *in Dominico*:—that is, whether by barony, by knight's service, or by serjeantry with knight's service attached to it; also by those holding, immediately, either by rent-service, Socage,* or some other service not military, whether they lived upon lands that were the king's ancient demesne, or upon honors and lands escheated to him, or upon lands of his wardship or purchase. Of the earliest of these Aids but meagre accounts exist—in most cases only brief notices—and we have consequently no facilities for inquiring into their peculiarities. The Conqueror took six shillings for each hide of land throughout England; and Henry I., a like Aid of three shillings *pur fille marier*. The first important assessment of this nature of which, comparatively speaking, a full account has come down to us, is one of a marc (13s. 4d.) per knight's fee, levied by Henry II. in the fourteenth year of his reign, upon occasion of the marriage of his eldest daughter, Maud, to the Duke of Saxony and Bavaria. This Aid appears to have been apportioned upon a principle which differed from that which

* This was a description of tenure which included the right to hold a Frankpledge and levy tolls.

had regulated such contributions in former times. In order that it might be accurately levied, the barons and tenants *in capite* were called upon to certify to the king what fees they had, how many of the "old," and how many of the "new" feoffment, and of whom they were held. Each great landowner accordingly returned an account, and these accounts were collectively known as the "Cartæ Baroniarum," and were preserved in the Exchequer. All the original documents, however, except one, were missing when Madox wrote, but copies of them are extant in the 'Liber Ruber.' The new mode of assessment was adopted in the reign of Stephen, for Richard de Greinstede, of Wilts, certifies by his charter that he had no knight enfeoffed by the old feoffment of the time of king Henry (I.), nor of the new since his death; but that he, the said Richard, did to the king for his demesne the service of one knight. William de Abrincis (Averanches) also certifies, first his fees of the "old" feoffment, and then his fees of the "new," made after the death of King Henry (I.); which fees of the new feoffment [were small, and] used to pay but twelve shillings per fee, when the king took twenty shillings per fee of others; and but eight shillings when he took a marc. This feoffment, of the time of Stephen and Henry II., is referred to as the "new" feoffment so late as the third year of King John.

The next important Aid, in the order of time, that levied for the ransom of Richard I., was paid by the barons and knights at the rate of twenty shillings per fee. On the same occasion, another payment was made towards the king's ransom; it was styled Hidage, and seems to have been an Aid charged on tenures not connected with the service of the shield. In

after times, Hidage was the term used to distinguish tenure in Socage, and other secondary tenures, from those which appertained to chivalry. Edward II. in his fifteenth year, commanded the Barons of the Exchequer to certify to him how much land in Bose-yate, co. Northampton, was holden by knight's service, and how much in Hidage.

The Aid which Henry III. had in his twentieth year, to marry his sister Isabel to the Emperor Frederick, is the next one of importance.* It was two marcs (£1. 6s. 8d.) out of every knight's fee, both of the old and new feoffment, and was granted to him by the *Commune Consilium Regni*. The payment to this Aid by the prelates was called "Auxilium Prelatorum," and was entered in a Roll by itself. It may here be remarked that although the Great Charter of King John, by its twelfth clause, limited the Aids to be levied by the king and inferior lords, to those three principal occasions which I have already mentioned, and required that even for these the monarch must obtain the consent of the barons of the realm, yet this restriction is ignored in all the charters of his son. It does not seem, however, that any Aids or Escuages were actually exacted at discretion by Henry III. Indeed we find the barons constantly refusing him the Aids, or as a matter of fact subsidies, which his prodigality necessitated. But it should be borne in mind that the sovereign had

* Antiquaries of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries appear to have generally looked upon the entries in the 'Testa de Nevill,' as the record of the assessments upon this occasion. Mr. Furley, however, in his new 'History of the Weald of Kent' (ii. part i., p. 130, note), associates that compilation with the time of Edward II.; but I presume he only intends to convey that the text, which we now possess, is a transcript, made in that reign, from the original.

been so shorn of lucrative prerogatives, by the Great Charter, that probably, without some such calls, when there was no regular system of taxation, it would have been well nigh impossible to defray the expenses of government. Tallages* on his demesnes, Henry appears to have imposed without scruple, taking good care that the weight of them should fall on the rich, and particularly upon such as were disaffected to his cause (the citizens of London to wit), but there seems no reason for supposing that he ever pretended to a right of general taxation. The second Aid granted to Henry III. was one of twenty shillings per fee, for the marriage of his eldest daughter, Margaret, to Alexander III., King of Scotland, in the twenty-sixth year of his reign. It was agreed to by the "Common Council of the Magnates of England." Another was granted in his thirty-eighth year, for knighting his eldest son, it was assessed at forty shillings per knight's fee. In the succeeding reign, that of the appropriately styled English Justinian, the *reasonable* Aid was fixed by Statute (of Westminster I, 3 Edw. I., c. 36) at twenty

* While none but military tenants could be liable for Escuage, the inferior subjects of the crown were oppressed by Tallages, to which the demesne lands of the king, and all royal towns, were subject; these impositions were far more rigorous and irregular than those that fell on the gentry. Inferior lords likewise could Tallage their own tenants and demesne towns, though not, it seems, without the royal permission. In early times Tallage was usually termed *Donum* or *Assisa*, the former being a general word, which was used with great latitude. When *Donum* was paid out of land not of military tenure it signified Hidage; when paid out of knight's fees Scutage was intended; and when paid by burghs and towns it answered to Tallage proper. The word *Donum* is used indiscriminately in this threefold sense in the thirty-first year of Henry I., and in the second, fourth, and fifth years of Henry II. (*vide* Pipe Rolls for those years). In later times it came to be adopted chiefly in speaking of Tallages only.

shillings for each fee, and the same for every twenty pounds' worth of land held by Escuage.* In his eighteenth year, however, a larger Aid was granted to Edward I. by the barons and magnates of England, for the marriage of his eldest daughter by proxy to Alphonso, King of Arragon (who died before the arrangement was carried out). This Aid was *forty* shillings out of every knight's fee, but with the proviso that this grant should in no wise prejudice them on future occasions, when the amount might be increased or diminished as the magnates of England, for the time being, might deem advisable.

This brings me to the consideration, at some little length, of the Aid levied for knighting the Black Prince, at a like rate of forty shillings per fee, in the twentieth year of Edward III., the Kentish portion of which I have herein essayed to print (with the contracted words extended in italics) from the public records.

It appears that the King, upon his arrival in France in that year, thought fit to confer upon his heir the badge of chivalry. In accordance with an usage which had ancient precedent, the magnates from beyond the sea communicated the fact to such of their compatriots as remained in this country, coupled with a request that the collection of the pecuniary assistance ordinarily rendered by the crown's tenants in like cases, might be at once legalized, and proceeded with.† The authority upon which I have

* The Aid *pour faire fitz chevalier* might be raised when the son entered his fifteenth year; *pour fille marier* when she reached the age of seven. Neither of these Aids could be claimed from lands held in Frankalmoign or Socage.

† "As honorables Pieres en Dieu, Ercevesques, Evesques, Abbes,

mainly based my text is a manuscript, written on vellum, and bound up in one volume, preserved among the Records of the Queen's Remembrancer of the Exchequer, now accessible at the Public Record Office. It is designated the "Book of Aid" (by which title Philipot, and other writers on Kent, have referred to it when citing its contents), and consists principally of a collection of transcripts from the original accounts rendered by collectors in the various counties of the kingdom. The accounts for four of the counties, viz., Berks, Oxford, Stafford, and Wilts, relate, however, to a later Aid, assessed at

Priours, & as Nobles Hommes, Contes, Barons, & touz autres, qi vendront au Parlement nostre Seignur le Roi a Westmonaster, y ce prochein Lundy apres la Feste de la Nativite nostre Dame, l'Evesque de Duresme, les Contes de Norhampton, Arrundell, Warrewik, Oxenford, & Suffolc, & Hugh le Despenser, Seignur de Glamorgan & Morgannok, pur eux & les autres Grantz d'Engleterre, esteantz es parties de decea, Saluz & trescheres amistes.

Nous vous fasons savoir, & vous Tesmoignons de certain, que nostre Seigneur le Roi, a son Arrivaill a la Hoge en Normandy, fist son Eisne Filz, le Prince de Gales, chivaler.

Et par celle cause il doit avoir l'Eide de son Roialme, que appartient en tieu cas (c'estassaver) 40 s. de chescun Fee de Chivaler,

A queu chose nous assentons tant, come en nous est,

Et si nous plerroit il molt que vous voudrez, en cest Parlement, treter effectuelment & ordener sur les Busoignes le Roi, & pur l'exploit de sa Guerre, de quele il avera, oue l'Eide de Dieu & de ses bones Gentz, a ce que nous esperons, Fin covenable & graceus,

Et par tant touz ses Ligés & Amantz se doivent prendre plus pres de lui bien eider & counseiller a ceste foiz,

Et, quant que serra issuit ordene, en eide de lui & de sa Guerre, & pur l'exploit de ses Busoignes, nous l'averons ferm & estable, & le volons tenir & fournir tant come a nous attient.

TRESCHERS AMIS, Dieu vous voille garder.

Escript devant Caley, le jour de la Nativite nostre Dame.

(Ex Autogr. Pen. Camer. Bund. 6, n. 15.) See also Parliament Rolls, vol. ii. p. 163, b.

the marriage of the eldest daughter of Henry IV. This we learn from a note on the fly-leaf, giving the date, 3 Henry IV., to which the style of writing of the entire MS. evidently belongs.* From the headings to the counties mentioned, we gather that the lady's name was Blanche; and learn the precedent upon which the collection of it was based, namely, a grant from Parliament of a similar Aid to Edward III., "grandfather of the king," upon occasion of the marriage (or projected marriage?) of his eldest daughter Isabel to Bernard Ezii, son and heir of Bernard Ezii, Lord de Lebret, in the twenty-fifth year of his reign. (Vide Rymer's 'Fœdera,' 1708, vol. v., p. 704.)†

This Aid of A° 20 Edward III., like that of A° 34 Edward I., when Edward of Carnarvon was knighted, is distinguished from previous assessments by the fact that every individual holder answers for himself, instead of each great lord accounting for the subordinates who held under him. The Aid for knight-ing Edward Longshanks in A° 38 Henry III., judging from an extract preserved in Glover's Collections (Harleian MS., No. 245, fo. 38), would seem to have been characterized by the adoption of the earlier mode of assessment, and perhaps furnishes the latest instance of its use.

The attention of the reader must now be drawn to a peculiar feature in the Kentish portion of this 'Book

* The preambles to most of the counties are adorned with somewhat large illuminated letters of great beauty, and, generally speaking, in excellent condition. They are, I am told, much consulted as examples.

† I can find no mention of this alliance in the ordinary books of reference, nor is it stated that she was a widow when in 1365 she married Ingelram de Coucy, whom her father made Duke of Bedford. Perhaps, as I have hinted above, this prior arrangement was never ultimately carried through.

of Aid,' which I consider especially deserving of close observation. It is a singular circumstance, that the entries relating to this county are distinguished from all others, by the manner in which reference is made to the apportionments paid upon by certain individuals at some previous date. Those apportionments, of that previous date, seem to have been taken as precedents, by the authorities in Kent, when estimating the assessments of the new Aid. In some of the counties, for instance, the fees are spoken of as lately, or formerly ("nuper" or "quondam"), held by such and such a person or persons; while in others the expression "fuit" or "quondam fuit" is used, which I take as indicating, in like manner, that the fees "formerly" belonged to the individuals referred to as holding them in prior times. But so far as Kent is concerned, in almost all the entries (the exceptions arising probably only from inadvertence) occurs the word "tenuit" in respect of the previous holder, thus, "Willelmus de Septvans, miles, pro vno feodo quod Dominus Robertus de Septvans *tenuit* apud Meltone," indicating, I think, that the sheriff of Kent had, or made use of, materials for arriving at *his* estimate, which the sheriffs of other counties either did not possess, or neglected to use.

In the valuable collection of transcripts from ancient records, connected with the tenure of land in Kent, Brit. Mus., Lansdowne MS. No. 309, there is a series of extracts, from records in the Exchequer (which I have been unable to trace), of an earlier assessment, by means of which, says the preamble,* this Aid for knighting the Black Prince was levied.

* "Feoda Kancie contenta in Scaccario Domini Regis pro que Scutagium erat leuata in Comitatu Kancie Anno Regni Regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum vicesimo primo pro primogenito suo milite faciendo."

The persons mentioned in this series of extracts are, almost without exception, those who are referred to, as the previous holders of the "fees" assessed, in the Kent portion of the 'Book of Aid,' and also in the original return* for that county compiled at the time of its assessment. The combined internal evidence, derived from several entries in this earlier list of fees, points decisively to the knighting of Edward of Carnarvon, in A° 34 Edward I., as the event treated of in the record, from which this list was transcribed.†

* Lay Subsidies, Kent, $\frac{123}{21}$, in Public Record Office; said to be "imperfect" in the catalogue, but only the extreme end of one membrane is wanting.

† It will be as well, perhaps, to repeat here for the benefit of those who may not have noticed them, the substance of my remarks in 'Notes and Queries' for Aug. 1, 1874, upon several of these entries, the internal evidence of which, as I there pointed out, seemed to me to be strongly in favour of their having been obtained from the actual record of the assessments made A° 34 Edw. I. For instance, Bartholomew de Badlesmere pays Aid, but his father, Guncelin, was not dead till A° 29 Edw. I., so the date of the extracts cannot be earlier than that year. On the other hand, Sir Robert de Septvans, mentioned in the very first entry, was the last of that Christian name who possessed the Septvans estates, *and he died in the year in which the prince, Edward of Carnarvon, was knighted*, which restricts the assignation of any later date to the extracts than the year of that Aid. Additional corroborative entries are the following: "Henry de Cobham, junior," pays Aid for Couling, and his father, John, was not dead till A° 28 Edw. I.; none of the Criols of that branch which became extinct in A° 30 Edw. I. by the death of Bertrand de Criol without issue, and the succession of his sister to the estates, are mentioned; Robert and Walter de Valoigns pay Aid for Otham, but Robert and (his nephew) Robert, *the son of Walter*, were declared lords of that place at the inquest of A° 9 Edw. II. It will be observed too, that the "Robert," Archbishop of Canterbury, of whom Sir Robert de Septvans in turn held, must of necessity have been one of the only two Roberts who were Archbishops of that See between the Conquest and Reformation, viz., Robert Kilwardby, 1272-1278, and Robert Winchelsea, 1293-1313.

It is true that the widow, or "sometime" consort, of the king is mentioned, but that is easily explained. Edward I. did not live quite eight months beyond the thirty-fourth year of his reign; he must therefore have been dead long before the records of the Aid, 34 Edw. I., were completed. The collection and the record of an Aid was the work of years. Of the two writs appended to the Roll of the Aid of A° 20 Edw. III., one is dated in the twenty-first year, and the other so late as the twenty-fourth year of his reign.

More detailed explanation is, however, necessary as to the reason why persons who paid Aid in A° 34 Edward I., should be said in the entries of the 'Book of Aid,' to hold under such lords as Hamon de Crevequer and Warine de Munchensi,* who at that date had long been defunct. There may be other similar cases, but those which have reference to these two lords are sufficient for my purpose. Warine de Munchensi died A° 38 Hen. III., and was succeeded by his son William, upon whose death without male issue, the branch became extinct. So too, the Crevequers, that is of the main line, did not long survive the accession of Edward I. Hamon above mentioned,

* The Christian name, which in compliance with the authority of the text of both 'Book of Aid' and Roll, has in a solitary instance been extended *Waresius*, but with the presumed correct reading, *Warinus*, added in brackets, was no doubt throughout the original Roll of A° 34 Edw. I. War' simply, and intended for Warinus. In the transcript of the Aid of A° 20 Edw. III. in Lansdowne MS., No. 309, similar ignorance by the copyist of the true name is manifested, it being extended there *Warectus*. Mr. Petit, however, in an entry obtained probably from some other contemporary source of the time of Edward III., but not included in 'Book of Aid' (*vide* Lansdowne MS., No. 309, p. 296) styles him in full, as I think, correctly, Warinus de Monte Caniso.

died A° 47 Hen. III. Yet Bartholomew de Badlesmere is represented as holding of this Hamon de Crevequer, whereas the said Bartholomew did not succeed to Badlesmere till A° 21 Edw. I., and either his father Guncelin, or grandfather Giles, must have been the contemporary of the great Crevequer. Hence it is evident that it is not meant, literally, that the holders temp. 34 Edw. I. then actually held of the notabilities in question. It would rather seem that the makers of the assessment, not being in possession of very definite information respecting the actual representatives of those great extinct families, made reference to a period for which they had unquestionable data (possibly the most recent entered in the records), in order to shew of what great collective holdings or honors the fees under consideration were then, or had been originally, part and parcel.

The valuable nature of the matter now printed, as a basis for genealogical research, must be apparent to every one, but its value is enhanced by the discovery of its connection with the prior assessments of A° 34 Edw. I., which I have pointed out. From its arrangement into Hundreds, the record is well adapted for research; and as every measure has been taken to ensure accuracy, the proofs having been collated with the 'Book of Aid,' from which the text is derived, and with the original roll of the Aid, for the adjustment of the more important differences or inaccuracies in the spelling of names, and the filling up of lacunæ, I trust that no shortcomings will be found to exist which would tend to impede facile and satisfactory investigation. Trivial errors in orthography or grammar, common to both Book and Roll, I have thought it better not to interfere with, in order that an exact

representation should be given of the text as it actually exists. The corrections from the Roll, it will be observed, are included in parentheses; and any matter altogether omitted from the 'Book of Aid' is placed within brackets.

The notes added at foot, by way of identification of the majority of the fees, have been appended in the interests of any who may be desirous of inquiring into the topographical features of the record. They are drawn from two copies of the so-called 'Book of Kent,' stated by writers on the county to have been compiled by Mr. Ciriac Petit, the Feodary in Kent to King Henry VIII. These copies, in Lansdowne MSS., Nos. 276 and 309, differ somewhat in places, though not to any serious extent; but in the first-mentioned MS. the greater portion of the hundred of Faversham has been by error omitted. Their mode of spelling the names of places varies; the earlier copy, which was formerly in the custody of John Philipot, assimilates itself, I presume, more to the original than the other, which I take to have been written about the time of Charles II., its orthography having been modernized to suit the usage of the later epoch. As a rule I have adopted the spelling of the second copy, it being less variable and eccentric. Authority is given for the greater portion of the identifications, by copious citations from the *Inquisitiones post Mortem*, as well as by references to the Patent Rolls, and the evidence of individuals taken upon inquisition. In the margin of Petit's MS. there is much valuable information as to the then, and previous owners of the different properties, and the descent and partitionment of various estates; but I need hardly say that these highly important and interesting details are altogether beyond the scope of

the present publication. According to Dr. Harris ('History of Kent,' p. 47), and after him Mr. Hasted ('History of Kent,' iii., p. 5), the inquest made by Petit, the result of which they say is embodied in this account, took place in the twenty-eighth year of Henry VIII. I can, however, discover no authority for the statement. Lansdowne MS., No. 309, does not give the whole of the preamble to the account, but both it and the complete transcript, in Lansdowne MS., No. 276, concur in recording the date of the inquiry by Petit as A° 35 of Henry VIII. The opening portion of the preamble, which the latter MS. has preserved to us, sets out that the inquiry was instituted by the sheriff of Kent (naming him) as early as the fifth year of Henry VIII.; so that Petit from this cannot well be looked upon as more than, at most, the augments or finisher of the design, though the compilations in connection with it seem to have always gone by his name. An examination of certain of the entries will lead, I think, to the conclusion that Mr. Petit, who did not die till 1591, made additions long after the apparent completion of the transaction in the thirty-fifth year of Henry VIII; and it will also be observed, in corroboration of the date in the preamble, and to the further discomfiture of Dr. Harris's statement, that *Inquisitiones post Mortem* are cited, which are dated in the thirty-fifth year of that king. I have been unable to find in the Records the text of the writ for the collection of the Aid in Kent, but two copies are given in the Lansdowne MS., No. 309, which differ only immaterially, and from them I print it below. The extensions in it, as in the text of the Aid, are inserted in italics.

August, 1875.

JAMES GREENSTREET.

“Rex Vicecomiti Kancie etc—Sciatis, quod in pleno Parlamento apud Westmonasterium ad diem Lune proximò post festum Annunciacionis beate Marie Virginis proximò preteritum tento, Prelati, Comites, Barones, & ceteri Magnates de Regno nostro Anglie, tam absentes, quam ibidem nobiscum presentes existentes per literas suas in eodem Parlamento lectas, & in Rotulo eiusdem Parlamenti irrotulatas quam presentes in eodem Parlamento viua voce concordantes pro se, & tota Comitatu eiusdem Regni nobis concesserunt xl. s. de singulis feodis Militum de dicto Regno nostro Anglie in Auxilium ad primogenitum nostrum filium Militem faciendum leuandos sicut huiusmodi Auxilium alias in casu progenitoribus nostris concessum leuari consueverit. Adsignauimus vos, & duos vestrum ad predictum auxilium quadraginta solidorum de singulis feodis Militum juxta ratam xl. s. de partibus feodorum habendum infra Comitatum predictum infra libertates, & extra, tam de feodis que de nobis tenentur quam de aliis quibuscunque ad opus nostrum levandum & colligendum. Ita quod denarios de predicto auxilio provenientes habeatis in Scaccario nostro in quindena Hillarii proximo futura. Et ideo vobis mandamus, quod habita deliberacione plenaria super feodis & partibus feodorum predictorum in Comitatu predicto infra libertates, & extra, tam per Rotulos de consimilibus auxiliis tempore Domini Edwardi quondam Regis Anglie Avi nostri de huiusmodi feodis levatis quos ad maiorem euidentiam de feodis & partibus feodorum predictorum habendam vobis mittimus sub pede Sigilli nostri, quam per Inquisiciones inde distinet, & aperte, quoties opus fuerit, capiendas & aliis viis, & modis legitimis, quibus pro acceleracione premissorum vobis videbitur expediri ad Auxilium predictum in Comitatu predicto levandum & colligendum omnibus aliis pretermisissis intendatis in forma predicta. Damus etiam omnibus & singulis tenentibus feodorum & partium feodorum in Comitatu predicto, tam infra libertates, quam extra, tenore presentium, mandatum quod vobis, vel duobus vestrum in premissis faciendis respondeant, pareant, & intendant. Et tu prefatus Vicecomes quoties necesse fuerit, venire facies coram vobis, & duobus vestrum tot, & tales legales homines de balliua tua, tam infra libertates, quam extra, per quos premissa expediri, & rei veritas in hac parte melius sciri poterit, & inquiri. Teste Lionello filio nostro Carissimo Custode Anglie, apud Turrim Londonie primo die Novembris Anno Regni nostri Anglie xx^{mo} Regni vero nostri France septimo.”

KANCIA.

[fo. 131.]

Particuli (*sic*) Compoti Johannis de Frenyngham nuper Vicecomitis Comitatus Kancie et Thome de Gyllyngham nuper Collectorum auxilii xl. s. Regi ad primogenitum filium suum Militem faciendum in Comitatu Kancie Anno Vicesimo Regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum concessi.

In Lasto Sancti Augustini.

Hundredum de Westgate.

- De Willelmo de Septuans (Septuannis), milite, pro vno feodo militis quod dictus (Dominus) Robertus de Septuans tenuit apud Meltone* de Comite Gloucestrie xl. s.
- De eodem Willelmo pro vno feodo militis quod predictus Robertus et Johannes de Valoygns tenuerunt in Tanyntone† de Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi xl. s.
- De Johanne de Poldre pro vj^a parte dimidiū feodi quod dictus Johannes de Poldre tenuit in Denstede‡ de dicto Archiepiscopo xl. d.
- De heredibus Johannis Tauncrey (Tauncre), Stephani de Wyke, et Ricardo Bett, pro quarta parte vnius feodi quam heredes Johannis le Tayllour tenuerunt apud Wyke de predicto Archiepiscopo x. s.
- Summa iiij. li. xiiij. s. iiij. d. pro ij. feodis & iij^a parte vnius feodi.

Hundredum de Ryngslo.

- De Domino Willelmo de Clyntone, Comite Huntingdonie, pro vno feodo quod Dominus Radulphus de Sandwico tenuit apud Dene§ de Abbate Sancti Augustini xl. s.
- De eodem Domino Willelmo et Ricardo le Clerke de Totesham pro vno feodo quod dictus Dominus Radulphus tenuit in Westgate de eodem Abbate apud Menstre in Insula de Tanneto|| xl. s.
- De Magistro Nicholao de Sandwico pro vno feodo quod Dominus Nicholaus de Sandwico tenuit in parochia Sancti Laurencii in Tanneto¶ de predicto Abbate xl. s.
- De Johanne de Criel, milite, pro vno feodo quod Radulphus de Sancto Laurencio tenuit in Menstre in Tanneto** de predicto Abbate xl. s.
- De eodem Johanne pro vno feodo quod Margeria de Cryel, heredes

* M. of Milton Court, near Canterbury.

† M. of Poldres.

|| M. of Westgate, in Menstre.

** M. of Upper Court.

‡ M. of Thanington.

§ M. of Deane Court.

¶ M. of Nether Court.

Hugonis le Lene, heredes Radulphi le Kene, et heredes Walteri de Horolde (Walteri Thorolde) tenuerunt in Villa Sancti Nicholai et in Serre* de Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi xl. s.
 De Abbate Sancti Augustini Cantuarie pro j. quarterio j. f. in Villa Sancti Laurencii in Tanneto j. quar. x. s.
 Summa x. li. x. s. pro vno feodo (v. feodis) j. quarterio.

Hundredum de Kynghamforde.

De Henrico de Berham pro dimidio feodo quod Henricus de Berham tenuit in Berham† de Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi xx. s.
 De Johanne de Ore et heredibus Ricardi de Wodetone pro dimidio feodo quod predicti Johannes et Ricardus tenuerunt in Wodetone‡ de predicto Archiepiscopo xx. s.
 De Johanne de Earde pro vno feodo quod Henricus de Tapyntone et Johannes de Earde tenuerunt apud Tapyntone§ de Alexandro de Baliolo xl. s.
 De Hugone le Despencer pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Dominus Alexander de Baliolo tenuit in Kyngestone|| de Domino Rege x. s.
 Summa iiij. li. x. s. pro ij. f. et iiij^a parte j. f.

Hundredum de Whytstaple.

[fo. 131^b.]

De Priore Sancti Gregorii Cantuarie, Magistro de Eastbregge, heredibus Johannis Terry, et Margeria que fuit vxor Domini Willelmi de Roos, pro vno feodo quod Prior Sancti Gregorii Cantuarie, Magister de Eastbregge, Johannes Terry, et Domina Johanna de Badlesmere, tenuerunt apud Whitstaple in Northewode¶ de Comite Gloucestrie xl. s.
 De Johanne de Poldre, Edmundo ate Mede, Johanne Badekyn, Johanne Reynold', Jacobo de Chesteuille (Cherteuille), Johanne Spuget (Springet), et heredibus Radulphi ate Welle, pro dimidio feodo quod heredes Reyner' de Chesteuille et Radulphus atte Welle tenuerunt in Whitstaple de dicto Comite in Cluse et Eboldestone** xx. s.
 De Johanne Cundy et Ricardo Sharpe pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Willelmus de Cundieshalle (Cundyeshalle) et Johannes de

* M. of Sarr.

† Barham Court.

‡ M. of Wotton.

§ M. of Tapington.

|| M. of Kyngston.

¶ Certain land in Natington, called Hethenland, by estimation 42 acres; and one messuage with garden and divers other lands, called Staplegate and Natington, by estimation 43 acres.

** Manors of Chestfeild, Boteler's Court, and Clowton.

Elyndenne tenuerunt in Whitstaple* de Willelmo de Aruosa
(Bruosa) x. s.
De Magistro de Ospringe pro dimidio feodo in Tangreton infra Whit-
staple† de Ricardo de Rokesle xx. s.
Summa iiij. li. x. s. pro ij. f. j. quarterio.

Hundredum de Dounchamforde.

De Abbate Sancti Augustini Cantuarie, Johanne de Lydle, Johanne
Luns, Rogero de Garwyntone, Willelmo le Frienshe, et par-
cenariis suis, pro dimidio feodo apud Woltone quod Johannes de
Woltone tenuit apud Garwyntone in Lytlebourne‡ de Abbate
Sancti Augustini Cantuarie, vnde predictus Abbas tenet dimidium
quarterium vt compertum est per Inquisicionem xx. s.
De eodem Abbate, Thoma de Garwyntone, Johanne de Dene, et par-
cenariis suis, pro dimidio feodo quod Johannes Pakker, Johannes
de Selinstone, Johannes de Hegham, et predictus Abbas, tenuerunt
in Wyngate de dicto Abbate, vnde idem Abbas modo tenet
dimidium quarterium vt compertum est per Inquisicionem xx. s.
De Abbate Sancti Augustini Cantuarie, Roberto filio Rogeri de
Garwyntone, pro dimidio feodo quod idem Abbas et Edmundus de
Garwyntone tenuerunt in Garwyntone, vnde idem Abbas modo
tenet dimidium quarterium vt compertum est per Inquisicionem
xx. s.
Summa lx. s. pro vno feodo et dimidio.

Hundredum de Prestone.

De Willelmo de Clyntone, Comite Huntingdonie, pro vno feodo quod
Willelmus de Leyburne tenuit de Abbate Sancti Augustini
Cantuarie§ xl. s.
Summa xl. s. pro vno feodo.

Hundredum de Cornylo.

De Willelmo de Northbyrne et Abbate Sancti Augustini Cantuarie
pro j. quarterio j. feodi quod Johannes de Northbyrne tenuit in
Est Sutton iuxta Northbourne,|| vnde idem Abbas modo tenet
medietatem vt compertum est per Inquisicionem x. s.

* Held of M. of Wickham Brewesa, that is 52 acres of land in Cundyshall.

† M. of Tangreton, now (temp. Hen. VIII.) called Bekenfeild.

‡ M. of Walton.

§ M. of Preston, alias Preston Court.

|| Certain land in Est Sutton by estimation 56 acres, of which, temp.
Hen. VIII., Peter Veryer held 40 acr., James Holday 13 acr., and the heirs of
William Fynes 3 acr.

- De Ricardo filio Ricardi Retlynge, Henrico Perot de Berfraystone, et Johanne Judelye pro j. feodo quod Reginaldus de Thondresle tenuit in Hertangre* de Comite Arundellie xl. s.
- De heredibus Karoli de Hortone pro vno feodo quod Thomas de Hortone et Edmundus de Prato tenuit in Hamwolde† de Galfrido de Say xl. s.
- De Johanne de Soles pro vno feodo quod Johannes Tauncrey tenet in Betelesangre‡ de Johanne de Sancto Johanne xl. s.
- De Isabella, que fuit vxor Petri Cundy de Sandwico, pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Eudo de Shillynghelde tenuit in Elmyngtone§ de Johanne Malmayns x. s.
- [fo. 132^b.]
- De Katerina, que fuit vxor Johannis de Sandherist (Sandherst), et Henrico Wardenne pro vno feodo quod Johannes de Sandherist (Sandherst) et Willelmus Tyldenne tenuit in Tylmanstone|| de Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi xl. s.
- De Petro de Goldesburgh' (Geldesburgh') pro dimidio feodo quod Johannes Malmayns tenuit in Sellynge et Wodenesburgh¶ de Galfrido de Say xx. s.
- De Comite Huntingdonie et Ricardo filio Bernardi pro vno feodo quod Radulphus de Sandwico et Ricardus filius Johannis filii Bernardi tenuerunt in Hamme** de Johanne de Sancto Johanne xl. s.
- De Martino et Alicia sorore Bartholomei de Shrynkelynge pro vno feodo in Shrynkelynge†† quod Johannes de Shrynkelynge tenet de Hamone Creuker xl. s.
- De Willelmo de Langele pro ij. feodis que Radulphus Perot tenuit in Knoltone et Ryngletone‡‡ de honore Sancti Augustini (de honore de Augi) iiij. li.
- De heredibus Johannis de Geddynge pro xvj^a parte j. feodi quam idem Johannes de Geddynge tenuit in Geddynges§§ de Roberto de Northbroke ij. s. vj. d.
- De Johanne de Monyngeham pro xx^a parte vnus feodi quam Johannes Wybarne tenuit in Berfraystone||| de Johanne de Sancto Johanne ij. s.

* M. of Hartanger.

† M. of Nether Hamwold.

‡ M. of Great Bethleshanger.

§ M. of Elmyngton.

|| M. of Tylmanston, or Manors of South Court and North Court in Tylmanston.

¶ Thought to be certain land and tenements called Tennacres in Wodnesburgh, viz. 10 acres in that place.

** M. of Hamme, alias Kingsham.

†† M. of Shrinkling.

‡‡ M. of Knolton.

§§ Certain rents in Geddinge.

||| M. of Berfreiston.

- De Petro de Goldesburgh' (Geldesburgh') pro vno feodo [et] dimidio
quod Johannes Malmayns tenuit in Walwarshare* de Galfrido
de Say lx. s.
- De Johanne filio Johannis Colkyn, Abbate de Sancto Albano,
Edmundo de Acholt, Ricardo filio Ricardi de Retlynge et
parcenariis suis, pro vno feodo quod Johannes Colkyn tenuit apud
Esol et Freydeuille† de Galfrido de Say xl. s.
- Summa xxvij. li. iiij. s. vj. d. pro iij. (xij. in margin) f. dimidio,
x^{ma} parte, et lxxx. parte vnus feodi.

Hundredum de Beausberwe.

- De Johanne de Cryel pro j. feodo quod Nicholaus de Cryel et
Willelmus Hekymour tenuerunt in Oxeneya‡ de Baronia de
Folkestane xl. s.
- De Thoma de Retlynge et Abbate de Langedone pro dimidio feodo
quod heredes Johannis Bonyntone tenuerunt in Langedone§ de
Hamone Creuker xx. s.
- De Rogero de Northewode, milite, pro dimidio feodo quod Johannes
de Northewode tenuit in Beausell'|| de Abbate Sancti Augustini
xx. s.
- De Johanne Monyn, per vxorem suam, et heredibus Thome filii
Johannis Malmayns de Hoo, pro dimidio feodo quod heredes
Nicholai Cryel de Sheldone tenuit apud Lynacre¶ de dicto
Abbate xx. s.
- De Abbate de Langedone pro vno feodo quod Lora Malmeyns tenuit
in dote apud Apultone** de Baronia de May xl. s.
- De Willelmo de Orlastone pro dimidio quarterio vnus feodi quod
heredes Johannis de Orlastone tenuerunt apud Northporosale
(Northpoposale)†† de dicta Baronia v. s.
- De predicto Willelmo, et Johanne Monyn, pro j. quarterio j. f. quod
heredes predicti Johannis tenuerunt apud Northpoposale‡‡ de
eadem Baronia x. s.
- De Magistro domus Dei Douorr' pro dimidio feodo apud Colerede§§
de eadem Baronia xx. s.
- De eodem Magistro pro j. quarterio j. f. apud Whytefelde||| de eadem
Baronia. x. s.

* M. of Waldershare, formerly called Malmaynes.

† M. of Esola alias S^t Albons Court, now (temp. Hen. VIII.) Fredevile.

‡ M. of Oxney.

§ M. of Langdon, alias Langdon Bonyngton.

|| M. of Bewsfeild.

¶ M. of Lynacre.

** Manors of Apulton and Southwold.

†† M. of Popishall.

‡‡ M. of Little Popysshall alias North Popishale.

§§ M. of Colredde.

||| M. of Whytfeild.

Et non reddit de xx. s. pro dimidio feodo quod Prior Sancti Johannis Jerusalem tenuit apud Coklescombe* in puram et perpetuam elemosinam per breve Regis cuius transcriptum huic Rotulo attachiatur.

De Willelmo Archer et Thoma de Whytefelde pro dimidio feodo quod heredes Stephani de Boktone tenuerunt apud Kersener† de eadem Baronia xx. s.

De Abbate de Langedone pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Henricus le Tayllour tenuit in Langedone apud (de) Swynsfelde‡ de Johanne Cryell' x. s.

De Abbate Sancte Radegundis pro dimidio feodo in Pysynge de Johanne de Sancto Johanne xx. s.

De predicto Abbate et Magistro domus Dei Douorr' pro j. f. apud Pysynge,§ vnde predictus Magister tenet iij partem de Johanne de Champayne et ipse de Johanne de Sancto Johanne xl. s.

[fo. 133.]

De Willelmo de Orlastone pro dimidio feodo quod heredes Johannis de Orlastone tenuerunt in Southpopesale|| de Johanne de Sancto Johanne xx. s.

De heredibus Hugonis Champeneys pro dimidio feodo quod Henricus de Geldeforde tenuit apud Wykham¶ de Galfrido de Say xx. s.

De eisdem heredibus pro j. quarterio j. f. quod idem Henricus tenuit apud Swantone de Johanne Malmayns** x. s.

De Thoma Aldelyn, per Matildam vxorem eius, filiam Waresii de Valoygna, pro j. f. quod heredes Roberti de Hugham tenuerunt de Baronia de Chilham†† xl. s.

De heredibus Ade Sare pro dimidio feodo quod Thomas de Basyngge tenuit apud Lytle Hugham‡‡ de Baronia de Chilham xx. s.

De Willelmo Archer pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Ricardus Waldesaue et Alicia filia Stephani Manekyn tenuerunt apud Maxtone et la Regge§§ de eadem Baronia x. s.

De heredibus Johannis de Herst pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Hamo de Herst tenuit in Sybertestone||| de eadem Baronia x. s.

De Petro de Gildesburgh' pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Magister Johannes de Wyngham tenuit apud Syberteswolde¶¶ de Castro Douorr' x. s.

* M. of Coclescombe.

† M. of Kersoneyr.

‡ M. of Langdon.

§ M. of Pysinge.

|| M. of South Popeshall.

¶ M. of Wickham.

** M. of Swanton.

†† M. of Est Hugham.

‡‡ M. of North Court alias Little Hugham.

§§ M. of Maxton, alias Maxton Court.

||| M. of Sybertston.

¶¶ M. of (Upton in) Syberteswold.

- De heredibus Salomonis de Holane et Magistro domus Dei Douorr'
pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Henricus de Holane et Domina de
Cramauille tenuerunt apud Soltone* de Domino Rege, vnde
predictus Magister tenet terciam partem x. s.
- De Abbate Sancte Radegundis pro vno feodo apud Poltone† de Domino
Rege de honore de Pertico xl. s.
- De Galdano (Galuano) Corder pro vno feodo quod Regina Anglie,
quondam consors Regis, tenuit in Westelyue‡ de eodem honore
xl. s.
- Summa xxv. li. v. s. pro. xij. f. dimidio, et viij^a parte vnus feodi.

Hundredum de Blenegate.

- De Abbate Sancti Augustini Cantuarie et Thoma de Seyn Nicholas
pro vno quarterio j. f. quod idem Abbas et Walterus de Shorne
tenuerunt in Chistelet§ de eodem Abbate, vnde idem Abbas tenet
dimidium quarterium vt compertum est per Inquisitionem x. s.
- De Thoma de Grey et Luca de Shameleforde pro dimidio feodo quod
predicti Thomas et Lucas tenent in Ore, in Hopelonde,|| de dicto
Abbate xx. s.
- De heredibus Thome de Sancto Laurencio et Johanne de Swalclyfe pro
j. f. quod Radulphus de Sancto Laurencio et heredes Willelmi de
Swalclyfe tenent in Hopelonde et Swalclyfe¶ de dicto Abbate
xl. s.
- Summa lxx. s. pro j. f. dimidio, et iiij^a parte j. f.

Hundredum de Wyngham.

- De Comite Oxonie et Nicholao de Sandwico pro vno feodo quod Thomas
de Sandwico tenuit in Flete** de Archiepiscopo xl. s.
- De heredibus Roberti le Boteler pro dimidio feodo quod idem Robertus
tenuit in Flete†† de eodem Archiepiscopo xx. s.
- De Domina que fuit vxor Johannis de Goshale pro vno feodo et
dimidio que idem Johannes tenuit in Goshale et Golstanstone‡‡ de
eodem Archiepiscopo lx. s.
- De Anna que fuit vxor Willelmi de Lyeghe pro j. quarterio j. f. quod
idem Willelmus tenuit apud Elmes, in Asshe,§§ de eodem
Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi x. s.

* M. of Soltone.

† M. of Pulton.

‡ M. of Westclyve.

§ Certain Marshes at Sarr in two parcels, name not given.

|| M. of Greys, alias Ores, with appurtenances in Hopland and Westbyer.

¶ M. of Hopland.

** M. of Fleet.

†† M. of Fleet alias Nevy Fleet [Nevill's Fleet] and other lands in Fleet.

‡‡ M. of Gosehall.

§§ M. of Golstanton-les-Elmes, alias Nelmes.

- De Willelmo de Septuans pro vno feodo quod Robertus de Septuans tenuit in Wyelmestone de eodem Archiepiscopo xl. s.
 De Nicholao de Sandwico pro xl. parte vnius feodi quam Thomas de Sandwico tenuit apud Leschequer de eodem Archiepiscopo xij. d.
 De heredibus Theobale (Theobaldi) de Twytham pro vno quarterio j. feodi quod Alanus de Twytham tenuit in Twytham* de eodem Archiepiscopo x. s.

133^b.]

- De heredibus Alani de Dene pro viij^a parte j. feodi quam idem Alanus tenuit in Dene de eodem Archiepiscopo v. s.
 De heredibus Saire de Retlynge et Margerie sororis sue pro vno feodo quod predictæ Sarra et Margeria tenuerunt in Ritlynge (Retlynge)† de eodem Archiepiscopo xl. s.
 De heredibus Thome de Godwynstone pro vno quarterio feodo quod dictus Thomas tenuit in Godwynstone‡ de eodem Archiepiscopo x. s.
 De heredibus Thome de Acholte pro viij^a parte vnius feodi quam dictus Thomas tenuit in Acholte§ de eodem Archiepiscopo v. s.
 Summa xij. li. xij. d. pro vj^a f. et xl. parte j. f.
 Summa totalis Lasti Sancti Augustini cxvij. li. x. s. x. d.

In Lasto de Shipweye.

Hundredum de Worthe.

- De Magistro domus Dei de Ospringe pro vno feodo in Tryenstone|| de honore de Peuerel xl. s.
 De heredibus Rogeri de Maryns pro vno feodo quod heredes Thome de Maryns tenuerunt in Blakemanstone¶ de honore de Pertico. xl. s.
 De Roberto filio Roberti de Sharstede pro xvj^a parte j. feodi quam dictus Robertus tenet in Tateneham** de Willelmo Pycot de feodo de Sellynge ijs. vj. d.
 Summa iiij. li. ij. s. vj. d. pro ij. f. et xvj^a parte j. f.

* M. of Twytham.

† M. of Retlynge.

‡ M. of Godneston.

§ In Wingham.

|| M. of Trienston.

¶ M. of Blackmanston. " . . . Roke, of Mersham, held (temp. Hen. VIII.) 12 acres, in Blackmanston and Newchurch, called Turnegate, in right of his wife, daughter and heir of Aspland, which was formerly parcel of the M. of Blackmanston, as appears by the Inq. p.m. of Pakenham A^o 7. Hen. IV., and by evidence of Wm. Hawte defunct; and Wm. Knight, of Hyth, held 31 acres, the residue of the land in Turnegate formerly parcel of same Manor."

** M. of Tatenham, in the Marsh, but lying in the parish of Sellenge and formerly parcel of that Manor.

Hundredum de Aleouesbregge.

De Willelmo de Orlastone pro dimidio feodo quod heredes Johannis de Orlastone et Margeria de Sokenasshe tenuerunt in Snaues* de Abbate Sancti Augustini Cantuarie xx. s.

De Jacobo de Echyngham, et Willelmo Clapitus per Johannam vxorem eius, que fuit vxor Henrici Gysors, pro dimidio feodo quod Willelmus de Echyngham et Johannes de Bourne tenuerunt in Snaues et Iuecherche† de dicto Abbate xx. s.

Summa xl. s. pro j. feodo.

Hundredum de Oxene.

De Thoma de Passele pro dimidio f. quod Jacobus de Palstre tenuit in Palstre‡ de honore de Ledes xx. s.

De eodem Thoma et Willelmo de Wytrychesham pro dimidio feodo quod predictus Jacobus de Palstre et Ricardus de Wytrychesham tenuerunt in Wytrychesham§ de Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi xx. s.

Summa xl. s. pro

Hundredum de Byrcheholte.

De Edmundo de Passele pro iij. parte vnus feodi quam Thomas de Graylle, Domina Margeria Marcell' (Martell'), et Amicia de Graylle, tenuerunt apud Theuegate in Aldyngtone|| de Archiepiscopo j. marca.

Summa j. marca pro iij^a parte j. f.

Hundredum Sancti Martini.

[fo. 134.]

De Roberto Furneaux, Johanne ate Wode, et Thoma Tutewyse, pro viij^a parte vnus feodi quam Nicholaus de Bere et heredes Roberti ate Wode tenuerunt apud Wymundesse in Eal de Romene, Iuecherche, et in Villa Sancti Martini de Archiepiscopo v. s.

De Fulcone Payfrere pro viij. parte vnus feodi quam Ricardus Payfrere tenuit in Seynt Marycherche de feodo de Hastynges v. s.

Summa x. s. pro iiij^a parte j. f.

* M. of Snaue.

† Thought to be divers tenements called Bakers, Barnards, and Benthouse alias Snauelese.

‡ M. of Palstree.

§ i.e. 200 acres land and 20 acres wood in the same (Inq. p.m. of Katherine Peckham A° 7 Hen. VII. &c.)

|| M. of Theuegate.

Hundredum de Hean.

- De Jacobo de Audele pro vno f. [et] j. quarterio j. f. que Johannes de Columbariis tenuit apud Posselynge* de honore de Pertico 1. s.
 De Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi pro vno feodo apud Saltewode† de honore de Pertico xl. s.
 De eodem Archiepiscopo pro iiij^a parte j. f. apud Thorne‡ de eodem honore j. marca.
 De Nicholao ate Morehalle pro lxx^a parte j. f. apud le Blakewose quam Willelmus Edewy tenuit in Saltewode§ de Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi vj. d. ob. q^a.
 De Thoma de Brokhulle pro ij. partibus vnius feodi quas Willelmus de Brokhulle tenuit in Thorne et in Saltewode|| de Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi xxvj. s. viij. d.
 Summa vj. li. x. s. vj. d. ob. q^a. pro iiij. f. j. quarterio, et lxx. parte j. f.

Hundredum de Hamme.

- De Willelmo de Orlastone pro ij. f. que Willelmus Martyn tenuit in Orlastone¶ de honore de Haghenet iiij. li.
 De eodem Willelmo pro xxxiiij^a parte dimidii feodi ibidem quam Willelmus de Sylesbregge tenuit de honore de Pertico, unde residuum dicti dimidii feodi est in Hundredo de Newecherche in isto Lasto, et in Hundredo de Blakebourne in Lasto de Sca, vij. d.
 Summa iiij. li. vij. d. pro ij. f. et xxxiiij^a parte dimidii f.

Hundredum de Stoutynge.

- De Priore de Hortone pro j. f. in Hortone et Tyntone** de Castro Douorr' xl. s.
 De Thoma de Aldone pro vno feodo quod Cristina Heryngaude tenuit in Stoutynge†† de honore Comite de Augi xl. s.
 De Thoma Aldelyne, per vxorem suam filiam Waresii de Valoygns, pro tribus partibus dimidii quarterii j. f. quam Stephanus Gerarde tenuit in Lyege‡‡ de honore Malmayns et ipse de Castro Douorr' iij. s. ix. d.
 De Henrico de Haute pro iiij^a parte dimidii quarterii j. f. quam

* M. of Postlinge.

† Castle and Manor of Saltwood.

‡ A parcel of land called Thorne.

§ Certain lands called Blakewose now (temp. Hen. VIII.), lately, incorporated with Saltwood Park.

|| Manors of Thorne and Brockhull.

¶ M. of Orlaston. ** M. of Horton, with M. of Tyndon in Romney Marsh.

†† M. of Stowtynge.

‡‡ M. of Estlegh, in Elmested and Lymynge.

Willelmus de Haute tenuit in Lyeghe de predicto Henrico vt
 supra xv. d.
 De eodem Henrico pro j. quarterio j. f. quod predictus Willelmus tenuit
 in Wodenhale* de Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi x. s.
 Summa iiij. li. xv. s. pro ij. f. iiij^a parte, et viij^a parte j. f.

Hundredum de Strete.

Et non reddit de xx. s. pro dimidio feodo quod Prior Sancti
 Johannis Jerusalem in Anglia tenuit in Bonyntone† de Rege per breve
 Regis cuius transcriptum huic Rotulo superius attachiatur.

De Petro Besaunt pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Nicholaus de Bonyntone
 tenuit in Bonyntone† de dicto Priore x. s.

De Ricardo de Derteforde pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Johannes de
 Bonyntone tenuit in Bonyntone§ de dicto Priore x. s.

[fo. 134^b.]

De Johanne de Lydle, Johanne de Sancto Laurencio, Nicholao Gayne,
 et parcenariis suis, pro j. f. quod Johannes de Hadele (Hadelo),
 heredes Walteri Tristrem, et heredes Johannis Colebrande,
 tenuerunt in Strete|| de Nicholao de Hadele (Hadelo) et ipse de
 Rege vt de honore de Pertico xl. s.

De Johanne Ordeme, Thoma de Brokhulle, Johanne de Sancto
 Laurencio, et heredes Roberti Brounyngze, pro vno f. quod
 Johannes de Wylmyntone tenuit in Strete¶ de predicto Nicholao,
 et ipse vt supra xl. s.

De Henrico de Haute, Johanna de Maryns, et Henrico parsona de
 Westingangre pro vno feodo quod heredes Thome de Maryns,
 Margeria de Caldeham, et Godard de Ree, tenuerunt in Oterpole**
 de Domino Rege vt de honore supradicto xl. s.

De Johanne Maryns et Thoma de Brokhulle pro j. quarterio j. f. quod
 heredes dicti Thome Maryns tenuerunt apud Scales in Parua
 Wylmyntone†† de Domino Rege vt supra x. s.

De Henrico filio Rogeri, milite, heredibus Roberti de Sharstede, et
 heredibus Rogeri de Wylmyngtone, pro j. f. quod Johannes de
 Vynons, Willelmus de Brokhulle, et Robertus de Sharstede, tenuit

* M. of Wadenhall.

† M. of Bonyngton.

‡ M. of Bonyngton *alias* Singleton.

§ A parcel of land, lying near Syngleton, called Kenetts.

|| M. of Street, *alias* Courtopstreete.

¶ M. of Great Wylmington.

** M. of Otterpole.

†† M. of Little Wylmington *alias* Sancton. ("Note that the field called
 Caldham was formerly parcel of the M. of Otterpole.")

- in Sellynge* de Rege vt supra excepta xvj^a parte que est supra in
Hundredo de Worthe super Robertum filium Roberti de Sharstede
xxxvij. s. vj. d.
- De Johanne de Cryel, milite, pro vno feodo quod Nicholaus de Cryel
tenuit in Westyngangre† de Archiepiscopo xl. s.
- De eodem Johanne pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Beniaminus de Sturtone
[et Johannes de Sturtone] tenuerunt in Westyngangre† de predicto
Archiepiscopo x. s.
- De heredibus Walteri de Shorne pro viij^a parte j. f. quam idem
Walterus tenuit in Bokesherst§ de Johanne de Cryel v. s.
- Summa xij. li. ij. s. vj. d. pro vj. f. et lx^a parte|| j. f.

Hundredum de Newecherche.

- De Vicecomite Kancie, qui pro tempore fuit, pro Capitali Mesuagio
illius dimidii feodi quod Willelmus de Sylesbregge quondam tenuit
in Sylesbregge de Comite de Pertico, et quod Capitale Mesuagium
accidit Regi per eschaetam vt pro xxx^a parte illius dimidii
feodi ix. d.
- De Abbate de Boxele pro quinta parte illius dimidii feodi¶ iiij. s.
- De Priorissa Sancti Sepulcri Cantuarie pro iiij. partibus v^e partis dicti
dimidii f.** iiij. s.
- De Stephano Galyot de Lyde et Rogero de Grofherst pro iiij^a parte v^e
partis dicti dimidii f. quam Rogerus Rylande tenuit xij. d.
- De eisdem Stephano et Rogero de Grofherst pro ij. partibus v^e partis
dicti dimidii feodi quas predictus Rogerus tenuit ij. s. viij. d.
- De Willelmo de Orlastone et Thoma de Westbery pro viij^a parte dicti
dimidii feodi quam heredes Johannis de Orlastone et Adam filius
Thome de Westbery tenuerunt†† ij. s. vj. d.
- De Dionisia Alarde pro viij^a parte dicti dimidii feodi quam Martinus
Payne tenuit†† ij. s. vj. d.
- De Willelmo de Orlastone pro viij^a parte dicti dimidii f. quam Rogerus
Frelande tenuit ij. s. vj. d.
- Et residuum dicti dimidii f. est in Hundredo de Blakebourne in
Lasto de Scra, et in Hundredo de Hamme in isto Lasto.
- De Henrico Danyel, per vxorem suam, et Willelmo de Orlastone, pro

* Manors of Hering Court and Sellinge.

† M. of Ostyngchanger *alias* Westinghanger.

‡ Certain land now (temp. Hen. VIII.) imparked, and called Baynams or
Bechams.

§ M. of Bokehurst.

|| Should be xvj^a parte.

¶ M. of Sylowell. ** Viz., parcel of land belonging to Sylowell aforesaid.

†† Tenement or M. of Westberys.

‡‡ M. of Snaregate.

- iiij^a parte j. f. in Rokynge quam Nicholas Foliot et heredes
Johannis de Orlastone qui aliquo tempore fuerunt in custodia
Domini Regis ratione Capitalis mesuagii illius feodi quod tenuerunt
de Domino Rege pro iiij^a parte dimidii feodi x. s.
De Stephano Galyot pro viij^a parte dicti dimidii feodi quam Rogerus
Frylonde tenuit de predictis heredibus Johannis de Orlastone
ij. s. vj. d.
De Willelmo de Orlastone pro viij^a parte dicti dimidii f. quam heredes
Johannis de Orlastone tenuerunt ij. s. vj. d.
Summa xxxij. s. xj. d. pro dimidio f. iiij^a parte, et x^a parte j. feodi
minus j. d. in toto.

Hundredum de Folkestane.

[fo. 135.]

- De Johanne de Segraue et Michele de Ponynge pro j. quarterio
dimidii f.* que Ricardus de Rokesle et Ricardus Weylande
tenuerunt de Hamone Creuker et ipse de Rege† xv. s.
De Johanne de Euerynge pro vno feodo quod Johannes de Euerynge
tenuit in Euerynge‡ de Ricardo Weylonde (Weylande) et ipse de
Hamone Creuker et ipse de Rege xl. s.
De Abbate de Langedone et Thoma de Rotlynge (Retlynge) pro iiij^a
parte j. f. et dimidii que Robertus Fyneaux tenuit in Swynfelde§
de predicto Hamone vt supra xx. s.
De Roberto filio predicti Roberti Fyneaux pro alia iiij^a parte illius feodi
et dimidii ibidem de predicto Hamone xx. s.
De Priore Hospitalis Sancti Johannis Jerusalem in Anglia pro quarta
parte alterius tercię partis illius feodi et dimidii ibidem v. s.
De Johanne ate Sartrye pro iiij^a parte illius tercię partis ibidem v. s.
De Radulpho Perot pro iiij^a parte illius tercię partis ibidem v. s.
De heredibus Ricardi Haket pro iiij^a parte illius tercię partis ibidem
v. s.
Et non reddit de vj. s. viij. d. pro ij. partibus j. quarterii j. f.
quod Prior Hospitalis Sancti Johannis Jerusalem et Johannes
de Bylcherst tenuerunt in Bylcherst|| de Hamone Creuker per
breve Regis cuius transcriptum huic Rotulo attachiatur.
Set de predicto Johanne de Bylcherst pro iiij. parte illius quarterio
quam idem Johannes tenet ibidem de predicto Hamone xl. s. (xl. d.)

* Should be j. quarterio j. f. et dimidii.

† M. of Folkston, alias Folkston Clynton, alias Folkston Walton.

‡ M. of Evering.

§ M. of Hall Court (applies to next five entries also ?)

|| Certain land in Bylchester, and Bylchester wood.

- De Nicholao Archer de Douorr' *pro dimidio f. quod Lora Malmayns*
tenet in Alkeham* de dicto Hamone xx. s.
- De Thoma de Retelynge *pro dimidio f. quod Adam de Cranebroke*
tenuit in Boyntone† *ratione custodie et† heredis Johannis de*
Beyntone (Boyntone) xx. s.
- De Abbate Sancte Radegundis *pro j. f. in Haukyngs vocato Flegges*
court§ de Ricardo de Rokesle et ipse de dicto Hamone xla.
- De eodem Abbate *pro j. quarterio j. f. apud Holmede|| de predicto*
Ricardo et ipse de dicto Hamone x. s.
- De eodem Abbate *pro vno f. in Combe cum v^a parte in Shadelesfelde¶*
xl. s.
- De Henrico de Valoygns *pro j. f. et j. quarterio j. f. que Willelmus de*
Brokhulle tenuit in Serytone** de Comite de Gises l. s.
- De Johanne de Merworthe *pro vno f. et j. quarterio j. f. que Willelmus*
de Houkyngs tenuit *ratione custodie heredis Johannis de Mer-*
worthe de dicto Comite†† l. s.
- De Abbate de Langedone et Johanne de Enebroke *pro j. f. quod pre-*
dictus Abbas et Michael de Enebroke *tenuerunt apud Enebroke††*
de predicto Hamone, vnde predictus Abbas tenet iij. partem illius f.
xl. s.
- De Nicholao de Morhalle *pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Willelmus de*
Deilynge tenuit apud Morhalle§§ de eodem Hamone x. s.
- De Abbate Sancte Radegundis et Petro de Halle et parcenariis suis *pro*
dimidio f. quod Robertus de Aula, Johannes Walter, et Willelmus
de Bourne [tenuerunt] apud Alkeham||| de predicto Hamone
xx. s.
- De Domina Floria et (de) Belhouse *pro j. quarterio j. f. quod eadem*
Domina tenet apud Secheuille¶¶ de dicto Hamone x. s.
- De Thoma de Enebroke *pro j. f. quod Willelmus de Euersle tenuit*
in Swynfelde*** de dicto Hamone xl. s.
- Summa xxij. li. viij. s. iiij. d. *pro j. (xj. in margin) f. dimidio quar-*
terio, et iij^a parte vnius quarterii j. f.

Hundredum de Lonyberwe.

De Willelmo de Clyntone, Comite Huntingdonie, *pro j. f. quod*

* M. of Malmaynes Alkham-cum-Hallmeade and Combe.

† Manors of Swynfeld *alias* North Court, and Beynton.

‡ This word not in the Roll.

§ M. of Hawkinge, *alias* Fleg's Court.

|| M. of Combe, parcel of the M. of Alkham.

¶ M. of Hallmeade, parcel of the M. of Alkham.

** M. of Cheriton.

†† M. of Hawkinge. ‡‡ M. of Enbroke. §§ M. of Morehall, *alias* Caldarn.

||| M. of Alkham, *alias* Hoptons.

¶¶ M. of Newington Bellhouse.

*** Thought to be called, temp. Hen. VIII., Case *alias* Casebone.

- Willelmus de Leyburne et parcenarii sui tenuerunt in Ouerlande*
de honore Comit̃is de Augi xl. s.
De Abbate de Langedone pro j. quarterio j. f. quod heredes Simonis de
Holte tenuerunt in Halyrode† de heredibus Willelmi de Aberuille
x. s.
De Stephano de Cosyngtone pro dimidio f. quod idem Stephanus tenet
apud Acryse‡ de Baronia de Roos vt de Manerio de Hortone
Kirkeby xx. s.
[fo. 135^b]
De Johanne filio Simonis ate Walde (Wealde) pro viij^a parte j. f.
quam predictus Simon et Ricardus Herynge tenuerunt in Oxerode
et Mounte§ de honore Comit̃is de Augi v. s.
Summa lxxv s. pro j. f. dimidio, iiij^a parte, et viij^a parte j. f.
[Summa huius Lasti de Shipweye lxxv. li. xj. s. viij. d. ob. q^a.]

In Lasto de Shewynghope.

Hundredum de Calhulle.

- De Johanne filio Johannis de Peuyntone pro j. f. quod Johannes filius
Radulphi de Peuyntone tenuit in Peuyntone|| de Galfrido de
Say xl. s.
De Johanne Malmayns, Domina Saunzauers, Willelmo de Balgames-
hulle per uxorem suam, Johanna de Sellynge, Ricardo de Frene,
Johanne et Ricardo filiis Elie ate Nynne, pro j. feodo quod
Johannes Malmayns, Johannes de Plukle, Johannes de Sellynge,
Thomas de Sheluynge, Willelmus de Brokhulle, Adam de
Brokescombe, et Elias ate Nynne, tenuerunt in Plukle;¶ vnde
Johanna de Sellynge tenet de parte Johannis de Plukle terciam
partem quam Thomas Sheluynge tenuit, Ricardus de Frene de
illa parte xl. acras terre quas Willelmus de Brokhulle tenuit,
Domina Saunzauers de illa parte lj. acras terre quas Adam de
Brokescombe tenuit, Johannes et Ricardus filii Elie ate Nynne de
illa parte lx. acras terre quas predictus Elias ate Nynne tenuit, et
predictus Willelmus de Balgameshulle tenet residuum eisdem
partis dicti Johannis de Plukle xl. s.
De Waltero ate Newecourt pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Willelmus ate
Newecourt tenuit apud Pette in Newecourt** de Comite Gloucestrie
x. s.

* M. of Overland.

† M. of Halirod, *alias* Fryerne Parke.‡ M. of Acryse, *alias* Okeridge.

§ Manors of Mount and Oxrode.

|| M. of Pevyngton.

¶ Formerly M. of Pluklee, but afterwards divided into the three Manors of Surrenden, Malmaynes, and Shurland.

** M. of New Court.

- De Galfrido ate Pette, de Welles, pro j. quarterio vnus feodi quod Galfridus ate Pette tenuit in Pette* de Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi
x. s.
- De Simone de Hadele (Hadelo) pro dimidio feodo quod Rogerus de Hadelo tenuit in East Leneham† de Archiepiscopo
xx. s.
- Summa vj. li. pro iij. f.

Hundredum de Charte.

- De Henrico de Valoygns pro dimidio f. quod Margareta de Valoygns tenuit apud Reptone‡ de Abbate Sancti Augustini Cantuarie
xx. s.
- De Johanna de Kyngesnode, Roberto de Botele (Gotele), et Willelmo atte Newecourt, pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Walterus Kaylarde et Cecilia de Kyngesnode tenuerunt in Sandherst§ de Posselynge vt de honore de Pertico
x. s.
- De Ricardo de Wylmyntone pro iij^a parte iij^a partis j. f. quam idem Ricardus tenet in Lamberdenne|| de Margeria Pontyne
xl. d.
- Summa xxxij. s. iij. d. pro iij. partibus et iij^a parte iij^a partis vnus f.

Hundredum de Langbregge.

- De Domino Willelmo de Clyntone, Comite Huntingdonie, pro dimidio f. quod Willelmus de Leyburne tenuit in Assheateforde¶ de Domino Rege
xx. s.
- De eodem Domino Willelmo, et Thoma de Aldone, pro vno feodo quod predictus Willelmus de Leyburne tenuit in Esture** de Roberto de Esture
xl. s.
- De Johanne Barry, Johanne de Grauntcourt, et Johanne le Bedelle de Molasshe, pro j. quarterio j. f. quod predictus Johannes Barry, Isabella Barry, Robertus de Grauntcourt, et Isabella Relicta Andree Rabele, tenuerunt in Seyuetonet† de Willelmo de Leyburne
x. s.
- De Isabella de Haukeswelle pro dimidio f. quod Walterus de Rokesle tenet in Haukeswelle†† de honore de Folkestane
xx. s.
- [fo. 136.]
Summa iij. li. x. s. pro ij. f. et iij^a parte j. f.

* M. of Pett.

† M. of Est Leneham.

‡ M. of Great Repton.

§ M. of Merdale.

|| M. of Wylmington, with certain land and wood called Lamberden in Bethereden.

¶ M. of Ashettesford.

** M. of Esture.

†† Sevington.

‡‡ 53 acres of land called Hawkswell.

Hundredum de Wy.

- De Henrico Husee (Huse) pro iiiij^{ta} parte j. f. quam idem Henricus tenet apud Dene* de Archiepiscopo x. s.
- De Thoma ate More, Radulpho de Kyngeslonde, et Johanne Reynold', pro dimidio f. quod Willelmus de la Heye et Thomas Reynold' tenuit (tenuerunt) apud Beaumundestone† de Galfrido de Say xx. s.
- De Henrico de Apuldrefelde et Domina Gacelyne pro dimidio quarterio j. f. quod Willelmus de Apuldrefelde tenet in Oterplay‡ de dicto Galfrido de Say v. s.
- §De Domina que fuit vxor Edmondi Gacelyne pro ij. f. que Edmundus predictus tenuit in Eastwelle|| de honore de Pertico iiij. li.
- §De eadem Domina pro dimidio feodo quod predictus Edmundus tenuit in Esshemersfelde¶ de Radulpho filio Bernardi et ipse de Abbate Sancti Augustini xx. s.
- De Thoma de Aldone pro j. f. quod Thomas de Gatesdenne, Johannes Paynel, et Georgeus de Larketone, tenuerunt apud Boktone Alulphi** de Rege de honore Bononie xl. s.
- ††De Willelmo de Bukwelle pro vno f. apud Bukwelle in Oterplay‡‡ quod Robertus de Bukwelle tenuit in Boktone Alulphi de honore de Arsyk xl. s.
- De Roberto de Hyldesle pro dimidio f. quod Gunnora de Valoygns tenuit in Tremworthe§§ de honore Gloucestrie xx. s.
- De eodem Roberto pro j. f. quod Johannes de Hadele (Hadelo) tenuit apud Crundale in Tremworth||| de eodem honore xl. s.
- De Johanne Sumery pro j. quarterio j. f. quod idem Johannes tenuit apud Fanne¶¶ de Comite Insule x. s.
- De Thoma filio Radulphi de Combe pro j. f. quod predictus Radulphus tenuit apud Combe*** per Wardam Castri Douorr', videlicet x. s. per annum xl. s.
- De Thoma filio Thome de Combe pro dimidio f. quod Thomas de

* M. of Dene, *alias* Dene Court.

† M. of Beamonston.

‡ M. of Otterple, *alias* Grettoterple.

§ Against these in the margin of the Roll "excusetur quia heres in custodia Regis."

|| M. of Estwell-cum-Welles Otterpley.

¶ M. of Estmersfeild.

** M. of Bocton Aluph.

†† Beside this and the next entry, in the margin of the Roll, "heres Thome Garwyntone in custodia Regis."

‡‡ M. of Buckwell.

§§ M. of Tremworth.

||| M. of Hadlow.

¶¶ M. of Fannscombe, *alias* Nether Fannscombe.*** M. of Crundale, *alias* North Combe, *alias* Upper Fannscombe.

Combe et Willelmus de Valoygns tenuerunt apud Crundale* de honore Gloucestrie (xx. s.)

Summa xvij. li. v. s. pro viij. f. dimidio, et viij^a parte j. f.

Hundredum de Boktone.

De Rogero de Northewode, milite, per Johannam vxorem eius que fuit vxor Thome de Fauersham, pro j. f. quod Ricardus de Grauens tenuit in Grauenet† de Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi xl. s.

Summa xl. s. pro vno f.

Hundredum de Byrreholt.

De Comitissa Atholie pro j. f. quod Domina Johanna de Galoygns‡ tenuit apud Arabourne (Brabourne)§ de Domino Rege xl. s.

De Thoma de Aldone, Johanne de Combe, Priore de Hortone, Johanne Kentey, et Radulpho Matheu, pro dimidio f. quod Johannes Aldelose tenuit in Aldelose|| de Galfrido de Say, unde Prior predictus tenet vj^{am} partem per Inquisitionem xx. s.

De Thoma de Bea¶ pro dimidio f. quod Robertus de Sancto Claro tenuit in Hastynglieghe** de Nicholao Trouille et ipse de Comite Leycestrie xx. s.

De Thoma le Waldyssh pro vj^a parte j. quarterii j. f. quod Robertus Grancourt tenuit in Sotheney†† de feodo de Makeshale xx. d.

De Johanne de Tapenese, Stephano de Byrreholt, et Rogero de Byrreholt, pro dimidio f. quod Johannes de Columbaris, Johannes filius Margerie et Dionisii de Byrreholt, tenuerunt apud Byrreholt‡‡ de honore de Pertico et per Wardam Castri Douorr' xx. s.

De Comitissa Atholie pro tercia parte dimidii feodi apud Pundys quam Dominus Adomarus de Valence et parcenarii sui tenuerunt apud Pundys§§ de Domina de Valence. dimidia marca.

[fo. 136^b.]

De Johanne Barry pro iij^a parte dimidii f. quam Isabella Barry tenuit apud Prindys (Pundys)||| de dicta Domina dimidia marca.

* M. of Combe.

† M. of Graveney.

‡ i.e., Waloygns for Valoygns, but should be Valence.

§ M. of Brabourne.

|| M. of Aldglosse.

¶ Query same as Baa; Lansdowne MS. No. 276, fo. 106, has Baa.

** M. of Hastingleigh.

†† A messuage and certain lands lying near the corner of Brabourne Lees, next Brabourne Park.

‡‡ M. of Byrreholt.

§§ Certain land called Stephens, parcel of the aforesaid M. of Byrreholt-cum-Pounds.

||| A messuage and certain lands in Nacolt, at Stanacre.

De Johanne Clerico de Pundys pro iij^a parte dimidii f. quam idem
Johannes tenet apud Pundys* de dicta Domina dimidia marca.
Summa vj. li. xx. d. pro iij. f. [et] vj^a parte [vnius quarterii j. f.]

Hundredum Felbergh'.

- De Rogero de Northewode, milite, pro dimidio feodo quod Johannes de
Northewode tenet in Hortone† de Hamond' (Hamone) Creuker
et ipse de Rege xx. s.
- De heredibus Johannis Petit pro dimidio f. quod Willelmus de
Shameleforde tenet in Gattone‡ de Roberto de Gattone et ipse de
Rege de honore de Hoghenet (Haghenet) xx. s.
- De Thoma de Enesyngne pro vno feodo quod Ricardus le Jouene tenuit
in Chilham§ de Willelmo de Wyltone vt de Castro de Chilham xl. s.
- De Thoma de Valoygns, per vxorem suam, Thoma de Esture, et
heredes (sic) Alexandri Andrew pro xxx. parte j. f. quam heredes
Reginaldi de Pontefracto tenuerunt in Chilham|| de predicto
Willelmo xvj. d.
- De heredibus Johannis de Herst pro j. f. quod Hamo de Herst tenuit
in Iselbergh' (Felbergh'), Syberstone, et Herst¶ de dicto Willelmo
xl. s.
- De Domina de Roos pro ij. f. que Alexander de Baliolo tenuit in
Chilham** de Roberto de Chilham iiij. li.
- De eadem Domina pro dimidio feodo ibidem†† xx. s.
- De Thoma de Valoygns, per vxorem suam, pro dimidio feodo quod
Johannes de Esture tenuit in Esture‡‡ de predicto Willelmo de
Wyltone xx. s.
- De Thoma de Esture et heredibus Alexandri Andreu pro dimidio feodo
quod heredes Henrici de Esture tenuerunt in Esture de dicto
Willelmo xx. s.
- De Domina de Roos, Comite Oxonie, Johanne Dod, Johanne Flemynge,
et parcenariis suis, pro j. feodo quod Rogerus de Chilham tenuit
in Wytherlynges§§ xl. s.
- De heredibus Eudone de Shillynghelde pro dimidio feodo quod predictus
Eudo tenuit in Chilham||| de Willelmo de Wyltone xx. s.
- Summa xvj. li. xvj. d. pro viij^a f. et xxx^a parte j. f.

* A messuage and 20 acr. of land called Pundys, and is principal part of
aforesaid [M. of] Pounds.

† M. of Horton in Chartam.

‡ M. of Shambleford.

§ M. of Yonge.

|| Thought to be parcel of the M. of Esture.

¶ M. of Herst.

** M. of Chilham.

†† Parcel of same Manor.

‡‡ M. of Esture (relates to next entry also ?)

§§ M. of Wytherlinge.

||| M. of Shelvingheld.

Hundredum de Fauersham.

De Andrea Dyue pro dimidio feodo quod Galfridus Dyue tenuit in Eselynge* de Willelmo de Wyltone vt de Baronia de Chilham

xx. s.

De Domina Saunzauers pro dimidio feodo quod Petrus de Huntyngefelde tenuit in Eselynge† de dicta Baronia

xx. s.

De Willelmo de Clyntone, Comite Huntingdonie, pro vno feodo quod Fulco Payfrere tenuit in Eselynge‡ de dicta Baronia

xl. s.

De Domina de Champagne pro dimidio feodo quod Thomas de Champagne tenuit in Eselynge§ de Fulcone Payfrere et ipse de dicta Baronia

xx. s.

De eadem Domina, et Comite Oxonie, pro dimidio feodo quod Petrus de Huntyngefelde tenuit in Eselynge|| de Andrea Dyue et ipse de dicta Baronia

xx. s.

De eadem Domina pro dimidio feodo quod Thomas de Champaygne tenuit in Eselynge|| de Petro de Huntyngefelde

xx. s.

De Comite Oxonie pro dimidio feodo quod Willelmus de Godeslonde tenuit in Eselynge** de Fulcone Payfrere

xx. s.

De Johanna de Bokelonde pro vno feodo quod Hamo de Beracre tenuit in Lodenham†† de Castro Douorr'

xl. s.

De Thoma Chyche pro iij. quarteriis j. f. que heredes Stephani Clycche (Chyche) tenuerunt in Godewynstone‡‡ de Nicholao Turbeuille

xxx. s.

[fo. 137.]

De Johanne de Fauersham, Thoma de Grauens, et heredibus Ricardi de Grauens pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Johanna de Grauenhale tenuit in Godwynstone§§ de predicto Nicholao

x. s.

De Magistro Hospitalis de Ospringe pro xl. parte j. f. in Elueyrlonde||| de Hugone de Gerounde

xij. d.

* M. of Dyve Arnold, Eselinge, *alias* Dyve Court.

† M. of Huntingfeild Court (in Eastling).

‡ M. of North Court, *alias* Eselynge Manor.

§ M. of Goddisland, Eselinge, *alias* Woods Court.

|| M. of Arnold Bononts, Eselinge, *alias* M. of Arnolds.

¶ Certain land and wood in Eselynge called Rollys, sometime parcel of the M. of Dyve Court, late held by (Sir) Anthony Aucher, now (temp. Hen. VIII.) by Peter Grenestrete. (Described in Inq. p.m. of Robert Grenestrete, of the Linsted branch, in A° 13 Eliz., as Rawlynge messuage and 20 acres, Brownynge, Brents, and Hatchefyld and Gaggis, in Ielyng, held of Thomas Stransham gent. as of his Manor of Deven, Kent.)

** M. of Godisland, in Parish of Badlesmere.

†† M. of Luddenham.

‡‡ M. of Godwynston.

§§ A third part of said M. of Godwynston.

||| M. of Everland (held A° 21 Eliz., by John Greenestrete, of the Ospringe branch, *vide* his Inq. p.m. of that date.)

De Johanna de Bokelonde *pro dimidio f. quod Philippus de Wylughby tenuit apud Bokelonde** de Galfrido Lucy et ipse de Rege

xx. s.

De Thoma de Dene *pro vno feodo quod Edmundus de Gattone tenuit in Thruleghe† de Domino Rege*

xl. s.

De Willelmo de Clyntone, Comite Huntingdonie, *pro dimidio quarterio j. f. quod Fulco Payfrere tenuit in Ospringe‡ de Domino Rege*

v. s.

De Domina de Champayne *pro ij. partibus iiij^{te} partis vnus f. quas Bartholomeus Cryel tenuit in Herteye§ de Rege dimidia marca.*

De heredibus Johannis Baret *pro dimidio quarterio j. f. quod Thomas de Ken de Ospringe tenuit in Osprynge|| de Domino Rege*

v. s.

De Thoma de Vyennia *pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Lucia (Lucas—Aid 34 Edw. I.) de Vyennia tenuit in Ospringe¶ de Domino Rege*

x. s.

De Domina de Champayne *pro vno feodo quod Johannes de Champayne tenuit in Nortone et Newenham** de Johanne de Sancto Johanne*

xl. s.

De eadem Domina *pro dimidio feodo quod predictus Johannes Champayne tenuit in Herteye†† de Domino Johanne de Sancto Johanne*

xx. s.

De Edmundo de Vyennia *pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Lucia (Lucas—Aid 34 Edw. I.) de Viennia tenuit in Nortone‡‡ de Johanne de Champaigne et ipse de Johanne de Sancto Johanne*

x. s.

De Johanne de Morstone *pro j. quarterio quod Stephanus de Morstone tenuit in Herst§§ de Johanne de Sancto Johanne*

x. s.

De Johanne de Huntynghfelde, milite, *pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Johannes de Marys tenuit in Rugestone in seruicium de Johanne de Champayne*

x. s.

De Willelmo ate Forstalle *pro dimidio f. quod Johannes de Fyshebourne (Fyshebourne tenuit in Fyshebourne)||| de dicto Johanne de Champaigne*

xx. s.

* M. of Buckland.

† M. of Thruleigh.

‡ Manor of Queene Court (in Ospringe.)

§ Certain land in Hartye, by estimation 400 acres of salt and fresh marsh, parcel of M. of Westwood, and called Longehouse.

|| A tenement or messuage in Ospringe, held A° 16 Hen. VII. by Richard Cocks; his Inq. p.m. of that date cited.

¶ M. of Putwood.

** Manors of Norton, and Newenham *alias* Champyn Court.

†† M. of Sayes Court, formerly called M. of Hartye-cum-Norton and Newenham.

‡‡ M. of Pravandres.

§§ Manors of Hersthall and Herst, the latter in two parts, one of which called Ballards.

||| M. of Fysborne.

- De Ricardo de Sconynton pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Alexander de Sconynton tenuit in Sholonde* de predicto Johanne et ipse de Johanne de Sancto Johanne x. s.
- De Sarra de Derby pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Willelmus de Derby et heredes Thome Frankeleyn tenuerunt in Wynfelde† de Reginaldo de Cornehulle x. s.
- De Comite Oxonie pro iij. quarteriis j. f. in Badlesmere que Bartholomeus de Badlesmere‡ tenuit de Hamone Creuker xxx. s.
- §De Domina de Bokelonde pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Johannes de Wylughby tenuit in Bokelonde|| de Castro Douorr' x. s.
- §De Michele de Ponynges pro iij. quarteriis j. f. que Johannes de Rokesle tenuit in Westwode de Hamone Creuker xxx. s.
- De heredibus Johannis Baret, Willelmo de Apuldrefelde, Domina Saunzauers, heredibus Roberti de Okemantone, et parcenariis suis, pro j. f. quod Johannes de Pyry tenuit in Pyry¶ de Nicholao de Sellynge xl. s.
- De Domino Reginaldo de Cobham pro vj^{ta} parte j. feodi quam Magister Jacobus de Cobham tenuit in Bourdefelde** de Johanne de Champayne dimidia marca.
- De Priore Hospitalis Sancti Johannis Jerusalem in Anglia pro j. f. et dimidio que Reginaldus de Cornhelle tenuit in Stalesfelde et Ores†† de predicto Priore vt compertum est per Inquisitionem lx. s.
- Summa xxxj. li. xiiij. s. iiij. d. pro xv. f. dimidio, iij^a parte, et xl^a parte j. f.

Hundredum de Middeltone.

- De heredibus Johannis Sauage pro vno feodo quod predictus Johannes tenet in Milstede‡‡ de Domino Rege xl. s.
- De Willelmo de Clyntone, Comite Huntingdonie, pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Willelmus de Leyborne tenuit apud la Gare§§ de Rege x. s.
- De Rogero de Northwode, milite, pro xxj^a parte j. f. quam Johannes de Northwode tenuit in Scapeya||| de Rege xxij. d. ob. q^a.

* M. of Sholand.

† A messuage and certain land called Darbye Court.

‡ M. of Badlesmere.

§ Against these, in the margin of the Roll, "In custodia Regis viz. heres Frogenhale."

|| Certain land and wood called Ringley Wood, parcel of the M. of Great Buckland.

¶ M. of Pery Court (in Preston-next-Faversham).

** M. of Bourdefeld alias Burdevyle—added in Lansdowne M.S. No. 276, by John Philipot, "nere Otterden."

†† Manors of Stallesfeild and Ores.

§§ M. of Gore.

‡‡ M. of Mylsted, alias Hogshawe.

||| M. of Norwood, in Shepey.

[fo. 137^b.]

De Domino Waltero de Manny pro vno feodo quod Margeria de
Pencestre tenuit in Tunstalle* de Johanne de Sancto Johanne
xl. s.

De Domino Willelmo de Boun, Comite Norhamtonie, pro ij. f. que
Radulphus filius Bernardi tenuit apud Tonge† de predicto
Johanne
iiij. li.

De Johanne de Morstone pro j. f. quod Stephanus de Morstone tenuit
in Morstone‡ de Johanne de Sancto Johanne
xl. s.

De quodam tenemento iuxta ecclesiam de Scapeya quod Robertus de
Gye et Willelmus de Gardino tenent, nichil, quia non potest custare
vbi sit nec per quod seruicium tenebatur nec qui modo sunt tenentes
eiusdem.

Summa x. li. xj. s. xd. ob. q^a pro v. f. iiij^a parte, et xxj^a parte j. f.

Septem Hundreda in Lasto predicto.

Hundredum de Cranebroke.

De Jacobo de Echyngham pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Robertus de
Hempstede tenuit in Cranebroke§ de heredibus Roberti Haket x. s.

Summa x. s. pro iiij^a parte vnus f.

Hundredum de Tenterdenne.

De Waresio filio Thome de Valoygns, Hamone de Valoygns, Stephano
Donet, Stephano Pope, Henrico Aucher, Johanna que fuit vxor
Ricardi de Grofherst, Margeria filia Willelmi de Haukherst,
Jacobus de Echyngham, Clemente de Fresyngham, et parcenariis
suis, pro vno feodo quod Thomas de Gatesdoune (Gatesdenne)
tenuit apud Gatesdoune (Gatesdenne) in Tenterdenne|| de Willelmo
del Hay de Beaumundestone
xl. s.

Summa xl. s. pro vno feodo.

Hundredum de Bernefelde.

De heredibus Reginaldi de Tyrefersshe pro viij^a parte vnus feodi quam
idem Reginaldus tenuit in Derneuale de Abbate de Ponte Roberti
v. s.

Summa v. s. pro viij^a parte j. f.

* M. of Tunstall.

† M. of Morston.

‡ Castle and Lordship of Tonge.

§ M. of Hempsted.

|| M. of Gatesden.

Hundredum de Badekele.

De Simone de Wytherynbroke, per vxorem suam filiam Walteri de
Ealdehalle, pro xx^a parte j. feodi quam predictus Walterus tenuit
in Ealdehalle* de heredibus Radulphi de Pyuyntone ij. s.
Summa ij. s. pro xx^a parte vnius f.

Hundredum de Roluindenne.

De Johanne de Benyndoune (Benyndenne) pro vno f. quod Rogerus de
Benyndoune (Benyndenne) et Tenentes sui tenuerunt in Benyn-
doune (Benyndenne)† de Comite Herfordie xl. s.
De heredibus Thome Malmayns de Hoo pro dimidio feodo quod Johannes
Malmayns tenuit in Mayhame‡ de dicto Comite xx. s.
De Henrico Aucher et Stephano de Forshame pro dimidio feodo quod
Willelmus Barry tenuit in Mayhame§ de eodem Comite xx. s.
De dicto Henrico Aucher pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Nicholaus Aucher
tenuit in Mayhamme|| de Johanne Malmayns x. s.
Et non reddit de x. s. pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Abbas de Ponte
Roberti tenet in Knokk apud Foukesbroke in puram et perpe-
tuam elemosinam per breve Regis de Scaccario cuius tran-
scriptum huic Rotulo attachiatur¶

[fo. 138.]

De Johanne, filio Ounfridi de Northewode milite, pro dimidio feodo
quod Raulina de Hegham et Tenentes sui tenuerunt apud
Langeham** de Baronia de Folkestone xx. s.
Summa cx. s. pro ij. f. et iij^a quarteriis j. f.

Hundredum de Selbrihtyndenne.

De Henrico Aucher pro iiij^a parte j. feodi quam Nicholaus Aucher
tenuit in Lossenham†† de Radulpho de Sancto Leodegario x. s.
De heredibus Johannis de Bertyndenne pro vj^a parte j. feodi quam
Hugo de Combe tenuit in Sandherst de Bertramo Cryel
dimidia marca.
Summa xvj. s. viij. d. pro j. quarterio et vj^a parte j. f.

* M. of Oldhall. † M. of Benynden. ‡ M. of Mayham Magna.

§ M. of Lovedam, *alias* Little Mayham, *alias* Lowden.

|| M. of Lowedon, *alias* Lovedam.

¶ One of the two writs attached to the Roll is that referred to in the above entry. It is dated at Westminster, 12 April, A° 24 Edw. III., and by it the Collectors are ordered not to levy from those lands of the Abbot of Robertsbridge which are held in Frankalmoin, but only from those held of the King by knight's service.

** M. of Forsham.

†† M. of Loosenham.

Hundredum de Blakebourne.

- De Thoma de Basyng pro j. f. quod Willelmus de Basyng tenuit in
Kenhardyntone et Cokeryde* de Rege vt de honore de Haghenet
xl. s.
- De Johanne ate Tounelonde pro iiij^a parte j. f. quam Thomas ate
Tounelonde tenuit apud Blakebourne† de Rege vt supra x. s.
- De Johanne filio Willelmi de Berbodyndenne pro x^a parte j. feodi
quod (sic) idem Willelmus tenet apud Berbodyndenne‡ de Rege
vt supra iiij. s.
- De Matheo ate More pro x^a parte j. f. quam Thomas de Ledenne
tenuit ibidem de Thoma de Westbury et ipse de Rege iiij. s.
- De eodem Matheo pro xx^a parte vnus feodi quam Ricardus de la
Chapele tenuit ibidem de Abbate de Boxele et ipse de Rege
ij. s.
- De Johanne ate Tounelonde pro xx^a parte vnus feodi quam Ricardus
de la Chapele tenuit ibidem de Rege ij. s.
- De Adam filio Thome de Westbery et Willelmo Martyne pro xxx^a
iiij^a parte dimidii feodi quam Willelmus de Sylesbregge tenuit
in Brettesbroke§ de honore de Pertico, vnde residuum illius
dimidii feodi est in Hundredis de Newecherche et Hamme in
Lasto de Shipwey vij. d.
- Summa lxij. s. vij. d. pro j. f. dimidio, xx^a parte, et xxxiiij^a parte j. f.
Summa huius Lasti de Shewynghope cvij. li. iiij. s. ix. d. ob. q^a.

*In Lasto de Eylesforde.**Hundredum de Eyhorne.*

- De heredibus Thome Malmayns de Hoo, et Johanne de Stystede per
uxorem suam, pro iiij. quarteriis j. feodi que fuerunt Orabilie de
Mayhame et aliorum, que Johannes Malmayns et Simon de
Mareys tenuerunt in Herbylton|| de Comite de Augi de honore
de Hagenet xxx. s.
- De Johanne filio Johannis ate Pende pro xl^a parte j. f. quam Johannes
ate Pende tenuit pro Adamo de Rissheforde in Hedecrone¶ de
Magistro de Osprynge et ipse de Rege. xij. d.

* M. of Kenardington, *alias* Kenardington-cum-Cockride.

† M. of Townland, *alias* Woodchurch.

‡ M. of Barbodynden.

§ Batsbroke, *alias* Baysbroke.

|| M. of Harbaldowne, in the parish of Harietsham.

¶ M. of Ryshford.

- De Domina Regina Anglie pro j. f. in Bromfelde et Ledes* de Domino Rege xl. s.
- De Johanne filio Laurencii de Hastynges, Comitibus Pembrochie, pro ij. f. que Domina Johanna de Valence tenuit in Manerio de Sutton† de Rege iiij. li.
- De Radulpho de Sancto Leodegario pro vno f. in Olecombe‡ de Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi xl. s.
- De Wilhelmo de Clyntone, Comite Huntingdonie, et Rogero de Northewode, milite, pro j. f. quod Johannes de Northewode et Wilhelmus de Leyburne tenuerunt in Heryetesham et Est Farbourne§ de Rege ut de honore Peuerel xl. s.
- De Rogero de Northewode, milite, et parcenariis suis, pro j. f. et dimidio in Thorneham, Eyntone, et Bengesbery,|| que Johannes de Northewode tenuit de Galfrido de Say lx. s.
- [fo. 138^b.]
- De Johanne de Somery pro dimidio feodo quod idem Johannes tenet in Heryetesham¶ de Hugone de Ores xx. s.
- De Henrico de Chalfhant pro vno feodo quod Hugo de Gerounde tenuit apud Wrenstede** de Domino Rege xl. s.
- De Rogero de Northewode et Thoma de Brokhulle pro dimidio feodo quod Wilhelmus Payfrere tenuit apud le Yoke in isto Hundredo, et Lullyngestone in Hundredo de Acstane in Lasto de Sutton,†† de honore de Ledes xx. s.
- De eodem Rogero pro vno feodo apud Wychelynge quod predictus Wilhelmus Payfrere tenuit apud Wychelynge cum East Shelue‡‡ de honore de Peuerel xl. s.
- De Johanne de Somery pro j. quarterio j. f. quod idem Johannes de Somery de Boktone predictus tenuit in Boktone§§ de Rege x. s.
- De Thoma de Deen pro vno feodo in Boktone et Wormeshulle||| quod Hamo de Gattone tenuit ibidem de Domino Rege xl. s.
- De Rogero de Northewode pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Wilhelmus Payfrere tenuit in Frendestede¶¶ de Orabilia de Mayhamme, et ipsa de Comite de Augi ut de Rege x. s.
- De Johanne de Cryel pro j. f. iiij. quarteriis j. f. que Nicholaus de Cryel tenuit cum membris apud Stokebery*** de Domino Rege lxx. s.

* M. of Bromfeld.

† M. of Sutton Valence.

‡ M. of Ulcombe.

§ M. of Harietsham.

|| Manors of Thorneham, Eynton, and Byngbery.

¶ M. of Marley Court.

** Manors of Wrensted and Frendsted.

†† M. of Yoke.

‡‡ M. of Wychlinge.

§§ M. of Aldington Sepvance, alias Aldington West Court.

||| M. of Bocton Malherbe-cum-Wormsell.

¶¶ M. of Fokeham.

*** M. of Stockbery.

Et non reddit j. quarterium j. f. oneratum super Johannem de Northewode, militem, in Hundredo de Lytele in Lasto de Suttone.

De Willelmo de Clyntone, Comite Huntingdonie, pro dimidio feodo quod Willelmus de Leyburne tenuit apud Langele* de Comitissa (sic) Aumarlie xx. s.

De eodem Willelmo pro dimidio feodo quod idem Willelmus Leyburne tenuit apud Bykenore de Radulpho filio Bernardi xx. s.

De Reginaldo de Cobham et Willelmo de Septuans pro ij. f. que Henricus de Cobham tenuit apud Aldyntone† de Domino Rege iiij. li.

De Thoma de Sancto Leodegario pro vno feodo quod Laurencius de Oteryngdenne tenuit apud Bykenore‡ de Willelmo de Leyburne xl. s.

De Isabella que fuit vxor Waresii de Valoygns, Ricardo Colyne, et Magistro Nicholao de Sandwico, pro vno feodo quod Walterus et Robertus de Valoygns tenuerunt apud Ottenham§ de Comite Aumarlie xl. s.

De Benedicta de Sheluyng pro dimidio feodo quod heredes Roberti de Hugham tenuerunt apud Westboktone|| de Hugone de Veer xx. s.

De Rogero de Northewode pro dimidio feodo quod Johannes de Bykenore tenuit de Galfrido de Maundeuille, et ipse de Johanne de Sancto Johanne¶ x. s. (xx. s.)

De heredibus Johannis de Peuyntone pro vno feodo quod Johannes de Peuyntone tenuit apud Farnebourne** de Galfrido de Say xl. s.

De Thoma de Rokesle pro dimidio feodo quod Robertus de Rokesle tenuit apud Shelue in Leneham†† de heredibus Johannis filii Simonis xx. s.

De Laurencio ate Doune pro dimidio f. quod heredes Roberti de la Doune tenuerunt in Leneham‡‡ de Simone filio Ade xx. s.

De Johanne de Shelue et Johanne Cryel pro dimidio feodo quod Willelmus de Shelue tenuit in Leneham apud Shelue§§ de Comite Aumarlie et ipse de Rege xx. s.

De Johanne de Morstone, Thoma de Sancto Leodegario, Rogero de Northewode, Willelmo de Eyete, Johanne Geryn, Thoma Beaute, Willelmo de Eylnohyntone, Magistro Nicholao de Sandwico, et Relicta Johannis Baylly, pro j. f. quod Mabillia de Alyntone,

* M. of Langley.

† M. of Aldyngton Cobham, alias Aldington Bysset, alias Est Court.

‡ M. of Bygnor.

§ M. of Otham, alias Oteham.

|| M. of Boughton Monchelsey.

¶ M. of Bygnor.

** M. of West Farborne.

†† M. of West Shelve.

‡‡ M. of Downe, alias Downe Court.

§§ Manor or tenement called the Middle Shelve, alias Rydshelve.

- Johannes de Bykenore, Johannes Geryn, Johannes ate Pende, et Willelmo (*sic*) ate Berghestede tenuerunt apud Eylnothyntone et Berghestede de Johanne de Sancto Johanne xl. s.
 De Henrico filio Henrici Tregoz pro dimidio feodo quod idem Henricus tenuit apud Bugele* de Willelmo de Leyburne xx. s.
 [fo. 139.]
 De Johanne de Cherletone pro j. f. quod heredes Daniel de Cherletone tenuerunt in Cherletone† de dicto Willelmo xl. s.
 De Thoma Colpeper pro dimidio feodo quod Sarra de Bresynge tenuit in Bresynge et Langele‡ de dicto Willelmo xx. s.
 Summa l. li. xij. d. pro xxv. f. et xl^a parte j. f.

Hundredum de Toltyngtrowe.

- De Thoma de Grauesende pro j. f. quod Episcopus Londoniensis tenuit apud Notstede de Manerio de Hortone Kyrkeby§ xl. s.
 De Domino Roberto Dufforde, Comite Suffolcie, pro j. f. quod Johannes de Cramauille tenuit in Grauesende cum Meltone|| de Domino Rege vt de Castro Douorr' xl. s.
 De Thoma de Grauesende pro dimidio feodo quod Stephanus de Grauesende tenuit in Parrok iuxta Grauesende¶ de Waresio (*Warino*) de Monte Caniso xx. s.
 De heredibus Thome Heuere pro dimidio feodo quod Radulphus de Heuers tenuit in Ifelde** de Archiepiscopo xx. s.
 De heredibus Reginaldi de Bokelonde pro dimidio feodo quod predictus Reginaldus tenet (*sic*) in Ludesdone†† de Warino de Monte Caniso xx. s.
 De Comitissa Pembrochie, que fuit vxor Domini Adonari (Adomari) de Valence, Comitiss Pembrochie, pro j. f. quod Dionisia de Monte Caniso tenuit nomine dotis in Lodesdone‡‡ de Domino Rege xl. s.

Summa ix. li. pro iiij. feodis et dimidio.

Hundredum de Shamele.

- De Priore de Bermundeseye pro vno feodo in Chealke§§ de Johanne de Burgo et ipse de Rege xl. s.

* M. of Bugeley. † Charleton Court.
 ‡ Two acres of land and 10. s. rent in Breasinge held, temp. Hen. VIII., of the King as of his M. of Langley.
 § M. of Nutsted. || M. of Melton.
 ¶ M. of Parrock, of M. of Swanescombe.
 ** Manors of Ifeld and Cosington.
 †† Manors of Est Buckland and West Buckland.
 ‡‡ M. of Luddesdon. §§ M. of Est Chalke.

- De Johanne de Cobham, milite, et Priore Roffensi pro dimidio feodo quod Henricus de Cobham tenuit in Bromeye de Episcopo Roffensi
xx. s.
- De predicto Johanne de Cobham pro dimidio feodo quod Henricus de Cobham Junior tenuit in Bekele* de Johanne de Wyltone, et ipse de Muriella Somery, et ipsa de Margeria de Ryuers, et ipsa de Rege
xx. s.
- De Rogero de Northewode, milite, pro j. f. quod Johannes de Northewode tenuit in Shorne† de Domino Rege
xl. s.
- De Johanne de Cobham pro vno feodo quod Henricus de Cobham tenuit in Coulynge‡ de predicta Margeria vt supra et ipsa de Rege
xl. s.
- De heredibus Nicholai de Ore pro dimidio f. quod predictus Nicholaus tenuit in Coulynge
xx. s.
- De Hugone Fitz Simon, milite, pro vno feodo quod Robertus de Sancto Claro tenuit in Merstone§ de Warino de Monte Caniso
xl. s.
- De Johanne de Sancto Claro pro dimidio feodo quod heredes Nicholai de Sancto Claro tenuerunt in Okele, in Hegham,|| de predicto Warino
xx. s.
- De Johanne de Cobham, milite, filio Stephani de Cobham pro dimidio feodo quod Henricus de Cobham senior, Johannes de Shorne, et Robertus de Hakyntone, tenuerunt in Hegham¶ de predicto Warino
xx. s.
- De Roberto de (le) Ram et Johanne filio Johannis Mortimer pro dimidio feodo quod Guncelinus de Clyue et Johannes Mortimer tenuerunt apud Sharbroke in Clyue**
xx. s.
- De Waltero Neel pro dimidio feodo quod Nicholaus de Sancto Claro tenuit in Okele†† de Episcopo Roffensi
xx. s.
- De heredibus Roberti Cardone, Roberto le Ram, et Alicia Salamon, pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Johannes Cardone, Guncelinus de Clyue, Johannes Mercator, et Alicia Relicta Kydenot, tenuerunt in Clyue‡‡ de Manerio de Hortone Kirkeby
x. s.
- De heredibus Willelmi de Bramptone et Alicia de Eselyngham pro vno feodo quod predictus Willelmus et Alicia tenent (sic) in Eselyngham§§
xl. s.

* M. of Beckle in Parish of Chalke.

† Castle and M. of Cowlinge.

|| M. of Little Okeley.

¶ Manors of Hegham, and Littlechurch as parcel of M. of Hegham.

** M. of . . . Mortimers.

† M. of Shorne.

§ M. of Merston.

†† M. of Great Oclea.

‡‡ Manors of Cardons, Draps, Ballard, Mortimers, Southwold, and Northope, and divers other lands and tenements.

§§ M. of Eselyngham.

De Comitissa Pembrochie, que fuit vxor Domini Adomari de Valence
pro dimidio feodo quod Hugo de Veer tenuit apud Wykham iuxta
Strode* de Episcopo Roffensi xx. s.

[fo. 139^b.]

De Rogero Bauent et Johanne de Melforde pro iij. quarteriis j. f. que
predictus Rogerus Bauent et Johannes de Langereche tenuerunt in
Hallynge† de Episcopo Roffensi, vnde predictus Johannes de
Melforde tenet j. quarterium illius feodi, et decimam (xiiij^a) partem
ij. quarteriorum vt compertum est per Inquisicionem xxx. s.

De Magistro Noui operis Beate Marie de Strode, heredibus Ricardi
Gromyn, Johanne filio Willelmi Priour de Strode, et heredibus
Simonis de Cokleforde, pro j. quarterio j. f. quod predictus
Magister, Robertus Frankeleyn, & Nicholaus de Cokesforde,
tenuerunt in Strode‡ de Simone de Chellesfelde, et ipse de Galfrido
Scodelonde, et ipse de Comite Leycestrie x. s.

De Simone (de) Godyentone pro dimidio feodo quod Alanus de
Godyentone tenuit in Strode§ de predicto Galfrido, et ipse de
dicto Comite xx. s.

De Episcopo Roffensi pro dimidio feodo apud Coklestane et Berersshe||
xx. s.

Summa xxij. li. x. s. pro xj. f. et iiij^a parte j. f.

Hundredum de Larkefelde.

De Domino Johanne de Grey pro vno feodo quod Henricus de Grey
tenuit in Eylesforde¶ de Domino Rege xl. s.

De Willelmo de Clyntone, Comite Huntingdonie, pro j. quarterio j. f.
quod Thomas de Leyburne tenuit de Margeria de Ryuers, et ipsa
de Rege** x. s.

De Domina que fuit vxor Willelmi Lybaude, filia Ricardi de Rokesle,
pro iij. quarteriis j. f. que predictus Ricardus tenuit in Totyntone
et Ekles,†† vnde Totyntone de Hamone Creuker, et Ekles de
Comite Insule xxx. s.

De Thoma de Aldone pro dimidio feodo quod Robertus de Burgherse
(Burghershe) tenuit in Suffletone‡‡ de Comite Gloucestrie xx. s.

De Johanne de Aspal pro dimidio feodo et j. quarterio j. f. que Rogerus

* M. of Wyckham.

† M. of Boncaks.

|| Manors of Cockstan and Beresh.

** Castle of Leyborne.

†† Manors of Tottington and Eccles Tottington.

‡‡ Manor of Suffleton alias Syffleton.

† M. of Langrech.

§ M. of Godyenton, in Strode.

¶ M. of Aylesford.

- de Aspal tenuit in Nesshyndoune (Nesshyndenne)* de Domino Rege xxx. s.
- De Johanne de Cobham, milite, filio Stephani de Cobham, militis, pro dimidio feodo quod Margeria de Pencestre tenuit in Alyntone† de Johanne de Roos vt de Manerio de Hortone Kyrkeby, et ipse de Archiepiscopo xx. s.
- De Nicholao de Dagworthe pro vno feodo quod Robertus de Seaccario tenuit in Aldyntone‡ de Warino de Monte Caniso xl. s.
- De Thoma de Dytton et Johanne Melforde pro vno feodo quod Radulphus de Dytton et Ricardus de Cortone tenuerunt [in] Offham§ de Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, vnde Johannes de Melforde tenet j. quarterium per Inquisitionem xl. s.
- De Thoma de Aldone pro dimidio f. et j. quarterio j. f. que Ricardus de Bramptone et Radulphus de Dytton tenuerunt in Dytton|| de Comite Gloucestrie xxx. s.
- De persona de Leyburne pro j. quarterio et vj^a parte j. quarterii j. f. (vj^a parte j. f.) que Walterus persona de Leyburne tenuit in Leyburne¶ de Comite Huntingdonie, et ipse de Margeria de Ryuers, et ipsa de Rege xvj. s. viij. d.
- De Johanne de Huntynfelde pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Johannes de Rameseye tenuit in Padlesworthe** de Galfrido de Say x. s.
- De heredibus Johannis ate Selere pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Robertus le Neue tenuit in Magna Woldham†† de Episcopo Roffensi x. s.
- De Henrico Neweman pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Henricus de Bokelonde tenuit in parua Wuldham‡‡ de predicto Episcopo x. s.
- De Priore Roffensi pro j. quarterio j. f. in Woldeham de eodem x. s.
- De Domino Galfrido de Say pro dimidio feodo quod Johannes ate Forde tenuit in Mallynge et Ewelle§§ de eodem Episcopo xx. s.
- De Ricardo de Pouenasshe, Johanne de Melforde, Johannis (sic) Lad', et Ricardo le Veel, pro dimidio feodo quod Philippus de Pouenasshe, Johannes Harange, et Walterus Lad, tenuerunt [in Snodelonde]||| de eodem Episcopo, vnde Johannes Melforde tenet viij^{am} partem xx. s.

[fo. 140.]

De heredibus Johannis filii Johannis de la Doune pro x^a parte j. f.

* M. of Essyndon, or Nessynden.

† M. or Castle of Allyngton

‡ M. of Adington. § M. of Offham, and formerly annexed to Goldwell.

|| M. of Dytton.

¶ Certain land by estimation 100 acres belonging to the Rector of Leyborne.

** M. of Padlesworth.

†† M. of Sealer.

‡‡ Manors of Lyttlehall and Woldham.

§§ M. of Clements.

||| M. of Veeles.

quam *predictus* Johannes tenuit in Byerlynge de Galfrido de Say iiij. s.

Summa xvij. li. viij. d. *pro* ix. feodis et lx^a parte j. f.

Hundredum de Hoo.

De Domino Johanne de Grey *pro* dimidio feodo quod Henricus de Grey tenuit in Villa Sancte Wereburge in Hoo* de Domino Rege

xx. s.

De eodem Domino Johanne *pro* dimidio f. quod Hugo de Poyntz tenuit ibidem in *predicta* Villa de Domino Rege xx. s.

De heredibus Thome Malmayns de Hoo *pro* iij. quarteriis j. feodi que Johannes Malmayns tenuit in Stoke† de Domino Rege xxx. s.

De Adamo de Teuder et parcenariis suis *pro* dimidio f. quod Johannes de Teuder tenuit in Stoke‡ de Episcopo Roffensi xx. s.

Summa iiij. li. x. s. *pro* ij. f. et j. quarterio.

Hundredum de Twyferde.

De Willelmo de Clyntone, Comite Huntingdonie, *pro* j. f. et dimidio que Henricus de Leyburne tenuit in Woteryngbery§ de Hugone de Veer lx. s.

De Thoma de Westbery *pro* xx^a parte j. f. quam Robertus de Westbery tenuit in Woteryngbery|| de Simone filio Ade ij. s.

De Thoma de Pympe, milite, et Johanne de Coloygne, *pro* j. f. et iiij^a parte j. f. que Ricardus de Pympe tenuit in Netlestede, Crongeberry, et Pympe,¶ de Comite Gloucestrie l. s.

De Roberto Reuekyn, *per* vxorem suam sororem Johannis de Lodneforde, *pro* j. quarterio j. f. quod Ancelinus Quyntyn et heredes Daniel de Lodneforde tenuerunt in Baldynge (Ealdynge)** de Georgio Chamb' (Cham), et ipse de dicto Comite x. s.

De Johanne de Coloigne *pro* j. quarterio j. f. quod Johannes de Rademelde tenuit in Notlestede (Netlestede)†† de dicto Comite

x. s.

De Johanna que fuit vxor Philippi de Pympe, cum Johanne de Coloygne, *pro* iiij^a parte j. f. quam Johannes de Hamme tenuit in Helthe‡‡ de Ricardo de Pympe, et ipse de dicto Comite x. s.

De eisdem *pro* iiij^a parte j. f. quam Martinus Shenche tenuit in Helthe de Ricardo Pympe, et ipse de dicto Comite x. s.

De eisdem *pro* dimidio feodo quod heredes Alexandri de Helthe

* M. of Hoo (applies to next entry also?)

† M. of Malmaynes.

‡ M. of Tewder.

§ M. of Watringbery.

|| M. of Westberye.

¶ M. of Pympe.

** M. of Wodfolds.

†† M. of Nettledede.

‡‡ M. of Hylth, alias Hylth Parke (applies to two next entries also?)

- tenuerunt in Netlestede in Helthe de Waltero de Wahelle, et ipse de dicto Comite xx. s.
- De Henrico filio Hugonis de Bermundeseye pro decima parte vnius feodi quam dictus Hugo tenuit in Ealdynge* de dicto Comite iiij. s.
- De Alianora que fuit vxor Johannis Gyffarde pro iiij^a parte j. f. quam Johannes de Leneham tenuit in Benestede† de Hamone Creuker, et ipse de dicto Comite x. s.
- De Ricardo de Totesham, Henrico Geruys (Geruays), et Johanne de Sandherst, pro dimidio feodo quod Gilbertus de Henherst tenuit in Henherst‡ de dicto Comite xx. s.
- De Johanne Wayte, per vxorem suam, que fuit vxor Henrici de Lyege, pro dimidio feodo quod Galfridus de Snodebeam tenuit in Ealdynge§ de Georgio Chaun, et ipse de Alicia Denmmartyne (sic), et ipsa de dicto Comite xx. s.
- De Ricardo de Totesham pro iiij^a parte j. f. quam Johannes de Totesham tenuit in Totesham in Ledes|| de Hamone Creuker, et ipse de dicto Comite x. s.
- De Hugone Cut (Cat), per vxorem suam filiam Gilberti de Totesham, pro iiij^a parte j. f. in Farleghe de dicto Johanne et ipse de dicto Hamone et ipse de dicto Comite x. s.
- De Henrico Geruays, et parcenariis suis, pro iiij^a parte j. f. in Henherst quam Willelmus Geruays tenuit de dicto Comite x. s.
- Summa xij. li. xvj. s. pro vj. f. iiij^a parte, viij^a et xl^a parte j. f.

Hundredum de Wrotham.

[fo. 140^b.]

- De Rogero Bauent pro vno feodo et quinta parte vnius feodi quem (que) idem Rogerus tenuit in Shipbourne¶ de Comite Gloucestrie xlvij. s.
- De Johanne de Kenewy pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Robertus de Shipbourne tenuit in Shipbourne** x. s.
- De Johanne Wroth pro j. quarterio j. feodi quod heredes Baudewini de Baldham (Ealdham) tenuerunt in Ealdham†† x. s.
- De Willelmo Moraunt pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Guido de Ealdeham tenuit in Ealdeham‡‡ x. s.

* M. of Bermondsey, alias Lodyngford.

† Manors of Huntington alias Hunton, and Bensted.

‡ Certain lands in Henherst.

§ Manors of Snodbean and Oxnoth, of M. of Ealding.

|| M. of Totsham Hall.

¶ M. of Shipborne.

** Certain land in Eynsford.

†† M. of Little Ealdham.

‡‡ M. of Morant's Court, of M. of Otteford.

- De Johanne de Peccham pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Martinus de Peccham tenuit in Ealdeham** xx. s.
- De Rogero Soranke pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Edmundus† Soranke tenuit in Sandstede‡ de Radulpho de Sandwico* x. s.
- De Isolda Seyntpere pro dimidio feodo quod Christina de Kirkeby et heredes Nicholai de Cryel tenuerunt in Eghteham§ de Archiepiscopo* xx. s.
- De Episcopo Roffensi pro dimidio feodo in Lytle Wrotham de Archiepiscopo* xx. s.
- Summa vj. li. xvij. s. pro iij. f. iij^a parte, et v^a parte j. f.

Hundredum de Brechesle.

- De heredibus Ricardi de Grofherst pro dimidio feodo quod Willelmus de Knol tenuit apud Parrok in Brechesle|| de Comite Gloucestrie* xx. s.
- De heredibus Johannis de Vaus¶ pro dimidio feodo quod Johannes de Copgrauve tenuit in Brechesle apud Chykeswelle** de dicto Comite* xx. s.
- Et non reddit de xx. s. pro dimidio feodo quod Abbas de Ponte Roberti tenet in Lamberherst in puram et perpetuam elemosinam de Rege per breve de Scaccario cuius transcriptum huic Rotulo superius attachiatur.††*
- De Priore de Tonebregge pro j. quarterio j. f. quod idem Prior tenuit in Brechesle in Eastbokyngfelde‡‡ de Comite Gloucestrie* x. s.
- De Johanna, que fuit vxor Willelmi Lybaude, pro dimidio feodo quod Antonius de Beak tenuit in Horsmundenne§§ de dicto Comite* xx. s.
- Summa lxx. s. pro j. f. et iij^a quarteriis j. f.

Hundredum de Maydenstane.

- De Stephano de Cosyngtone, milite, pro dimidio feodo quod Willelmus de Cosyngtone tenuit in Cosyngtone||| de Baronia de Roos vt de Hortone Kirkeby* xx. s.

* M. of Ealdham. † Edmundus in Aid of A° 34 Edw. I. ‡ M. of Soranks.

§ M. of Itham, or M. of Mote. || M. of Parrock. ¶ Query Vane in Roll.

** Manors of Copgrave, Checkwell, and Mascalls.

†† The other of the two writs attached to the Roll applies to this entry. It is dated at Reading. 16 Feb. A° 21 Edw. III., and in it the Abbot of Robertsbridge shews that he holds land in Sussex in Frankalmoin, and also in Lamberherst in same manner. The King therefore commands him to be acquitted in respect of land so held in Lamberherst; but the Collectors are to make him pay for lands held by knight's service.

‡‡ Viz., Est Bockingfeild, with the Rectory of Brechley, and other land called Barnea.

§§ M. of Horsmondowne.

||| M. of Cosyngton, in Aylesford.

- De Johanne de Detlynge et Thoma de Bukwelle pro dimidio feodo quod Willelmus de Detlynge tenuit in Detlynge* de Archiepiscopo xx. s.
- De Domino Bartholomeo de Burghersshe pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Radulphus de Dyttonne tenuit in Shoforde† de eodem Archiepiscopo x. s.
- De Johanne de Frenyngtham et Johanne de Huntyngham pro j. f. quod Robertus de Barmelynge tenuit in Westbarmelynge‡ de Rege xl. s.
- De Johanne filio Jacobi Thomas et Johanne de Kent pro j. f. quod Willelmus de Kent et Thomas de Barmelynge tenuerunt in Eastbarmelynge§ de Comite Gloucestrie xl. s.
- De Lora Sauuage, et parcenariis suis, cum Priorissa Sancte Elene Londonie pro dimidio feodo quod Willelmus Payfrere, Thomas de Hardelesle, et dicta Priorissa, tenuerunt in Eastbarmelynge|| de dicto Comite xx. s.
- Summa vij. li. x. s. pro iij. f. et iij. quarteriis j. f.

Hundredum de Cheteham et billingham (Gillyngham.)

- De Isabella, que fuit vxor Henrici de Leyburne, milite, pro dimidio f. apud Sharstede¶ de honore de Ledes xx. s.
- De Domino Willelmo de Clyntone, Comite Huntingdonie, pro j. quarterio j. f. quod predictus Henricus de Leyburne tenuit apud Waldeslade** de Domino Rege x. s.
- [fo. 141.]
- De Domina de Rocheforde pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Bartholomeus de Badelesmere tenuit apud Snodeherst†† de Rege vt supra x. s.
- De Benedicto de Fulsham pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Robertus Pogeys tenuit apud Lytleham vocato Mucheldesle (Mucheldelfe)‡‡ de Rege x. s.
- De Thoma de Gyllyngham, et parcenariis suis, pro dimidio feodo quod Hugo de Gyllyngham tenuit in Gillyngham§§ de Archiepiscopo xx. s.
- Summa lxx. s. pro j. f. et iij. quarteriis j. f.

* Manors of Detlinge *alias* Est Court, and West Court.

† M. of Shoford *alias* the Mote, by the Street called Shoford-streete.

‡ M. of West Barmelinge. § M. of Est Barmelynge.

|| Certain lands and tenements called Saynt Helens.

¶ M. of Sharsted.

** M. of Walsladde.

†† 60 acres of land, by estimation, called Snodherst, formerly parcel of M. of Mochdelce.

‡‡ M. of Mocheldelce.

§§ M. of West Court, *alias*

Hundredum de Lytlefelde.

- De Johanne de Merworthe pro j. f. quod idem Johannes tenuit in
Manerio de Merworthe cum Crongebery* de Comite Gloucestrie xl. s.
De Johanne Fromunde pro dimidio f. quod Thomas de Spaygne tenuit
apud Swantone in Hadelo† de dicto Comite xx. s.
De Willelmo de Clyntone, Comite Huntingdonie, pro iiij^a parte j. f.
quam Henricus de Leyburne tenuit in Merworthe de dicto Comite
j. marca.
De Johanne ate Wealde pro xx^a parte j. f. in Hadelo† de Radulpho de
Scaccario, et ipse de dicto Comite ij. s.
De eodem Johanne et Gilberto Fromunde vt soluant ibidem pro vj^a
parte j. f. cum predicta xx^a parte vnus feodi iiij. s. viij. d.
Summa iiij. li. pro ij. f.

Hundredum de Wachelstane.

- De Henrico de Chalfhunt, milite, pro vj^a parte j. f. quam Hugo de
Gerounde tenuit in Herst§ de honore de Peuerel dimidia marca.
De Johanne de Pulteneye pro dimidio f. quod Margeria de Pencestre
tenuit apud Asshore|| xx. s.
De eodem pro iiij^a parte j. f. quam Johannes de Columbariis tenuit apud
Yeanfelde¶ de Comite Gloucestrie j. marca.
De eodem pro iiij^a parte j. f. quam Emma de Tapenese tenuit apud
Tapenese** x. s.
De Priore de Tonebregge, Rogero de Bardoune (Bardenne), et Johanne
de Bardenne, pro j. f. quod dictus Prior et Simon de Bardenne
tenuerunt in Bardenne†† ad firmam de dicto Priore, et quod
predicti Prior, Rogerus, et Johannes tenent de dicto Comite
xl. s.
De Thoma Chaun, Priore de Tonebregge, [et] Johanne Bounde Junior,
pro j. f. quod Georgius Chaunz (Chaun') tenuit in Bytberghe in
la Lyeghe, Caldyng (Ealdyng), et Bokyngfelde‡‡ de predicto
Comite xl. s.
De heredibus Willelmi Ditdekyn (Dudekyn) pro iiij^a parte j. f. quam
dicti heredes tenuerunt in Dudekyndenne§§ de dicto Comite x. s.

* Manors of Mereworth and Crongbery.

† Viz., parcel of M. of Little Peckham.

‡ Manor called Weald.

§ M. of Asherst.

|| Manors of Asherst and Rodmaredge, the latter as of the former Manor.

¶ M. of Yenfeild.

** Called Tapenes Corner.

†† M. of Barden.

‡‡ M. of Bytborough.

§§ Fifty acres of land called Wynchenden.

De Waltero Colpeper pro vj^a parte vnius feodi quam Thomas Raulande tenuit apud Lamherst (Ramherst)* de dicto Comite

dimidia marca

Summa vij. li. vj. s. viij. d. pro iij. f. dimidio, et vj^a parte j. f.

Summa huius Lasti de Eyllsforde cxlix. li. xij. s. iiij. d.

In Lasto de Suttone.

Hundredum de Westerham.

De Abbate Westmonasteriensi pro ij. f. que idem Abbas tenuit in Westerham et Edelmesbregge† de Roberto de Caunville, et ipse de Rege de honore Bolonie iiij. li.

De heredibus Willelmi ate Ware pro iiij^a parte j. f. quam predictus Willelmus tenuit in Bradestede‡ de Comite Gloucestrie x. s.

Summa iiij. li. x. s. pro ij. f. et. iiij^a parte j. f.

Hundredum de Somerdenne.

[fo. 141^b.]

De Johanne de Sepham pro j. quarterio j. f. quod idem Johannes tenet in Pensherst et Chydyngstone cum parte in Vielestone in Hundredum de Coddeshethe§ x. s.

Summa x. s. pro j. quarterio j. f.

Hundredum de Blakeheth.

De tenentibus Manerii de Eltham pro j. f. quod Episcopus Dunolm' tenuit in Elteham|| de Comite Gloucestrie xl. s.

De eisdem tenentibus pro dimidio feodo quod idem Episcopus tenuit ibidem de Comite Insule xx. s.

De heredibus Johannis de Vptone, et parcenariis suis, pro dimidio feodo quod Johannes de Henele tenuit in Elteham de Comite Aumarlie xx. s.

De Johanne de Pulteney pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Sabina de Wyndlesore tenuit in Wolewyche¶ de Warino de Monte Caniso, et ipse de Rege x. s.

De predicto tenente pro vicesima parte vnius feodi quam heredes Mathei de Horne tenuerunt in Horne** de Arnaldo de Maundeulle, et ipse de predicto Warino ij. s.

Summa iiij. li. xij. s. pro ij. f. j. quarterio, et xj^a parte j. f.

* M. of Ramherst.

§ M. of Pensherst.

¶ M. of Wolwyche.

† M. of Westerham.

|| M. of West Greenwich, alias Deptford.

** Manors of Est Horne and Welhall.

‡ M. of Bradsted.

Hundredum de Bromlieghe et Weghenham (Beghenham.)

- De Edwardo le Blounde pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Johannes le Blounde tenuit in Bromeleghe de Episcopo Roffensi x. s.
- De Thoma de Bakwelle pro vj^a parte j. f. quam Johannes de Bacwelle tenuit in Bromlieghe de dicto Episcopo dimidia marca.
- De Rogero de (le) Zouge, Thoma le Zouge, Adamo le Zouge, Willelmo Shor (Shot), et parcenariis suis, tenentes Willelmi de Bures, pro viij^a parte vnius feodi quam predicti tenentes Willelmi de Bures tenuerunt in Bromlieghe de dicto Episcopo v. s.
- De hereditibus Johanne de Rokesle et Johannis de Foxegraue pro dimidio feodo quod predicti Johanna et Johannes tenuerunt in Beghenham* xx. s.
- Summa xlj s. viij. d. pro j. f. et xvj^a parte† j. f.

Hundredum de Lytlede (Lytlele).

- De Abbate Sancti Augustini Cantuarie pro j. quarterio j. f. in Plumpstede‡ de Rege x. s.
- De Johanne de Northewode, milite, pro j. quarterio vnius feodi quod Henricus de Northewode tenuit in Lytelhoſ de Manerio de Stokebery x. s.
- Summa xx. s. pro [j. dimidio] j. f.

Hundredum de Acstane.

- De Ottone de Grandisone (Grandisono), milite, pro iiij^a parte vnius feodi quam Willelmus Latimer tenuit in Asshe|| de Rogero Moubray, et ipse de Rege x. s.
- De Willelmo de Wauer' pro iiij^a parte vnius feodi quam Johannes de Gatewayk tenuit in Asshe, apud Scotegrone,¶ de predicto Rogero, et ipse de Rege x. s.
- De Rogero filio Thome de Rokesle pro j. f. quod Adam de Sheueholte tenuit in Maplescombe** de Ricardo le Roos, et ipse de hereditibus Roberti de Assyk, et ipse de Rege xl. s.
- De Johanne Fitz Bernardi, milite, pro dimidio feodo quod Radulphus filius Bernardi tenuit in Kyngesdounet† de Johanne de Sancto Johanne, et ipse de Rege xx. s.

* M. of Foxgrove.

† M. of Plumpsted.

|| M. of Hartley.

** M. of Maplescombe.

† Should be xxiv^a parte.‡ M. of Howbery, *alias* Little Hoo.

¶ M. of Scotgrove, in Ash.

†† M. of Kyngesdowne.

- De hereditibus Willelmi de Chellesfelde pro dimidio f. quod dictus Willelmus tenuit in Lullyngestone xx. s.
- De Reginaldo de Cobham, milite, pro dimidio f. quod Simon de Echyngham tenuit in Lullyngestone* de Ricardo de Rokesle, et ipse de Rege de honore de Ledes xx. s.
- De Radulpho de Frenynggham, milite, filio Johannis de Frenynggham pro iij. partibus j. f. quas Johannes de Ifelde tenuit in Frenynggham† de Manerio de Hortone Kirkeby et ultra de Archiepiscopo xxx. s.
- [fo. 142.]
- De Johanne de Rokesle, Rectore ecclesie de Chellesfelde, pro j. feodo quod Walterus de Rokesle tenuit in Lullyngestone‡ de Margeria de Ryuers xl. s.
- De Johanne de Bykenore, et parcenariis suis, pro j. f. quod Petrus de Aude'ham, Rogerus de Bykenore, Johannes Clericus, et Reginaldus le Tauerner, tenuerunt in Derteforde§ de Rogero de Leschekere, et ipse de Warino de Monte Caniso xl. s.
- De Domino Ricardo Talbot, milite, pro dimidio f. quod Hugo de Veer tenuit in Swanescombe|| de Rege xx. s.
- De eodem Domino Ricardo pro x^a parte j. f. quam dictus Hugo tenuit in Swanescombe¶ de Domino Rege iiij. s.
- De Episcopo Roffensi et Radulpho filio Johannis de Frenynggham, milite, pro iiij. parte vnus feodi quam idem Episcopus tenuit in Derteforde x. s.
- De Henrico Scodelonde pro j. f. et dimidio et iiij^a parte v^{te} partis** j. f. que Willelmus de Grandisono tenuit in Hortone†† de Comite Leycestrie vt de honore de Newebery lxxviiij. s.
- De Johanne de Southesshe pro ij. partibus j. f. quas dictus Johannes tenuit in Southesshe‡‡ de Manerio de Kemesynge et vltra de dicto Comite ij. marce.
- De hereditibus Roberti de Pencompe pro xij. parte vnus feodi in Asshe§§ quam Thomas de Pencompe tenuit ibidem de hereditibus Willelmi de Eynesforde xl. d.
- De Johanne Fitz Bernardi, milite, pro ij. partibus dimidii feodi quas Radulphus filius Bernardi tenuit in Kyngesdoune||| de Rege j. marca.

* Thought to be the M. of Lullingston.

† M. of Frenynggham, alias Farningham.

‡ Manors of Lullingstone, Rosse, Fokys Payfrer, and Cokerherst.

§ M. of Bicknor.

|| M. of Swanscombe.

¶ Thought to be the M. of Alkerdyne.

** Should be iiij^a parte et v^a parte.

†† M. of Horton Kyrkby.

‡‡ M. of Southesshe.

§§ M. of Northeshe, alias Ashe.

||| Formerly part of M. of Kyngesdowne.

- De Laurencio de Chymbeham pro iij. partibus dimidii feodi in Kinges-
doun* quas Johannes de Chymbeham tenuit de Alexandro de
Easterhalle xv. s.
- De heredibus Johannis de Chepstede pro vicesima parte vnus feodi
quam Isabella Relicta Stephani de Kyngesdoun tenuit in
Kyngesdoun† ij. s.
- De Ottone de Grandisone (Grandisono), milite, et Gilberto de Kyrkeby
pro j. feodo et dimidio que Rosa de Faukeham et Willelmus
Clericus tenuerunt in Faukeham‡ de Episcopo Roffensi lx. s.
- De Galfrido filio Hugonis ate Coten', et parcenariis suis, pro iiij^a parte
vnus feodi quam Johannes de Cotes, de Stone, tenuit in Stone§
de predicto Episcopo x. s.
- De Johanne de Northwode, milite, pro dimidio f. quod Henricus de
Northwode tenuit in Stone|| de predicto Episcopo xx. s.
- De Johanne de Cobham, milite, pro duabus partibus vnus feodi quas
Sarra de Pole tenuit in Sufflete¶ de dicto Episcopo xxvj. s. viij. d.
- De Radulpho de Frenyngham, milite, filio Johannis de Frenyngham,
pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Johannes de Ifelde tenuit in Frenyng-
ham,** quod fuit Walteri de Roos de Manerio de Hortone Kirkeby
x. s.
- De Augustino Waleys pro j. feodo in Redeleghe†† quod fuit Bartholomei
de Wattone vt compertum est per Inquisitionem xl. s.
- De Priore de Bermundeseye pro dimidio feodo in Stokkescourt iuxta
Hortone Kyrkeby de Manerio de Hortone‡‡ xx. s.
- Summa xxix. li. ix. s. pro xiiij. f. dimidio, v^a parte, et lx^a (xl^a) parte j. f.

Hundredum de Rokesle. Excedit lix. s. iiij. d. (In the Roll this
refers to above Total.)

- De Reymundo Seguyne pro dimidio f. quod Episcopus Dunolm' tenuit
in Crey Paulyñ' xx. s.
- De Johanne de Champayne et Margareta Vyuian' pro dimidio f. quod
Petrus de Huntynfelde et Simon ate Broke tenuerunt in Crey
Paulyñ'§§ de Simone de Crey xx. s.
- De Johanne de Pulteney, Thoma de Lystone et heredibus Johannis
Stathebery pro dimidio f. quod Willelmus de Crey tenuit in
Crey||| de predicto Simone, vnde predictus Johannes de Pulteney

* M. of Chimbeham, *alias* Chimbeham Frenyngham. † M. of Chested.

‡ M. of Old Faukham, *alias* Ash Faukham-cum-New Faukham.

§ M. of Cotton. || M. of Stone Castle. ¶ M. of Pole, in Southfleete.

** Thought to be a place, parcel of M. of Farningham. †† M. of Rydley.

‡‡ Certain lands called Bermondsey lands, *alias* Monks' lands, in Farning-
ham, Eynsford, and Sutton.

§§ M. of Paules Crey. ||| Parcel of M. of . . . and called Kechyngrove.

- tenet viij^{am} partem j. quarterii dimidii feodi predicti in Kechyngroue
et alibi in Crey xx. s.
- De Rogero de Rokesle, minore, et parcenariis suis, pro dimidio feodo
in Crey* xx. s.
- [fo. 142^b.]
- De Johanne de Huntynfelde, milite, pro iij. f. que Petrus de
Huntynfelde tenuit in Wykham† de Radulpho filio Nicholai vj. li.
- De Ottone de Grandisono pro j. f. et vj^a parte vnus feodi que idem
Otto tenuit in Chellesfelde et Caldecote‡ de Simone de Monte
Forti et ipse de honore de Newebery xlvj. s. viij. d.
- De Johanne de Rokesle persona ecclesie de Chellesfelde pro j. f. quod
Rogerus de Rokesle tenuit in Centelynge et Okemes§ de Domino
Rege xl. s.
- De Willelmo de Godyentone pro vno feodo quod Simon de Godyentone
tenuit in Chellesfelde|| de Henrico Scodelonde et ipse de Simone
de Monte Forti xl. s.
- De Johanna que fuit vxor Willelmi Lybaude pro j. f. quod Ricardus
de Rokesle tenuit in Rokesle¶ de Hamone Creuker xl. s.
- De Stephano de Asshewy, et parcenariis suis, pro j. f. quod Henricus
de Apulderfelde tenuit in Codeham** de Galfrido de Say xl. s.
- De Johanne de Huntynfelde, milite, pro dimidio feodo quod Willelmus
Pessone tenuit in Kestane†† de dicto Galfrido per medietatem xx. s.
- De heredibus Roberti de Kyslepe (Ryslepe) pro dimidio feodo quod
predictus Rogerus tenuit in Chellesfelde de Simone de Godyentone
xx. s.
- De heredibus Johannis Flemynge pro j. feodo quod predicti heredes
tenuerunt in Farnebergh et Chellesfelde‡‡ de Simone de Chelles-
felde, et ipse de Simone de Monte Forti xl. s.
- De Stephano de Asshewy pro j. quarterio vnus feodi quod Reginaldus
Herlyson' tenuit in Caldecote de dicto Simone x. s.
- De Willelmo Vaghan, milite, et Priore Beate Marie de Southwerk,
pro j. f. in Fotescrey§§ quod heredes Thome de Garderoba et
tenentes terrarum Roberti Ceuequeor tenuerunt de Hamone
Creuker, vnde predictus Willelmus tenet medietatem videlicet illam
partem que fuit Roberti Ceuequeor, et dictus Prior aliam
medietatem videlicet illam partem que fuit predicti Thome in
Campis dictis le Hoke et Creywode in predicta Villa xl. s.

* M. of North Crey. † M. of West Wyckham. ‡ M. of Chelsfeild.

§ Manors of Seyntlinge, and Okemere, alias St. Mary Crey.

|| M. of Godington (Godyenton.)

¶ M. of Rokesley.

** M. of Apulderfeild, in Codeham.

†† M. of Keston.

‡‡ M. of Farnborough.

§§ Manors of Fotescrey and Greys.

De Domino Galfrido de Say pro ij. f. et j. quarterio j. f. in Codeham et Kestone* que Elizabetha de Say tenuit, videlicet predicta ij. f. de Domino Rege, et predictum quarterium de Johanne de Maris et ipse de Domino Rege iiiij. li. x. s.
Summa xxxj. li. vj. s. viij. d. pro xv. f. dimidio, et vj^{ta} parte vnus feodi.

Hundredum de Godesheth (Codesheth).

De Rogero de Chaundos, milite, pro j. feodo quod Hugo de Poyntz tenuit in Lullyngestone† de Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi xl. s.
De Domino Reginaldo de Cobham, milite, pro j. f. quod Johannes filius Johannis de Vyelestone tenuit in Vyelestone‡ de Archiepiscopo. Et quod feodum modo tenet dictus Dominus Reginaldus de concessione Domini Regis xl. s.
De Lora, que fuit vxor Radulphi Sauuage, et heredibus Reginaldi de Prestone, pro dimidio feodo quod Willelmus de Chelesfelde tenuit in Halstede et Prestone§ xx. s.
De Willelmo Moraunt pro j. quarterio vnus feodi quod heredes Osberti Longechampe tenuerunt apud Donyngtone (Denyngtone)|| de eodem Archiepiscopo x. s.
De Magistro Henrico de Grofherst pro j. quarterio vnus feodi quod Ricardus de Esshewy tenuit apud Denehulle¶ de eodem Archiepiscopo x. s.
De Ottone de Grandisono, milite, pro dimidio feodo quod Willelmus de Grandisono tenuit apud Kemesynge** de Comite Leycestrie xx. s.
De Radulpho de Frenyngham, milite, pro j. f. quod Henricus de Apuldrefelde tenuit in Sonderershe†† de eodem Archiepiscopo xl. s.
De heredibus Willelmi de Chyuenynge pro dimidio feodo quod Adam de Chyuenynge tenuit in Cheuenynge (Chyuenynge)‡‡ de eodem Archiepiscopo xx. s.
[fo. 143.]
De heredibus Johannis de Chepstede pro x^a parte vnus feodi quam Johannes de Chepstede tenuit apud Chepstede§§ de eodem Archiepiscopo iiiij. s.

* M. of Cowdham.

† Lullingston Castle, alias Shorham Castle.

‡ M. of Violeston, of the Castle of Tunbridge.

§ M. of Halsted-cum-Preston, in Shorham.

|| Thought to be called Champs, parcel of Shorham.

¶ M. of Denehill.

** Manors of Kempsey and Seale.

†† M. of Sundrysh.

‡‡ M. of Chevening.

§§ M. of Chepstede.

Summa x. li. iiij. s. pro v. f. et x^a parte j. f.
Summa huius Lasti de Suttone iiij^{xx} iij. li. xiiij. s. iiij. d.

Summa Lastorum D xxiiij. li. xij. s. ob.

Inde per antiquas evidencias vltra lxxvj. s. viij. d. de quibus non
 respondent sicut continetur inferius D xv. li. xix. d. ob.
 nouiter inuentum per inquisitionem ix. li. x. s. v. d.

Feoda onerata ad Scaccarium super Compotum per evidencias releviorum
 vltra feoda prius contenta :—

De Mauricio de Brun, milite, pro j. f. quod Philippus de la Rokele
 tenuit in Beghenham, in Hundredo de Beghenham, in Lasto de
 Suttone, de Domino Rege xl. s.

De heredibus Johannis de Mortone, et parcenariis suis, pro viij^a parte
 vnius feodi quod idem Johannes de Mortone tenuit in Sturmonth, in
 Hundredo de Blenegate, in Lasto Sancti Augustini, de Archi-
 episcopo Cantuariensi v. s.

De Johanne de Asphal pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Rogerus de Asphal
 tenuit in Neshynden, in Hundredo de Larkefelde, in Lasto de
 Eillesforde de Domino Rege, vt respondeat de j. f. integro per
 predictas evidencias quia oneratur prius in predicto Hundredo
 de iij. quarteriis illius feodi x. s.

De Domino Johanne de Cobham, Johanne Mortimer, et heredibus
 Johannis de Swafham, pro j. quarterio j. f. quod Willelmus de
 Godyentone tenuit in Nether Hardres, in Hundredo de Bregge,
 in Lasto Sancti Augustini, vt respondeat de j. f. integro per
 predictas evidencias quia oneratur prius in predicto Hundredo de
 iij. quarteriis illius feodi x. s.

De Rogero de Northwode, milite, vt respondeat ad xxiiij^{am} partem
 vnius feodi militis quam Johannes de Northwode tenuit in
 Scapeya, in Hundredo de Middeltone, in Lasto de Shewynghope,
 vt patet per evidencias releviorum missorum collectoribus sub pede
 sigilli quia in compoto non oneratur in dicto Hundredo nisi de
 xxj. parte j. feodi j. d. q^a.

De Thoma de Deene pro dimidio feodo militis in Thruleghe, Boktone,
 Worneshulle, vt respondeat ad plenum de iij. f. cum heredibus
 Johannis Petyt qui tenent dimidium f. in Hundredo de Felbergh'
 per evidencias releviorum oneratorum super Hamonem de Gattone

xx. s.

Summa iiij. li. v. s. j. d. q^a.

De Johanne Typtot pro j. f. et j. quarterio j. f. quod Robertus Creuker
 tenuit in Chetham, in Hundredo de Chetham, in Lasto de

Eillesforde, de illis ij, f. in Chetham et Farleghe pro quibus dictus Robertus fecit finem pro seruicio suo in exercitu Regni vt patet per Rotulum Marescalcie in Scaccario existentem et per quamdam cedula[m] huic Rotulum attachiatam l. s.

De Priore ecclesie Christi Cantuarie pro iij. quarteriis j. f. in Farleghe, in Hundredo de Twyferde, in Lasto de Eillesforde, que predictus Robertus tenuit ibidem vt respondetur ad plenum de supradictis ij. f. xxx. s.

Summa iiij. li.

Summa Totalis onerum ——— D xxxij. li. xvij. s. j. d. ob. q^a.

Et non reddit de lxxvj. s. viij. d. per diuersa breuia Regis pro j. f. dimidio, iij^a parte, et xij^a parte j. f. militis contenta in Antiquis euidenciis sub nominibus Abbatis de Ponte Roberti et Prioris Hospitalis Sancti Johannis Jerusalem in Anglia.

[fo. 143^b.]

Summa vtriusque coniuncta ——— D xxxvj. li. xiiij. s. ix. d. ob. q^a.

Inde {	{	Vt concordat cum antiquis euidenciis de tempore Regis Edwardi
		Aui D xvij. li. xvij. s. iij. d. ob.
		§ Et onerantur per euidencias releuiorum vt supra patet
		iiij. li. v. s. j. d. q ^a .
{	{	§ Et nouiter inventum per Inquisitionem de nouo captam
		ix. li. x. s. v. d.
{	{	§ Et onerantur per euidencias Rotulorum Marescalcie vt supra
		patet iiij. li.

Kancia. In Rotulis de finibus pro seruicio in diuersis extractis Rotulorum.

In exercitu Scocie de Anno xxxiiij^{to} Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici.

Dunham f' Abbas Monasterii Sancti Augustini Cantuarie per
(? Dunham- Robertum de Sturdye Attornatum suum &c. re-
forde) et alibi. cognoscit seruicium vnus feodi militis, et fecit
Collectores onerantur finem per eos per xx. marcas.
de eodem Abbate in
Hundredis de Ryngslo
et Cornylo, in Lasto
Sancti Augustini.

Shipweye— De Nicholao Cryel' pro vno feodo Collectores
Strete. onerantur in Hundredo de Cornylo sub nomine
Johannis Criel'.

Eyhorne. De Hamone de Gattone pro viij^a parte j. f. Collectores
onerantur sub nominibus heredum Hamonis de
Gattone de j. f. in Lasto Aillesforde.

non in Comitatu De Edmundo de Suttone pro dimidio f. [vt] Collectores
Kancie. dicunt super sacramentum suum.

- Cornvlo. De Johanne de Sandwico pro viij^a parte Collectores onerantur sub nomine Willelmi de Clyntone in Lasto Sancti Augustini.
- Folkstane. De Johanne de Segraue pro viij^a parte j. f. in Folkstane Collectores onerantur sub nominibus Johannis de Segraue et Michelis de Ponynges.
- Glengate (Blengate). De Roberto de Swalelyfe pro iij^a parte j. f. in Easterhalle onerantur sub nomine heredis Thome de Sancto Laurencio et Johannis de Swalclife de j. f.
- Strete [in Shipweye]. De Margeria de Audele pro dimidio f. pro medietate manerii de Strete onerantur sub nominibus Johannis Ordeby et aliorum in Strete, in Lasto de Shipweye, de vno feodo.
- Felbergh'. De Margareta que fuit vxor Bartholomei de Badlesmere pro ij. f. onerantur sub nomine Margeria de Roos in Lasto de Shewynglope (Shewynghope.)
- Cornilo et alibi. De Bertramo Cryel pro viij^a parte j. f. Item pro iij^a parte dimidii f. de Baronia de Auerenches onerantur vt supra.

Anno iij^{to} Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi.

- Shamele. De Johanne de Northwode pro j. f. onerantur sub nomine Rogeri de Norwode in Lasto de Aillesforde.
- Rokesle. De Galfrido de Say—ij. f. onerantur sub nomine Galfridi de Say in Lasto de Suttone.
- Middletone. De Johanne Sauage—j. f. onerantur sub nomine heredis Thome Sauage in Lasto de Shewynghope.
- Ryngslo. De Nicholao Criel—j. f. viij^a parte j. f. sub nomine Johannis Criel in Lasto Sancti Augustini.

Anno quinto Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici.

- Westgate. De Roberto Septuannis—j. f. in Aldyntone onerantur sub nomine Willelmi de Septemvannis.
- Lonybergh'. De Willelmo de Leybourne j. f. in Elham onerantur sub nomine Willelmi de Clyntone in Lasto de Shewynghope.
- Maydenstane. De Willelmo Garmlynge (Barmlynge)—j. f. onerantur sub nomine Johannis de Frenyngtham et Johannis de Huntynghone in Lasto de Wylesforde (Ailesforde).
- Cornvlo. Johannes de Sandwico dimidium f. onerantur vt supra.

[fo. 144.]

Akstane.

*Johannes de Arches—dimidium f. in Kyngesdour
onerantur sub nomine Johannis filii Bernardi
aliorum.*

Anno (sic) v^{to} et xxj^o Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici.

*Onerantur per
istas evidencias
de istis ij. feodis*

*Robertus Creuequer—ij. f. in Chetham et Farlegh
per se ipsum et W. Detlynge Collectores i
Comitatu Kancie de istis ij. f. in Rotulis d
particulis onerantur per istas evidencias.*

Aillesforde.

*Johannes de Lenham viij^a pars j. f. onerantur su
nomine Alianore que fuit vxor Johannis Giffard
in Hundredo de Twyferde, in Lasto de Aillesforde*

Felbergh'.

*De Alexandro de Galliolo (Balliolo) ij. f. de Baroni
de Chilham sub nomine Domino de Roos vt supra.*

Acstane.

*De Radulpho filio Bernardi dimidium f. onerantur v
supra sub nomine Johannis filii Bernardi e
aliorum.*

Shewegbergh'

*(Sheweghope). De Johanne de Sancto Johanne e
Thoma de Basyng pro j. f. onerantur de j. f. su
nomine T. de Basyng, et residuum in Comitatu
Sussexie et Surreie vt dicunt super sacramentum
suum.*

ON A ROMAN VILLA NEAR MAIDSTONE.

BY C. ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.

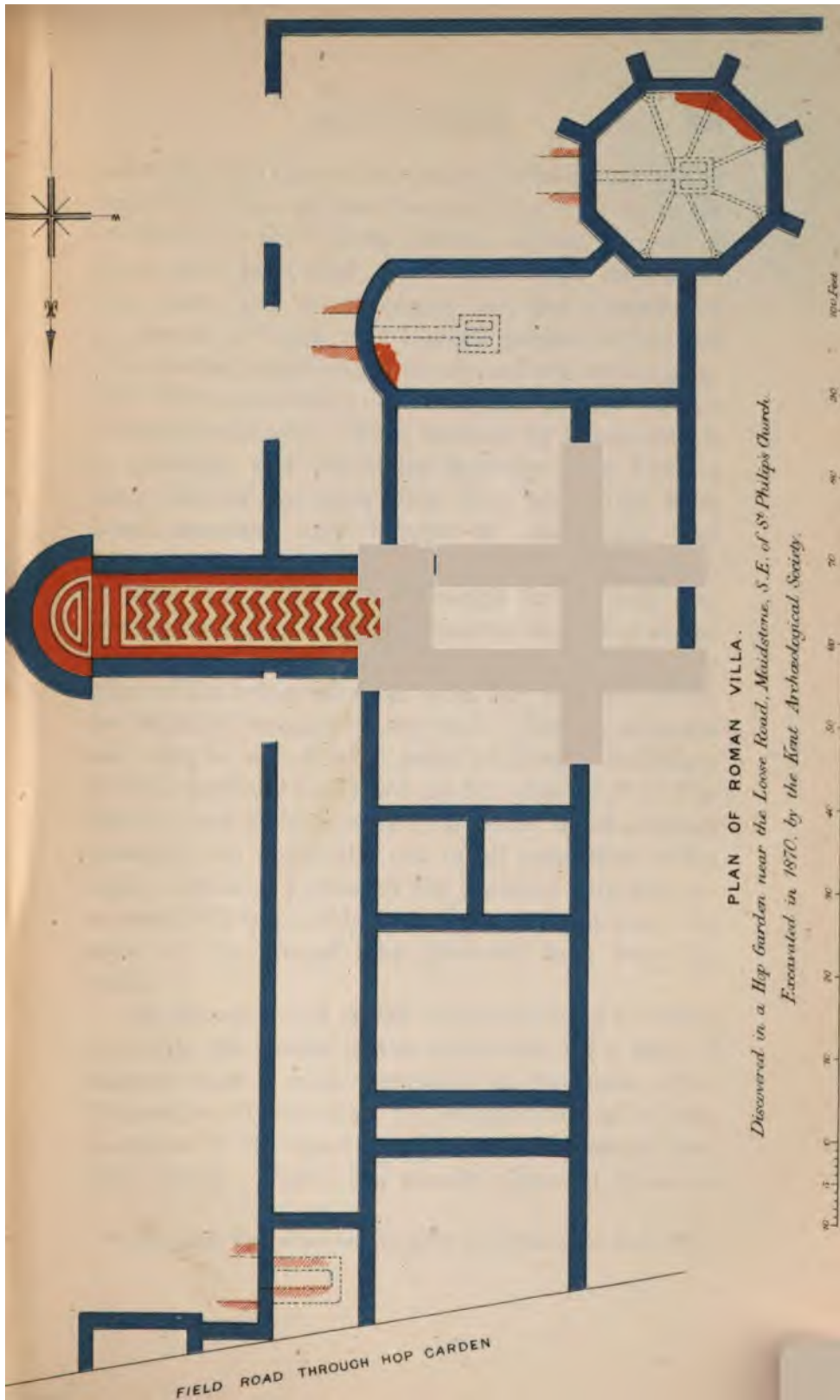
THE Kent Archæological Society is indebted to Mr. Hubert Bensted for a carefully prepared plan of the foundations of a Roman building, excavated at the cost of the Society in 1870. The site is in a hop-field near Upper Stone Street, on the left of the Loose Road, in going from Maidstone, and a little beyond the junction of the road to Tovil. The occupier of the field is Mr. Fauchon, who very obligingly permitted the excavations to be made, and took considerable interest in their progress.

The excavations were continued as far as the cultivation of the field permitted and discoveries justified; but it is very obvious that only a portion of the foundations was laid open; probably not half. The plan shews projecting rooms at the north-eastern angle, which may have terminated the range of apartments in that direction; but that they continued towards the west and south, so as to form a large irregular square surrounding an open court, there can be but little doubt. Mr. Bensted obtained information of a wall running at an angle from those shewn on the plan, towards the west, and on this side foundations were grubbed up some years ago; so that it is impossible to say what may have been the entire extent of

the building and its outer works; but it must have been considerable; this is certain, from our knowledge of the scheme and principles on which Roman rural villas were constructed. We need not go far for numerous examples, all of which more or less accord in general features, although they differ, often very much, in details.

Mr. Bensted has in the plan done as much as could be done for the remains of this building. They were not in a good state of preservation; and they everywhere bore the marks of violence from agricultural operations, as well as from diggings for materials for building purposes. The walls were of the stone of the vicinity, the quoins being of tufa, no doubt from the bed of some neighbouring calcareous stream; they were well built and firmly laid, in thickness usually about two feet, not always constructed with mortar excepting in the three rooms heated with hypocausts (indicated on the plan by parallel dotted lines, partially tinted red), and in the long projecting apartment on the north-east. The long room running north and south on this side possibly may have been a corridor; but it is impossible to say. Such villas have usually corridors on at least two sides of the internal square.

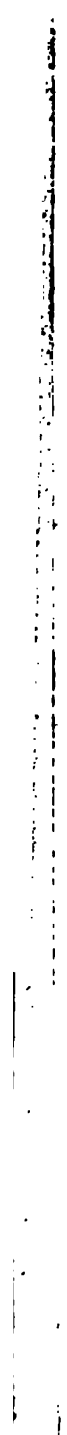
The octangular room had been heated by means of a hypocaust (as indicated in the plan by dotted lines). The flues were channels cut in the hard native loam, and lined with tiles, a mode of construction often adopted where the ground admitted, to save labour and materials. In one of the villas excavated by the late Lord Braybrooke the flues were cut in the native chalk. There is also an analogous adaptation in one of the houses at Silchester. The usual mode



PLAN OF ROMAN VILLA.

Discovered in a Hop Garden near the Loose Road, Maidstone, S.E. of St Philips Church.

Excavated in 1870, by the Kent Archaeological Society.



was to lay the floor of the room, to be heated by the hypocaust, upon pillars of square tiles. In the north of Britain, in the military stations, square columns of stone were used, and upon these large flagstones. This room, and the adjoining one, had a tessellated pavement, of which only a small portion of the red outer border remained; it is coloured red on the plan. The other rooms were, no doubt, also paved; but not a vestige was left. Those warmed by hypocausts, it is probable, had tessellated floorings of a superior kind; but at the same time, if we may judge from what remained, very inferior in comparison with pavements such as those of Bignor, Bramdean, Woodchester, and others. The example in the long projecting room is of a coarse, common kind, but at the same time not unpleasing in effect. The buttresses or piers of the octagonal room were, Mr. Bensted thinks, too slight to strengthen the wall. Similar adjuncts are often to be noticed in parts of Roman buildings. In that partially excavated by Mr. Charles,* at The Mount, near Maidstone, the buttresses are of unusual strength, and apparently out of all proportion to the walls; but as a portion of the building only was uncovered, it is impossible to explain why this was; the state of the ground may probably have been the cause.

At the upper end of the room, adjoining the octagon, near the mouth of the hypocaust, lay a heap of charred wheat, a witness certainly of the cause of the destruction of the villa, and suggestive also of the character of the apartment in which the wheat had been stored. Unlike the Hartlip villa and others, it

* 'Journal of the British Archæological Association,' vol. ii., p. 87.

afforded no remains of works of art beyond broken pieces of coarse pottery, and some decayed portions of the bronze ornaments of a small wooden coffer which had perished by fire; so thoroughly had the building been ransacked and pillaged of everything worth the removal.

But although the researches of the Society have not realized all the expectations raised, they have succeeded, perhaps, in the most essential object of archæological investigations. Materials towards a fuller knowledge of the rural condition of Roman Kent have been obtained in the comparison afforded with other remains of a similar character, discovered in past times, but hitherto only studied individually and not collectively. Such are the villa at Hartlip; and on the other side of Maidstone, at the Slade near Loose; the cemeteries at Sutton Valence, and at Lockham Wood; and the traces of populations, whether in residences or in burials, spread all over the county. A map or plan, with explanatory references, would best shew the significance of what I indicate.

Kent is remarkably destitute of Roman military establishments. The *castra* at Reculver, Richborough, and Lymne, are comparatively of a late date; and they were constructed and garrisoned to repel a foreign foe; not to coerce a dissatisfied and turbulent population. The great earthworks commonly called Roman camps belong to a far earlier period than the Roman occupation; and nowhere is to be found any of those unmistakeable proofs of military subjugation of a land in a state of siege, which are spread over the north of Britain. This absence of legions and cohorts deprives the historian of an interesting and valuable source of information in lapidary records; but, at the

same time, as these monuments represent the preservation of conquest by force, he has, in their non-existence, evidence that the inhabitants of the south of Britain enjoyed the advantages of peace and the civilizing influence of Roman laws and manners.

The mines, and the fertility of the soil, alike tempted the Romans to undertake the conquest of Britain; and then to maintain their hold by exertions and sacrifices which astonish by their magnitude and by the perseverance with which they were sustained so effectually. The first invaders were nourished by the corn of Kent, then ripe for the sickle, as Cæsar has informed us. Eumenius, in his address to Constantine, eulogises in emphatic terms the fertility of Britain, its productiveness in grain and in cattle; and when he adds wine, there is no reason to suppose he merely wrote in metaphor. But the vast resources of the province are more decisively shewn by the fact that the Emperor Julian, when the countries on the Rhine had been exhausted by war, and when famine was imminent, drew from Britain, in six hundred transports which made several voyages, corn sufficient to avert the threatened calamity.

The Gauls and Britons, long anterior to the Roman conquest, were skilled in agriculture, and in the management of flocks and herds; they well understood the nature of manures, the rotation of crops, the providing of fodder and food for the flocks and cattle in the winter; and the conquerors were as ready to avail themselves of this knowledge as the conquered were to receive the more refined and theoretical wisdom of Italian civilization. The use of marl and chalk as a renovating manure was known from remote antiquity. The latter was among the British exports,

and many old disused pits in Kent, as I have pointed out elsewhere,* illustrate perfectly the description of the manner in which they were worked, given by Pliny, the naturalist.

A consideration of the historical evidences here but briefly indicated, in connection with the state of Britain under the Romans, as shewn by existing remains, will, I submit, convince us that in the dwellings, such as this near Maidstone, that at Hartlip,† and numerous others, we can but recognize the *villæ rusticæ*, or farm-houses, from which all the operations in husbandry were directed, and in the granaries and store-rooms of which all the results were preserved. Columella, who of all the ancient writers on husbandry has written the most fully on the construction of the country villa, or farm-house, gives rather minute directions on the arrangement of the various rooms. He is very particular in directing the disposition of some apartments, so that in winter they should receive as much as possible of the solar heat; that others be sheltered from too much sun in the summer; that the bath-rooms and ambulatories be built with like reference to heat, and shade, and light. To attain all these conditions, it is clear that portions of the villa must have projected in a manner very different from the modern fashion, and that the entire villa would, in consequence, present irregularities such as are to be noticed in plans of Roman villas, whether in England or on the Continent, for all seem designed on the same principle. The numerous small rooms are partly explained by the fact that these

* 'Collectanea Antiqua,' vol. vi., p. 243.

† Idem, vol. ii., pp. 1 to 24.

villas had no upper story, and that many were required for *cubicula*, or bed chambers. The baths, as shewn at Hartlip, were of small size, and adapted both for cold and hot water. Not unfrequently the villas and their appendages covered several acres. When walls are found surrounding the buildings at a considerable distance, they must be taken to denote the limits of gardens and orchards.

The discovery of this extensive villa is of considerable interest in relation to the state of the country around the site of Maidstone in the time of the Romans; and on this subject I draw attention to a paper by my friend the late Rev. Beale Poste, in the first volume of the 'Archæologia Cantiana.' As regards the terms "Stone Street" and "Wyke" (*Vicus*), I think his opinions are obviously good, if not conclusive. He also speaks of the remains of villas on the north-western side of Maidstone; one at the Mount, one at Little Buckland, one towards Allington; others near Barming Church and at West Town, in East Farleigh; but, he adds, "the other side of Maidstone by no means supplies the same results, where there are none;" and he suggests that the cause might be found in the wooded state of the country. It is hardly possible to judge of the mutations of the face of a country during fourteen or fifteen hundred years. Copses and woods are of speedy growth if unchecked; and many instances could be cited of villas and entire towns now covered with wood; ruins, if unmolested, are extremely favourable to the growth of trees. There is no reason to suppose there may not be many more remains of buildings on this side of Maidstone. The large space of ground occupied by the villa under consideration alone suggests

a wide extent of neighbouring cultivated land. It is probable that after the destruction of the villa, the ruins may have tended to convert the place into woodland, which, at some remote period, was again turned into arable. In the direction of Loose and Langley, from the remains discovered, the country must have been generally cultivated. The villa at the Slade, near Loose, excavated by the late Mr. Clement Taylor Smythe, and the walled cemetery in Lockham Wood, laid open by him and Mr. Charles, indicate a populated district depending on agricultural industry. The latter especially denotes opulence in the owners; but no traces of the foundations of their residence have yet been found; it was probably at no great distance.

This important addition to the evidences of Roman buildings in the vicinity of Maidstone naturally reopens the question of the claims of the locality to the site of the *Vagniacæ* of the second *Iter* of the Itinerary of Antoninus. Thomas Gale, in his Commentaries on this Itinerary,* was the first after Camden, I think, who placed this station at Maidstone; and he did so on the ground of the etymology† of the word, and on the distance from Woodcote Warren, which he assigned to *Noviomagus*, the station intervening between London and *Vagniacæ*, at ten miles from the former, and eighteen from the latter. Horsley, after examining Gale's arguments, inclines for Northfleet or near it, where Stukeley supposed a station had been. It is in place here to reconsider this question.

The third *Iter*, and the fourth also, make the distance from *Londinium* to *Durobrovis*, Rochester, twenty-seven miles. This must have been by the

* London, 1709.

† In this he is supported by Baxter in his Glossary, London, 1733.

direct military road, commonly called the Watling Street, traces of which are yet to be seen in Cobham Park and in Swanscombe Wood, just beyond Springhead. It ran in a straight line from London to Dover. In these two *Itinera* the two intervening stations of the second *Iter* are not named. In the second they stand thus: from *Londinium* to *Noviomagus* ten miles; from *Noviomagus* to *Vagniacæ* eighteen miles; from *Vagniacæ* to *Durobrovis* nine miles; making an increase in the distance of ten miles. *Noviomagus*, therefore, it may be inferred, was not situated upon the nearer and direct road to *Durobrovis*. It must, then, be placed at some spot southwards, where a road going to it, and then proceeding to *Vagniacæ*, would give an additional ten miles. If we try to adopt the opinion of Gale and others, we have a difficulty in the distance, which would much exceed the required eighteen miles; and then the retrogression to Rochester, to regain the direct route. If we place *Vagniacæ* at Springhead, we are supported by all the requirements for such a station, in extensive foundations of buildings, and in antiquities of a general character;* and also the distance on the direct military road to Rochester. As regards *Noviomagus* being located, as proposed by Mr. Kempe, at Keston, there is the same objection as to distance. It is probable the place has yet to be discovered so as to answer this requirement.

But, although it appears to me that we are more justified in placing *Vagniacæ* near Springhead, yet I have no doubt a Roman road ran near or through the site of Maidstone, probably direct from London to the *Portus Lemanis*; that it branched off in one

* See 'Collectanea Antiqua,' vol. i., p. 110, *et seq.*

direction to Rochester; in another towards Loc and Sutton Valence; and that it had vicinal ways, : indeed, all the main roads must have had. There s yet to be traced, here and there, throughout t country, numerous roads intersecting sometimes, a often running parallel with the main lines in t Itinerary, and upon these roads were *vici* and *casti* the names of which are unrecorded; and the sar with the large villas.

ON A ROMAN HYPOCAUST DISCOVERED AT
FOLKESTONE, A.D. 1875.

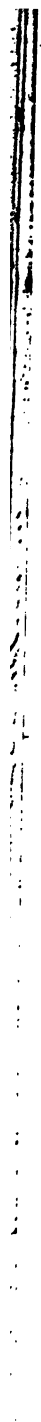
BY CANON R. C. JENKINS, RECTOR OF LYMINGE.

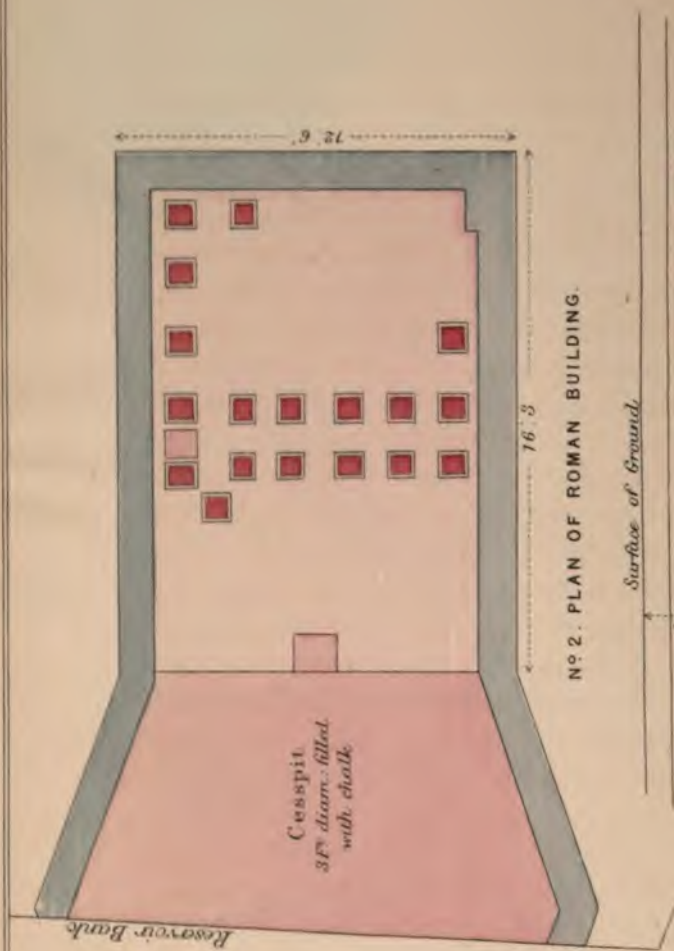
It will be within the recollection of those members of our Society who were at the meeting at Folkestone, that their attention was directed to the recent discovery of the foundations of a church or chapel, apparently of Romano-British origin, in a field adjoining the Upper Station, at the eastern end of the town. These remains of early building, through the kindness of the proprietor (Mr. Major, of Folkestone), were left open for some time, and an opportunity was thus given for their fuller inspection. Unfortunately no ground-plan was taken, so that the only record of them is in the memories of those who saw them during the period of their exposure. Since then they have shared the fate which usually befalls relics of antiquity in a rapidly increasing town. The foundation has been broken up, and removed for building purposes, and the ancient stones, covered with an almost imperishable concrete, will probably be hidden anew among the foundations of modern Folkestone.

By many this early religious foundation was supposed to be that of the Chapel of St. Botolph, respecting which various records still exist; but it is difficult, without further evidence, to identify it,

though the character of the masonry, in which Roman bricks of a large size were occasionally found as bonding courses, and the structure of the concrete, point to a very remote antiquity. Some skeletons were found entire in the very walls of the building (at DD). A similar indication of mural interment was observed in the walls, now destroyed, which formed the western extremity of the Basilical building at Lyminge. Indeed there was no slight resemblance between the concrete here found and the hardest of the white concretes still to be seen at Lyminge. The red concrete, however, was looser, and did not so decidedly exhibit the characteristics of a Roman mixture as that which is seen here. A few Roman coins were picked up by the workmen, and fragments of Roman pottery. The chamber marked A in the plan subjoined, had (as Mr. Major informs us) thicker walls than the adjoining one, and showed traces of an underground apartment, which was evidently approached by a flight of steps from the westward—the two projecting thin walls (bb) being probably built for its support. The internal facing walls of this chamber were well squared, showing that they were not simply foundations, but actual walls. This crypt (if we may so term it) was, according to Mr. Major's recollection of it, about eight feet below the surface. Mr. Petts, who had promised to take a plan of the building, mentions the existence of a connecting passage between the circular building and the apartment A.

The discovery of this important relic of Folkestone during the Romano-British period was followed during the present year by one of still greater interest. In the course of excavating a reservoir for the purposes of the cement manufacture now being success-





№ 2. PLAN OF ROMAN BUILDING.



fully carried on in Folkestone, the position of which was immediately adjacent to the "Chapel-Field," the scene of the first discovery, the foundations of a Roman bath were disclosed, the pillars of the hypocaust of which were nearly entire. The directions of the walls and drains were indicated with such clearness as to enable Mr. Thomas, to whom we are indebted for the preservation of these remains (though unfortunately no longer *in situ*) to record every line in the admirable plan which he has presented to our readers for the plates which accompany this paper. On the site were found several relics of Roman work, including a vessel of red pottery of good and bold form, and a long bone needle, both of which are now in the possession of Mr. Thomas.

The form of the hypocaust is so well given in the ground-plan, that much need not be said in explanation of it. We will merely therefore add a few words on the general object and form of the hypocaust, from the description of Vitruvius, as the text of that great authority may not be within convenient reach of some of our readers. A hypocaust is properly a kind of furnace or chamber, extending under the bath, divided by squared pillars (usually of Roman bricks of large dimensions, placed in thick beds of concrete), between which the hot air had full circulation—as Papinius writes (Sylvar. l. I.):—"Tenuem volvunt hypocausta vaporem." Cicero, accordingly, in one of his letters, terms it a "Vaporarium." The opening or mouth of the hypocaust was called the *præfurnium*, and here the fire was kindled, the vapour of which was designed to permeate the whole chamber. The pillars to sustain the pavement of the bath were placed at regular intervals. Sometimes these pillars were of equal

thickness throughout; in other cases they became larger towards the floor of the bath, as in the Roman baths at Saintes, of which M. de Caumont has given a view. This latter plan seems to be recommended by Vitruvius, in the words "*supra laterculis bessalibus pilæ struantur, ita dispositæ uti bipedales tegulæ possint supra esse collocatæ. Altitudinem autem pilæ habeant pedum duorum . . . supraque collocentur tegulæ bipedales quæ sustineant pavementum*" (l. v., c. x.) ("Let the columns be erected upon tiles eight inches long, so disposed that tiles of two feet in length may be placed above them. The columns should be two feet in height, and over them should be placed two-foot tiles to support the pavement.") This pavement he describes as laid with the trowel in concrete,* and brought to a polish by a coating of fine plaster (*opus albarum*).

The general plan of the building will appear to the reader, who has observed the form of such remains in England and elsewhere, to be of the ordinary character presented by baths of Roman construction, while the position of it so near to the sea, and also to springs of fresh water, which appeared by various indications to have been turned to good account, could not be chosen more judiciously or more thoroughly in accordance with the almost instinctive skill of Roman builders. The remains here described will lead us to regret the large treasury of Roman work which has

* This is, I think, the meaning of the words *testâ cum calce*. "Testa" has several meanings in Vitruvius. Baldus, in his learned notes, defines it to be "*quicquid cretâ effictum igne decoquitur*." As "testa" is used also for a brick, I think it must here mean that kind of concrete made with brick which is generally found in Roman structures.

been lost to us through the inroads of the sea, and to read with a deeper meaning the words which describe the destruction by the sea and by the pagans, referred to in the earlier charters of Folkestone Priory.

We cannot close this brief sketch without expressing our sense of the obligation under which Mr. Thomas's careful and skilful researches have laid all who are interested in the early history of Folkestone. The only compensation which can be given for the destruction of such an interesting monument of the past is the faithful record of its discovery, and the representations (in this instance so perfect and artistic) of these last traces, now from sad necessity utterly effaced, of the Roman occupation of Folkestone.

REMAINS OF ROMAN INTERMENTS FROM EAST
HALL, NEAR SITTINGBOURNE.

BY GEORGE PAYNE, JUN.

WHILE making excavations for brick-earth in a field on the East Hall estate, at Murston, near Sittingbourne, in December, 1871, the workmen came upon several vessels of Roman pottery. The site of the discovery is 800 yards south-east of Murston old church, 600 yards from East Hall House, and about half-a-mile north of the main line of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

The greater portion of the specimens found were of Upchurch ware, and of great variety in shape and pattern. With the exception of two bronze fibulæ, the relics consisted entirely of pottery, and were deposited nearly in a line from north to south. From their position they fall under two groups. The southernmost group consisted of eight vessels of pottery, two fibulæ, and two earthen beads. The second group likewise comprised eight vessels of pottery.

The vessels in the southernmost group are nearly all of small dimensions—one of them is an urn of yellow ware (1), 8 inches in height, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in diameter at its base, and 4 inches at its mouth; it bears a slight ornament. Close to this were the two fibulæ, and a dish of Samian ware (2), containing a small black urn (3). On the other side of the large urn,

towards the south, was a small urn-shaped vessel of black clay (4), globular in form, and only $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in height. Next to it was a patera (6), containing a dark coloured urn, and two green earthenware beads. Lastly there was a vase, of jug-shape, with a handle, and of common red clay, about 10 inches in height.



In the second group of objects, the largest specimen was a fine cinerary urn of black pottery (8), half filled with calcined human bones, and buried at a depth of two feet. It is about 8 inches high, and 12 inches in diameter at its widest part, contracting to about 6 inches at its mouth. Close beside it, on the south, was a good specimen of a Roman patera, ornamented with the leaf pattern.

At a short distance from this urn, and lying in the direction of the first group, one of the jug-shaped vessels was found and another patera (9).

Further towards the north was a dark-coloured patera besides three other vessels. The first of these was an urn of yellow colour 5 inches in height, and 3 inches in diameter at the mouth. Around its sides are five depressions, formed by pressing the soft clay inwards with the hands. Next to this urn was another of dark-coloured pottery (10),

$3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in height, and not dissimilar in shape to the small globular urn in the first group (4).

The third and last vessel was of jug-shape and of red ware.

No more discoveries were made until 7 March, 1872, when the workmen came upon the remains of other interments fifty yards south-east of the relics already described. These consisted of sixteen specimens of pottery, arranged in groups from two to three feet in rear of each other.

The first group consisted of a small black urn, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, with a cup and patera of Samian (1) ware on its right.

In the second were four urn-shaped vessels, one being yellow and three black, which were unfortunately broken. The next vessels were placed in two lines, from north to south. In the first line were, first, a small black urn (2), 3 inches high; then, thirteen feet to the right of this, a vessel of black ware, 13 inches in circumference, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, with a neck $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch high and $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an inch in diameter. On the north and on the south side a small urn of blue-black pottery, 3 inches high, and



1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches at its mouth; close to it were the fragments of a large jug-shaped vessel, of yellowish colour.

The second line was made up of six specimens, comprising a patera of black pottery (3), on the north, and on the south a small black urn and patera; in the centre was found a Samian patera (4), with a yellow-coloured urn (5), 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches high; on its left and on its right a bottle-shaped vessel (6) of coarse red clay, 9 inches high, 5 inches in diameter at its widest part, with a long narrow neck, tapering off to a diameter of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. From the end of March work was discontinued, in this part of the field, until November, when three cups of Samian ware were found. These, from their proximity to the relics discovered in March, would seem to have belonged to that group. Fifty feet in rear of the above-named vessels a bronze fibula was found, which had been placed on a small heap of calcined human bones, accompanied by a black patera. To the south-east of these, at a distance of eight feet, a similar heap of bones was disclosed, with two large urns of coarse red clay, capable of holding a gallon each, a Samian patera, a bronze fibula, and two vessels of black ware (11). Twenty feet to the north of these came a small black urn, a large vase of red ware, and close by, two black pateræ and one black urn, neither of which could be secured in consequence of their shattered condition. A few yards to the east, grouped around another heap of bones, with a fibula placed thereon, were a yellow urn, a large jug-shaped vessel of red ware, and two Samian cups (7). In a line with these, and seven feet to the right, came a yellow urn (12), 5 inches high, with a lid of blue-black pottery, the urn shewing signs of its having been

coloured black. With it was a Samian cup (8), and a vessel of red ware, of a similar pattern to the modern water bottle frequently seen upon sideboards. The two large vessels (9 and 10) were found together, near the above-mentioned specimens; fig. 9 is of drab colour, its circumference being 39 inches; fig. 10 measures 12 inches in height, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at its mouth, and 2 feet 5 inches in circumference at its widest part; it appears upside down in the engraving.

It will readily be seen from the number of relics already found that the field from whence they were taken was one vast cemetery; and no doubt further excavations, more particularly to the north and north-east, will discover many more specimens of like interest. The writer was most unfortunate with regard to the preservation of the vessels. The workmen procure the brick-earth by a process termed "falling," and the huge masses of earth, as they are precipitated into the truck below, carry with them many interesting objects, which are crushed in the fall.

When such discoveries as these are made, one is struck with feelings akin to reverence at the sight of the little heap of calcined bones, with urns, wine vessels, and delicate Samian cups, placed there by Romano-British hands so many hundreds of years ago, as a last loving tribute of affection ere the earth covered all that remained of parent or friend.

How often is the antiquary blamed for "disturbing the ashes of our forefathers." Let any murmurers attend the discovery of a Roman or Saxon interment when an archæologist is not present, and let them see the pottery and human bones, without thought or care, carried away to the wash-mill in the brickfield, there

to be demolished. Will they not at once join hand in hand with the antiquary, and rejoice with him that every nation, and almost every town in Europe, has its public or private collection, wherein these relics may be safely housed, and protected from the hands of desecrating workmen?

The neighbourhood around Murston has for years furnished us with innumerable examples of Roman manufacture. Many objects of fictile ware from these brickfields enriched the collection of the late Mr. Bland, of Hartlip, which were presented by that gentleman to the Kent Archæological Society's Museum, at Maidstone. Dr. Grayling, of Sittingbourne, also possesses a few fine types.

In 1869 a Roman leaden coffin, containing a skeleton and the fragments of a glass vase and lachrymatory, was found near the old church of Murston, in a field called "Eleven Acres." This coffin was ornamented with bars of bead moulding, arranged cross-wise; the lead was of the finest quality, but of no great thickness. It is strange that in this district, which must have been densely populated, we scarcely ever find any trace of the dwellings or camping grounds of its former occupants. The whole place teems with the ashes of the dead, the ground is constantly being excavated in every direction from Rainham to Teynham, and yet no vestige of a Roman villa or pavement has been (during my researches) brought to light, except the villa at Hartlip.

It is probable that in past times the vestiges of buildings have succumbed to the plough, and to the various purposes to which we daily see ancient buildings applied.

THE KENTISH FAMILY OF LOVELACE.

BY THE REV. A. J. PEARMAN.

THE traveller from Ashford to Tenterden may have noticed on his right, almost opposite the sixth milestone, and at a short distance to the west of Bethersden Church, a substantial farm-house. It is a modern building, useful rather than picturesque, but it has a history. This is Lovelace Place, and it stands almost immediately on the site of an ancient mansion, taken down at the beginning of this century, which, in the words of Philipot, "for so many descents hath borne the name of this family, and was the seminary or seed plot from whence a race of gentlemen issued forth, who have in military affairs achieved reputation and honour with a prodigal loss and expense both of blood and life, and by their deep judgment in the municipal laws have deserved well of the Commonwealth. And as by their extraction they are descended of noble families, so from hence have sprung those of Bayford in Sittingbourne, and Kingsdown, with the right honourable Lord Lovelace of Hurley, and other gentlemen of that stem in Barkeshire;* but, alas! this

* Philipot expressly asserts that the three families were shoots from the same stock. And the arms (Lovelace impaling Eynsham) put up in Hurley Church, in 1558, are the same (with the difference of the mullet) as those placed in Bethersden Church, 1591, to the younger son of Serjeant Lovelace.

mansion is now like 'a dial when the sun is gone, that is then only of use to declare that there hath been a sun.' "

One of the walls belonging to the old mansion remains, and in a room of the present house there is some oak panelling, and the Hulse arms in stained glass, removed from the earlier edifice.

During my residence at Bethersden my attention was naturally turned to this spot, and I began to collect materials for a history of a family which once occupied a prominent position in the county, but of which I may say, on the authority of the late Mr. Larking, that little is generally known.

I have not succeeded as I could have wished in my attempts to form a satisfactory Lovelace Pedigree. The links, which should shew the connection between the Kentish family and their ennobled kinsmen, the Lords Lovelace of Berkshire, have eluded all my research. It may, however, be well to put on record some of the facts I have collected for the use of the future historian of Kent, especially as Hasted's statements on the subject are in many respects erroneous and contradictory.

According to the received account, John Lovelace purchased a property at Bethersden in 1367. Either he, or his son of the same name, in 1391, witnessed a deed, formerly in the Surrenden Library, and, in 1412, bought some marle pits in Bethersden of John Gybon. In 1417 he was dead, and his heirs are mentioned (as landowners in Bethersden) in a Charter, dated 5 April, 4 Henry V., by which William Lovelace* grants three pieces of land in Bethersden to Wm. Skoteneye, Thos. Bacchynden and John

* *Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willielmus Lovelas de parochia*

Torre. Robert Lovelas,† in 1414, became the owner of two pieces of land, called Wilcock's at Snode—doubtless Snode Hill—in the same parish, and is mentioned, according to Fuller, in the List of Kentish

de Bethersden dedi concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Willielmo Skoteneye Thome Bacchynden de eadem & Johanni Torre de Smarden tres pecias terre mee cum omnibus pertinentibus vocatas Longereche Blakeham & Blakehamsmede jacentes in Bethersden predicto & in dimidio jugo de Yardherst, & in tenura Curie de Magna Chert inter terram Thome Chetynden versus North & terram Thome Daniel & heredium Thome Holneherst versus East & terram heredium Johannis Lovelas versus South & West cum omni jure meo quod habeo in quadam venella ducenti a regia strata usque ad terram predictam habendum & tenendum predictas tres pecias terre cum omnibus pertinentibus suis simul cum racionabili via cassandi & fugandi a Regia strata ad eandem peciam terram vocatam Longereche ultra peciam terre vocatam Tounefeld De capite dominis feodi illius per servicia que eis inde debentur imperpetuum predictis Willielmo Skoteneye Thome & Joh'i heredibus & assignatis eorum imperpetuum Et ego prefatus Willielmus Lovelas & heredes mei predictas tres pecias terre cum jure meo venella supradicta & via supradicta cum omnibus pertinentibus suis prefatis Willielmo Skoteneye Thome & Joh'i heredibus ac assignatis eorum contra omnes gentes warantisabimus imperpetuum In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui Datum apud Bethersden predictum quinta die mensis Aprilis Anno regni Regis Henrici quinti post conquestum Anglie quarti Hiis testibus Willielmo Holynherst, Nicholao Saundre Johanne Moyne Thoma Daniel Hamone Trendle Johanne Westbregge & aliis.

Seager's 'Baronagium' leads us to think that the *John*, whose heirs are herein mentioned, was the husband of *Joan*, and father of *William* who founded the chantry, and who is the party to this deed. The mention herein of "land belonging to heirs of John Lovelas" is intelligible under the law of Gavelkind—supposing him to have left no will. This *John* was alive in 1368, 1397 and 1412, he must therefore have died between 1412 and 1417. He was probably the father of William, known from 1417-59; Robert, known in 1414, 1434, 1437; and Richard, probably the London mercer.

† His name occurs in a grant dated 17th May, 15 Hen. VI., 1437, of eight acres and a half of meadow, part of a meadow known as Enlymmede, in the Parish of Kemsyng, by Synterbourne, on the East

Gentlemen of 1434. William Lovelace, "Gentleman, of Merton in Surrey, late of Bethersden," was one of those pardoned for their share in Jack Cade's rising, 1450. License* was given, in A.D. 1460 (39 Henry VI.), to William Goldwell and Thomas Elyot to found a "Chantry in the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the Parish Church of Bederisden," with one chaplain to pray daily "for the soul of

of the Highway, formerly land of Richard Martyn, by John and Richard Carter to Richard Lovelace, John Stoppyngdon (Clerk), Robert Lovelace and William Olme. (MSS. in Public Library, at Plymouth.)

* Patent Roll; 39 Hen. VI. (No. 490), A.D. 1460; memb. 8.

D'licencia } R'x om'ib'z ad quos &c. Sal't'm—Sciatis q'd nos de gra'
fundandi } n'r'a sp'ali ad laudem & honorem Dei Om'ipotentis &
Ca'tariam } gloriosissime Virginis Marie ac S'e'e Margarete omi' q'
S'cor' Concessim' et licenciam Dedim' concedim' & licenciam Damus p'
nob' & heredib'z n'ris quantum in nob' est Will'o Goldewelle & Thome
Elyot heredib'z & executorib'z suis q'd iidem Will's Goldewell & Thomas
Elyot seu eor' alt' hered' vel executores sui seu eor' alt'ius unam
Cantariam p'petuam de uno Capellano p'petuo in Capella b'e Marie
Virginis in eccl'ia parochiali de Bederisden' in Com' Kane' divina
singulis dieb' p' a'i'a Will'i Lovelace ac p' a'i'abz Joh'is Lovelace &
Johanne ux'is sue parentum ip'ius Will'i Lovelace & om'i fidelium
defunctor' juxta ordinac'o'em p'd'cor' Will'i Goldewell & Thome Elyot
seu eor' alt'ius heredum vel executor' suor' seu eor' alt'ius in hac parte
fiend' & ordinand' celebratur imp'p'm fac'e fundare erig'e stabilire &
creare possint seu possit Et q'd Cantaria illa cum sic fact' fundata
erecta stabilita & creata fu'it Cantaria Will'i Lovelace in Capella b'e
Marie Virginis in Eccl'ia parochiali de Bederisden' nuncupet' imp'p'm
Et q'd p'd'c'us Capellanus & successores sui Capellani Cantarie p'd'c'e
postq'm Cantaria illa fact' fundat' erect' stabilit' & creat' fu'it sit
corpus p'petuu' q'd q'z Capellanus p'd'c'us & ejus successores Capellani
Cantarie p'd'ce imp'p'm p' nomen Capellani Cantarie Will'i Lovelace
in Capella b'e Marie Virginis in Eccl'ia parochiali de Bederisden'
p'sequi & impl'itare necnon impl'itari & respondere possint in quibus-
cumqz Curiis sp'ualibz & temporalibz tam coram nob' heredibz &
successoribz n'ris q'm coram quibuscumqz Justic' & Judic' sp'ualibz &
temporalibz in om'ib'z & singulis acco'ibz realibz & p'sonalibz ac

William Lovelace and for the souls of John Lovelace and of Johanna his wife the parents of the said William." This may have been the William "of Merton," and was, without much doubt, the William who, in 1417, granted the Charter printed on a former page, and must have been the person to whom the inscription yet remains on a slab in the middle aisle of Bethersden Church:—"Hic jacet Will'mus Lovelace gentilma' quo'dam civi' civitatis Londin' qui obiit xxvj die Augusti A° D'n'i Mcccclix cu' ai' propicietur Deus Amen." A William Lovelace of Faversham,* in his will made in 1473, directed that

mixtis sectis querelis & demand' Et insup' Volum' ac p' p'sentes concedim' p'fat' Will'o Goldewell & Thome Elyot q'd ip'i seu eor' alt'i hered' vel execut' eor' aut eor' alt'ius licite p' finem in curia n'ra her' vel successor' n'ror' levand' vel p' eor' sive eor' alt'ius cart' sive scriptum vel alio modo dare concedere seu assignari possint aut possit Capellano Cantarie p'd'ce t'r & ten' sive t'r aut ten' in villa de Bederisden aut alibi qui de nob' non tenent' in capite valoris decem librar' p' annu' ult' reprisas H'end' tenend' & p'cipiend' p'fato Capellano & successoribz suis imp'p'm. Necnon Capellano Cantarie p'd'ce postq'm Cantaria illa in forma p'd'c'a fact' fundat' erect' stabilit' & creat' fu'it q'd ip'i t'r & ten' sive t'r aut ten' illa de p'fato Will'o Goldewell & Thoma Elyot seu eor' alt'i hered' vel execut' eor' seu eor' alt'i tenend' et possidend' sibi & successoribz suis in forma p'd'c'a licite recip'e possit tenore p'senciu'—Licenciam finalit' Dedim' & dam' sp'alem ad om'ia p'missa in forma p'd'c'a fiend' & exequend' absqz aliqua inquisic'o'e sup' br' de ad quod dampnu' seu aliquo alio br' vel mandato Regio quoquomodo capiend' seu p' sequend' & absqz fine seu feodo inde nob' solvend' aut reddend' statuto de t'ris & ten' ad manu' mortuam non ponend' edit' aut aliquo alio statuto mat'ia seu re quacumqz non obstant' In cujus &c. T' R' apud Westm' xxix die Octobr'.

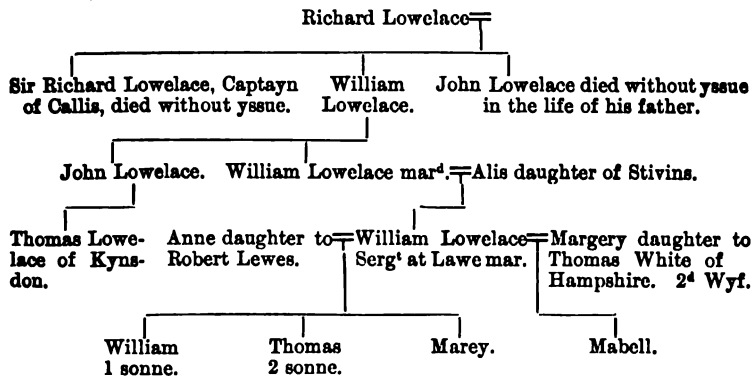
p' br'e de privato sigillo & de dat' p'd'c'a auctoritate Parliamenti.

* It is difficult to trace the relationship between this William Lovelace, of Faversham, and the founder of the Chantry at Bethersden. He may have been the son of Robert, who was living in 1437. It is equally difficult to determine how either of them was related to William

his property at Faversham should be sold, and its proceeds divided between his daughters, and that his son William, who was then under age, should be "maintained, and put to scole, out of the profits of his lyvelod at Bethersden." The ancient pedigrees* begin with Richard Lovelace, who is said to have been a younger son of the then proprietor of Lovelace Place, and who probably was a brother of the founder of the Chantry—that William who died in 1459. He must have been born in the last years of the fourteenth

Lovelace, of Queenhithe and of Kingsdown, who died in 1496, and from whom descended all the other Kentish branches of the Lovelace family. His sons possessed the Bethersden, Bayford, Kingsdown, and Maplescomb estates. He might possibly be identified with the Faversham youth, who was under age when his father died, in 1473; but it seems much more probable that he may have been the son of Richard, who died in 1466. Until we come to this William of Queenhithe (obit 1496) the pedigree is very uncertain, and incomplete; but from him the descents are clear, and the pedigree perfect.

* These ancient pedigrees are all very imperfect, and misrepresent the early descents. The earliest of them, recorded in the 'Visitation of Kent, 1574,' is as follows. It was kindly transcribed for me by Mr. Planché, from the College of Arms, MS. H. 2:—

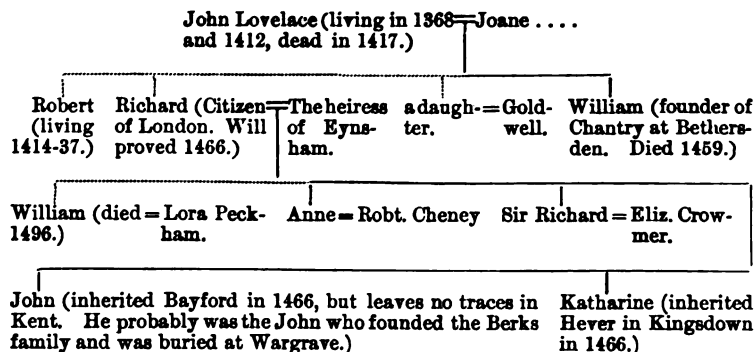


(Visitation of Kent, 1574, H. 2, Coll. Arms.)

Philipot's version of the early descents is not much more satisfactory, but it adds a few items to our knowledge. A more probable solution of the difficulties in the early pedigree of the Lovelaces would

century, and, having been apprenticed to Mr. Wm. Foucher, was admitted a Freeman of the Mercers' Company, in 1415. I suspect that it was this Richard who, as 'Richard Lovelace of Byngesdom' (doubtless a clerical error for Kyngesdown), was pardoned in 1450, for joining Jack Cade's insurrection. Either by success in commerce, or by marriage (possibly with the heiress of Eynsham, whose arms all branches of the family subsequently quartered), he amassed considerable property. By his will, proved in 1466, wherein he is described as "citizen and mercer of London," he left the manors of Bayford and Goodnestone, in Sittingbourne, to his son John, and the manor of Hever in Kingsdown to his daughter Katharine. From the terms of a document,* dated

be as follows. The dotted lines shew where the connection is uncertain, from lack of direct evidence:—



* Extracted from the Close Roll, 9 Edw. IV. (A.D. 1469);
memb. 12 dors'.

D' Carta irro ^{ta} Hogekynnes	}	Sciant p'sentes & futuri q'd ego Ric'us Hogekynnes dimisi tradidi lib'avi & hac p'senti carta mea con- firmavi Joh'i Lovelas fil' & heredi Ric'i Lovelas nup' Civis & Merceri London' Rob'to Martyn Gentilman Rob'to Billesdon Gentilman Rob'to Parker Pannar' Will'o Vale Cultellario Joh'i Randolf' Mercero & Rob'to Chirche haberdassher Civibz London' Man'ium de Babford alias dict' Baford ac Man'ium de Godneston' alias
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1469, by which his heir, John, in conjunction with six other persons, is enfeoffed, it is clear that he had a son named Richard.* His ultimate successor, however, was "William Lovelas, Gentilman," who, by will proved 3 Sept., 11 Henry VII. (1496) bequeathed Hever to his son John, and, while desiring to be buried at St. Michael's, Queenhithe, where he had property, speaks of lands at Maplescombe (adjoining

dict' Godmeston' in parochia de Setyngburn in Com' Kane' una cum om'ibz t'ris and ten' redditibz & s'viciis ac aliis suis p'tin' d'c'is Man'iis p'tinen' sive spectan' in Com' p'd'c'o que quidem Man'ia t're ten' & cet'a p'missa ego p'd'c'us Ric'us Hokekynnes nup' h'ui simul cum aliis ex dono & feoffamento Ric'i Lovelas fil' p'd'c'i Ric'i Lovelas merceri H'end' & tenend' p'd'c'a Man'ia t'ras ten' redditus & s'vicia cum suis p'tin' p'fatis Joh'i Lovelas Rob'to Martyn Rob'to Billesdon Rob'to Parker Will'o Vale Joh'i Randolph & Rob'to Chirche ac heredibz & assign' eor' imp'p'm de Capitalibz D'nis feod' illius p' s'vicia inde debita & de jure consuet' Sciant eciam p'sentes & futuri me p'fatum Ric'm Hokekynnes fecisse & in loco meo posuisse dil'cos michi in X'po Rob'tum Cheyne Will'm Heyward & Steph'm Deyry veros & legitimos attornatos meos conjunctim & divisim ad delib'and' p' me & no'ie meo p'fatis Joh'i Lovelas Rob'to Martyn Rob'to Billesdon Rob'to Parker Will'o Vale Joh'i Randolph & Rob'to Chirche aut eor' attorn' plenam & pacificam seisinam & possessionem de & in p'd'c'is Man'iis t'ris ten' redditibz & s'viciis cum suis p'tin' s'c'd'm vim formam & eff'c'm hujus carte mee ratum & g'tum h'it'ur quicquid d'c'i attorn' mei conjunctim vel divisim fec'int seu fec'it no'ie meo in p'missis p' p'sentes. In cujus rei testimoniu' huic p'senti carte mee sigillum meu' apposui Hiis testibz Jacobo Crowmer Armig'o Will'o Springet Ric'o Sprynget & aliis Dat' apud Setyngburn' p'dict' vicesimo t'cio die Novembr' anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum nono.

Et memorand' q'd p'd'c'us Ric'us Hokekynnes venit in cancellar. Regis apud Westm' vicesimo sexto die Novembr' anno p'senti & recognovit cartam p'd'c'am & om'ia contenta in eadem in forma p'd'c'a.

* In the same year, 1469, an Alexander Lovelace is mentioned, in the will of Thomas Mayhew of Sittingbourne, who bequeathed to him the sum of forty shillings. Two of the witnesses of this will (William and Richard Sprynget) are likewise witnesses to the deed of enfeoffment printed above.

Kingsdown) both "all that was my father's and all that I purchased at Dartford and Asshe."

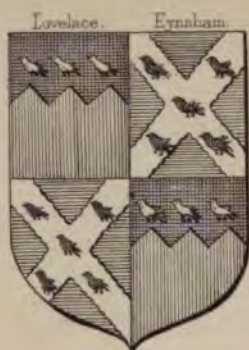
Richard, the son of Richard of London and of Bayford, I suppose to be the "eminent souldier" of whom Philipot speaks. If so, he was born about 1440, and is probably the person referred to in the old chronicle as having taken an active and, on one occasion, an important part in the wars of the Roses. While fighting for the Yorkists he had been taken prisoner at the battle of Wakefield, but he obtained his life by engaging never again to appear in arms against the house of Lancaster. In the following year, 1461, however, we find him at the second battle of St. Alban's, occupying a post in the vanguard, as Captain of the Men of Kent. When face to face with his old opponents, the remembrance of his oath damped his ardour, and caused him to withdraw from the conflict; a step which ensured the triumph of Margaret. "At the laste thorow the withdrawynge of the Kentishmen, with thayre capteyne, called Lovelace, that was in the vaunt warde, the whych Lovelace favored the Northe party, for as moche as he was take by the Northurnmen at Wakefeld when the Duke of York was slayne, and made to them an othe for to saue his lyfe, that he wold never be agayns them kyng Harryes part loste the feelde." Under Henry VII. he held the office of Sub-Marshal of Calais, and at the meeting of that king with the Archduke Philip, at St. Peter's, 9th June, 1500, "Sir Richard Loveles with two others kept the towne." On the 4th of December, 1492, he had received in consideration of his services the grant of a pension of 100 marks, charged on the revenues of Calais.* He

* Patent Roll, 8 Hen. VII., part 1, memb. 18.

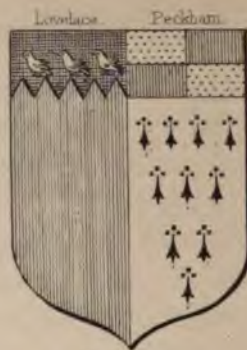
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was knighted at the Bridge foot, after the battle of Blackheath, 17th July, 1497. In 'Seager's Baronagium' he is called Patron of the Chantry at Bethersden, and cousin to a William Lovelace of Bethersden, who was living in 1487, and who was perhaps the William of Queenhithe who died in 1496. Sir Richard married, probably late in life, Elizabeth, grand-daughter of that Sir W. Cromer, Sheriff of Kent, whom Jack Cade beheaded. By her he had no issue, and on his death she became the wife of Sir Wm. Finch, of the Mote, near Canterbury, and ancestress of the present Earl of Winchilsea. Sir Richard, who was Captain of St. Mark's Castle, died at Calais, before 1511, and was buried at Sittingbourne,* where, says Philipot, there was "a monument richly inlayed with brasse, with his pourtraiture affixed, which the injuries of time and the impiety of sacrilegious mechanics have utterly dismantled and defaced." To his nephews, Henry and Roger Cheney, of Higham in Milsted, he gave "the petit court garth which lay near Callis."

I have said that Richard Lovelace, of Kingsdown and Sittingbourne, the father (or grandfather) of Sir Richard, left his manor of Hever in Kingsdown to his daughter Katharine. From her it seems to have passed, as already mentioned, to William Lovelace, who bequeathed it to John,† his elder son by his wife,

* There is in the Bayford Chancel of Sittingbourne Church, in the north wall, an altar tomb bearing the effigy of a lady who is by tradition said to have been a Lovelace.

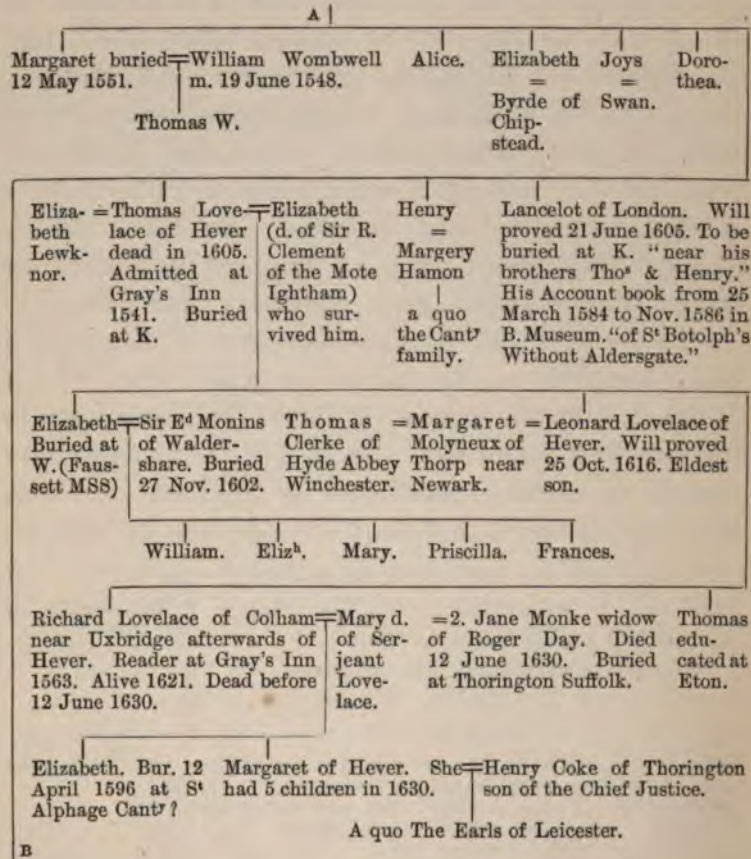
† Lovelaces of Hever in Kingsdown:—

William Lovelace. Will 1496—Lora Peckham.

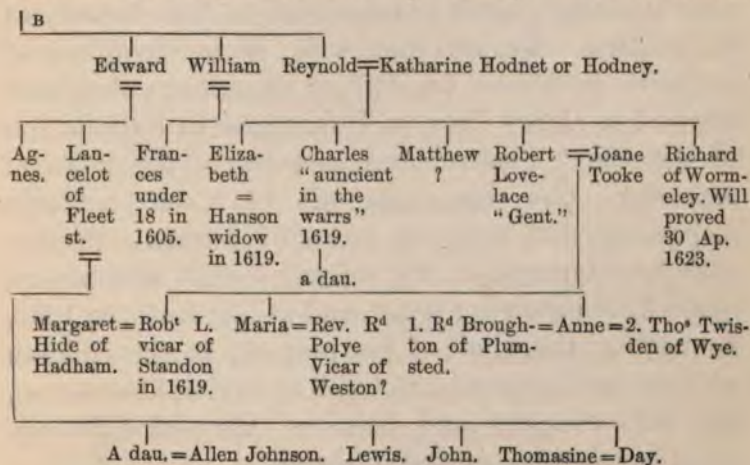
John Lovelace of Hever in Kingsdown. Will 26 Oct. 1546. Buried at Kingsdown. Owned property in London, Kingsdown, Maplescomb, Bayford and Goodnestone.	Mary Harman of Crayford. Died 15 Feb. 1533. Buried at K.	William of Bethersden.	Margaret	Agnes
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A

Laura Peckham, a member of the ancient family seated at Yaldham, in Wrotham. John married Mary Harman, of Crayford, and had six sons and five daughters. He was one of the Grand Jury who at Deptford, on 11 May, 1536, found a "True Bill" against Anne Boleyn. The bequests in his will are interesting, as throwing light on the customs, and the value of money in his days. To his son Lancelot, he bequeaths, "£5 for charges at the grammar scole for 3 years; £10 for expenses at inns of court, and in Chancery for 5 years; and an annuity of £4 for life."



To Elizabeth, the wife of his son Thomas, he leaves "my late wyfe's wedding ringe;" and to Thomas, his heir, "my greate standing cuppe with a cover, doble gilte," and my "other little salt, parcell gilte." John Lovelace is buried with his wife in Kingsdown Church, where a brass remains with these words:—"Pray for the soules of John Lovelace Esquier and Marie his wyf which John deceased the . . . day of . . . yere of our Lord M.V^e and Marie deceased y^e xv day of February the yere of our Lord M.V^eXXXIII on whose soules I.H.U. have mercy Amen." Thomas Lovelace, his successor, adorned the windows of his private chapel at Hever with armorial bearings in coloured glass; five coats, according to Thorpe (Registrum Roffense), recording his matches and descent. His name occurs in the list of Kentish Gentry, whose lands were disgavelled by Act of Parliament in 1549, when he was possessed of "a moiety of the manor of Goodnestone in Sittingbourne, and Maplescombe in Kingsdown, and of a moiety of an estate called Bayford Castle, and of 500 acres of land in Maplescombe, Farningham, and Eynesford." In 1552 he



was one of the Commissioners for taking inventories of parish church goods, in the Hundreds of Blackheath, Bromley, Beckenham, Little, Lesnes, Rooksley, and Axton. His two sons Leonard and Richard, by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir R. Clement, of the Mote in Ightham, in turn succeeded him. The former died in 1616. He had married Margaret Molyneux, and so became interested in the fortunes of her spendthrift nephew, Sir John Molyneux, who had, he declares in his will, "very unkindly used him in long detaining £300, and not discharging a debt of £40, ordered by the Court of Chancery to be paid as much as seven years before." In the Public Library at Plymouth, there is a collection of manuscript letters and accounts, from which we gather the history of Sir John's difficulties, and the trouble he caused Lovelace and his executor. Leonard Lovelace seems to have been a kind-hearted, as well as wealthy, man, who was too easy in becoming security for his neighbours. His brother Richard, who by Hasted is confounded with the poet, was, I think, a lawyer and Reader at Gray's Inn in 1563. He lived at Colham, near Uxbridge, until he succeeded to the property at Kingsdown. By his first wife Mary, daughter of Serjeant Lovelace, he left a daughter Margaret, married to Henry Coke of Thorington in Suffolk, son of the Chief Justice, and ancestor of the Earls of Leicester. She was apparently of a very amiable disposition, and lived on terms of unusual affection with her stepmother, who, in her second widowhood, made Thorington her home, and at her death, in 1630, bequeathed the whole of her property to the children of "her most respected and well deserving kinswoman, the sole daughter and heire of Richard Lovelace, Esq., her dearest beloved husband."

Having thus traced the Kingsdown branch of the family to its extinction in the male line, we must return to that seated at Bethersden. It is certain that William Lovelace, second son of William of Queenhithe and Kingsdown, who died in 1496, and brother of John before mentioned, had by some means succeeded to the ancestral estate. He made his will 18 Dec. 1540, desiring to be "buried in Bethersden Church in a spot to be chosen by Alice his wife;" giving to his daughters Margaret and Elizabeth £20 each, and leaving "all his lands to his only son William on his attaining the age of 26 years." His "brother John Lovelace Esquier," and his nephew Thomas, are named as the supervisors of his will, the former receiving a legacy of 20s., and the latter a "sattin doublet," for their pains. His widow died in the following year, 1541, when all her children were under age, and was buried in Bethersden Church. Like other ladies of that day, she is very minute in her testamentary enumeration of the domestic utensils with which Lovelace Place was furnished, and very precise in dividing them among her sons and daughters. John Shawe, her son by a former husband, is not forgotten, her "second best bed" being left to him, while the "best" is bestowed on William Lovelace. Her plate, jewels, and costly attire are bequeathed, with her "best petticott," to her daughters; and her old neighbour, "the right worshipfull maister Parkhurst, maister of the college at Ashford," is remembered as a legatee. "Six hens, a capon, and a cokk," the finest no doubt that Bethersden produced, would remind him of his quondam friend, and of the cheer which had awaited him when he visited her hospitable seat.

William Lovelace, the heir, embraced the legal

profession. He was admitted at Gray's Inn in 1548, called to the bar 1551, elected M.P. for Canterbury 1558, and returned on three subsequent occasions. We must suppose him to have been attached to the doctrines of the Reformation, since his name occurs with those of William Earl of Pembroke, John Jewel, D.D. (the well-known Bishop of Salisbury), and Henry Parry, Licentiate of Laws, in a commission dated 19 July, 1559, for the Establishment of Religion. With reference to this appointment, Jewel wrote to Peter Martyr:—"I am on the point of setting out on a long and troublesome commission through Reading, Abingdon, Gloucester, Bristol, Bath, Wells, Exeter, Cornwall, Dorset, and Salisbury. The extent of my journey will be about 700 miles. Our affairs are now in a favourable condition." In Easter Term, 1567, he was raised to the rank of a Serjeant-at-Law, and seems to have had a large share of business in the courts. His name frequently occurs in the accounts of the Corporations of Faversham and Canterbury.*

In 1571, at Serjeants' Inn, William Lovelace, Roger Manwood, and John Jeffrey, Serjeants-at-Law, joined in an "opinion" that the Cinque Ports are by Charter exempt from payment of loans on letters of Privy Seal. Sometimes, however, either from press of business, or for some other reason, the Serjeant did

* Faversham, 1564-5.—"A dinner at the being here of Mr. Lovelas Esq. for his aid given by his counsel unto the town for the affairs thereof 13s. 4d." "Paid Mr. Sergeant Lovelace at his retainment at X^{mas} 1572, £2." "Wine and Sugar to Sergeant Lovelace 10 Jan^y 7s. 1d." 1574, "Sergeant Lovelace's Fees £2." On 25 Nov. 1569, we find the Corporation of Canterbury certifying that they had subscribed to the Act of Uniformity, "by the advice of Sergeant Lovelace their counsel."

not keep his appointments. In a letter, preserved among the records of the Corporation of Hastings, addressed to Lord Cobham, Warden of the Cinque Ports, with reference to a dispute between Hastings and Pevensey, as to a wreck, we find the following:—
 “Nevertheless bycause your Lordshippe by th’ assent of both parties referred the consideration of the cause to Mr. Serjeant Lovelace and Mr. Alcocke, which hath not taken place by reason that Mr. Serjeant fayled in his attendance at the day and place fixed on and not by any default of your Lordshippe’s servants, I suppose yf it may stande with your Lordshippe’s pleasure agayne to referre the consideracion thereof to them and that by virtue of your Lordshippe’s letters they may accept the order thereof and to appoint another day and place for the parties to meet before them.” In 1574, William Oxenden, of Wingham, appointed him overseer of his will, bequeathing to him “the best gelding that I shall then have at his choice and likewise one ring of golde with a blew saphire being my best ring.” The Serjeant, like men of all professions, was not averse to promotion, though he did not always obtain the gratification of his wishes, as may be gathered from Archbishop Parker’s letter to Lord Burghley, of 5 Nov., 1572:—“Furthermore where your honour did write to me for Serjeant Lovelace to be my Steward of Liberties the truth is that he was with me sithen Justice Manwood was placed, to whom I did grant my good will for his friend, and the said Lovelace being long with me never made mention of that matter but to one of my servants saying yet to him that he should not long enjoy the office though he obtained it for that he thought shortly to be otherwise placed. Furthermore

though it were free in mine hand yet I doubt to accept him for mine officer of *that* (though he be, and long hath been, of my council, and quarterly paid him his fee) seeing he is Steward of the Liberties of the Church." Whatever his views were, they were cut short by death. He was probably not more than fifty when his career terminated. We cannot now tell what circumstance brought him to his end, but there was *something* remarkable about it, for, on the 3rd May, 1577, Henry Binneman paid "vj^d and a copie" to the Stationers' Company, for the right to print "the Briefe Course of the Accidents of the Death of Mr. Serjeant Lovelace," and, on August 30th, Richard Jones obtained a licence to print "A short Epitaphe of Serjeant Lovelace." Mr. Hazlitt suggests that, like Sir Robert Bell and so many others, he fell a victim to the epidemic which broke out at the Oxford Summer Assizes for 1576. At any rate, he made his will in July of that year, adding a codicil a few days before his death, in the following March. He was buried in the nave of Canterbury Cathedral, where, on a raised tomb, his "portrait in long robes," with that of his first wife, existed until this portion of the Cathedral was newly paved, at the beginning of the present century. The entry of his burial is to be found in the Register of St. Alphage—"The fyrst daye of Aprill 1577 was buryed Serieant Lovelas and was buryed in the bodye of Christe Church." On that occasion £6. 13s. 4d. was directed by his will to be bestowed on the poor of Canterbury. To his widow he bequeathed an annuity of £60, with the use of his furniture and plate, and permission to reside in whichever of his houses she might prefer. His two daughters received a legacy of £200 each (ten times

the sum his father had left *his* daughters), with the rings and jewels belonging to their respective mothers. To his son Thomas he gave the property at Newnham, leaving all the rest* to his heir William, and providing that his "inheritance at Bethersden" should, in the event of his own sons dying without issue, descend to his cousin Thomas Lovelace of Kingsdown. His purchase of the Hospital of St. Lawrence seems to have involved him in costly legal proceedings, and to have been a main cause of the debts which obliged his executors, the year after his death, to sell to Roger Manwood his tenement in St. Stephen's—one hundred acres of meadow and wood, with barn in St. Stephen's and Cosmus, and twelve acres in Winchepe—to satisfy

* The inquisition shows that William Lovelace, Serjeant-at-Law, was seised of the following, formerly in the possession of Thomas Rolfe, *i. e.* the manor of Lydden Court, alias Lidde Court, near Sandwich, co. Kent, and one tower or house called a Lodge, with free warren, etc., and 70 acres of land, etc., lying in the parishes of Woord alias Worthe and Estrye, in the aforesaid county. Forty acres called le Owt Downes of Lydde Court and 100 acres called Lydde Court Meades; 1080 acres of land called Bleane Woods, alias Boughton Blene, alias Abbot's Blene, formerly part of the Abbey of Feversham; one house and site of the Grey Friars in the city of Canterbury; six acres of pasture, etc., adjacent to the said site in the parish of St. Peter in the aforesaid city; thirty-four acres of pasture, etc., near Grove Ferry in the aforesaid county; the rectory of Prome Hill near Lydd in the counties of Kent and Sussex.

He was also seised of the house and site of the hospital of St. Laurence, near the walls of Canterbury, and of 180 acres of pasture, etc., belonging to the aforesaid hospital in the parishes of St. Paul and St. Martin, near the aforesaid city, Brige, Westbere, Stodmershe, Hakington alias Nakington, Chislett, Sturrey, Mynster, Boughton and Herne, in co. Kent, with all tenths [tithes] and profits, etc., appertaining to the said hospital. One great messuage, with appurtenances lying in the parish of St. Alphege, in the county of the city of Canterbury, and another messuage and $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, etc., in the parishes

the claims of certain creditors and legatees, of whom the following list is preserved in the British Museum:—

Debts.	£		£
Hovynden -	100	Mr. Browne -	10
Widow Frankland	240	Mr. Grymes -	50
Mr. Smyth -	40	Legacys	
Mr. Stoutey -	110	To the Testator's	
Lestide -	110	children -	400
Lewy's Children of		To his wyef -	200
Canterbury -	80	Among others not here	
Mr. Hawton -	51	remembred.	
Mr. Grenfylde -	50		

William Lovelace, the Serjeant's elder son, was born in 1561, and was consequently in his sixteenth year at his father's death. There seems to have been

of St. Margaret and St. Mary, of Northgate, in the county of the aforesaid city. Ten acres of land, etc., in the parish St. Paul's, near the walls of the aforesaid city. Four messuages or tenements, and 80 acres of land, etc., in the parish of Chartham, in co. Kent, and 40 acres of land in the parish of Chartham. One messuage and 24 acres in the parish of Waltham. Two messuages with 200 acres in the parish of Hackington St. Stephen's, and the parish of St. Cosmus and Damian in le Blene, co. Kent. Twelve acres lying in a field called Wincheapefielde. in the parish of St. Mildred and St. Mary Castell, in or near the city of Canterbury. The reversion of the manor of Moughton Melfielde and Newnham, and the rectory of Newnham. A granary and 20 acres of land, etc., belonging to the said manor and rectory in the parishes of Newnham, Ottrenden, and Eseling, in co. Kent. Three messuages and 50 acres in the parish of Betherisden. One messuage and eight acres in the parish of Betherisden. Sixty acres in the parish of Betherisden and Chart Magna. Two messuages and 53 acres in the parish of Betherisden. The reversion of 60 acres in the parish of Betherisden. Six acres of land, called the "seven Pettes" [pits?] lying in the parish of Betherisden. One messuage and 23 acres in the parish of Betherisden. One messuage and 70 acres in the parish of Halden. Twenty acres in the parish of Halden. One messuage and forty acres in the parish of Smarden.

much ill-feeling between Serjeant Lovelace and Chief Baron Manwood, which operated disadvantageously to the interests of the young man. On the part of the last it was complained that, notwithstanding his professions, that "as the Serjeant was dead it was time their quarrels were forgotten," the Chief Baron made use of the knowledge he had obtained, when employed as counsel for those through whom the Lovelaces claimed, to instigate legal proceedings affecting their title to the leases of St. Lawrence's, Canterbury, and of Lydde-Court, in Worthe, in order to benefit some of his own relatives; and that Sir Roger did not stir until after the Serjeant's death, and then took care to detach from young Lovelace's interest the co-lessee—Customer Smyth—who by friends and purse was so well able to defend himself. On one occasion, when Lovelace, rather than fight so powerful an adversary, had agreed to make heavy payments, which he had not the ready money to meet, his widowed aunt, Margaret Cooke, had an interview with the Chief Baron, asking him to allow a longer time, and representing that her nephew "was but young, fatherless, motherless, and almost without friends." Sir Roger replied that "he might hang himself or sell his land." To which the aunt rejoined, she "trusted he should do neither." The great man was inexorable, and Lovelace had to raise £800 forthwith, of which £600, half the whole sum in dispute, was handed over to the Chief Baron. On the other side, some of these statements were denied, and Lovelace described as "an ungrateful man," but from the known character of Manwood there can be little doubt they were substantially correct. The Bethersden Parish Books mention William Lovelace as paying, in 1588, twenty shillings

towards the cost of a new great bell for the church. In 1590 he signs a memorandum, and is rated to the relief of the poor, as "Master Lovelace," to pay 13s. 8d. quarterly. He had married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Aucher, Esq., of Bishopsbourne, and in 1591 the Bethersden churchwardens acknowledge the receipt from "Mrs. Lovelace of 5s. that she ded give toward the mendynge of the ledde of the church." In 1592-3-4 he is rated, as "Wyllyam louelace esqyre," at 20s. On 30th July, 1599, he was knighted at Dublin by the Earl of Essex. Nov. 27th, 1604, license was given "to Sir W^m Lovelace to serve in the wars under any Christian State or Prince in league with his Majesty during pleasure." In 1613 his name occurs as contributing to a Bethersden church rate, at "1^d per acre with consideration of the abilitie and stocke" of the parishioners. In 1619, "Sir William Lovelace Knight" appears as the occupier of fifty-five acres of land, and, in 1620, he was one of the magistrates who made the rate, but as his name is not found among the ratepayers for that year, I suppose that Lovelace Place was then let. In 1623 he had returned, and, with "Mr. Edward Chute Esq^{re}," served the office of waywarden. In 1624, he seems to have unsuccessfully contested Canterbury in the Court interest, for we find that a certain Simon Penny, when examined, "desired time to answer whether he had said that Sir William Lovelace had crossed himself before the French and Spanish Ambassadors, or intimated that he was a Papist, when urging some one to vote for Mr. Scott and Mr. Denne rather than Sir Wm. L., who is Captain of the city." In 1627, he was present in vestry at Bethersden, and signed the churchwardens' accounts. This was his last

appearance, and the character of his handwriting shews that the shades of evening were gathering on his path. Lady Lovelace was already at rest in the Cathedral; his only daughter Mabella, Lady Collimore, was lying in Bethersden Church, and his only son had fallen in Holland. On the 6th October, 1629, being then "sicke and weake of bodie," though "of good and perfect memory," he made his will at his picturesque old "house of the Grey Friars," (built partly on some graceful Gothic arches over the stream,



GREYFRIARS, CANTERBURY.

and commanding a striking view of the Cathedral

tower), "within the walls of the city of Canterbury," and, on the 12th of the same month, was buried, as he had desired, "in the South Chappell of the Parish Church of Bethersden in the County of Kent near unto the south wall therein."

Sir William was a correspondent of Dudley Carleton, and there are some of his letters in the Record Office. An original letter has come into my possession, in which, as lessee of Bethersden Rectory, he meets the wishes of the inhabitants for increased Church accommodation. It is as follows:—

"Whereas I have bine moved by the parrishioners of Bethersden that with my consent and good likinge thaye might bulde and sett uppe suche and soe manie necessarie seatts and forms within the greatt chancell of the saied parrish as shalbe thought fitte for thos w^h shall repayre thethere for receavinge of the com'union and hearinge of divine service. Thes are to singnifie unto the sayed parrishioners that by this presente I doe fullie and absolutly grant, as much as in me is, my full consent unto there motione for the erection of the sayed seatts and forms at there will and pleasure. dated from my house in Canterburie this 15th day of Maye 1602.

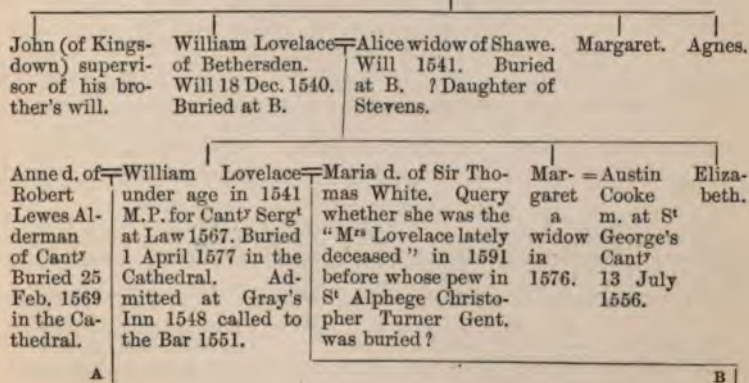
Willia. Lovelace."

Some of the bequests in his will are amusing. "I bequeath unto James Collimore my best bever hatt, all my Books, my purple cloth cloke, my hose and doublet belonging thereunto, if he will accept thereof. I give unto Thomas Norley my servant all my other wearing apparell whatsoever without exceptions or deductions, and five pounds in ready money to be paid within one month. I earnestly desire my Executrix whom I nominate to be my Lady Anne Lovelace (his son's widow) quietly to suffer him the said Thomas Norley quietly to enjoy Jordaine's house during the life of the said Thomas. I will and bequeath to — Hewet

my old gowne of kersey and I do bequeath to Mary the wife of Edward Turfett my cloth cote to make her a wast-cote of. I will and bequeath to the fore-said James Collimore his father's and mother's pictures which hang up in my chamber in the Gray Friars beseeching God to blesse him and to make him His servant. I will and bequeath unto Mabell Collimore £6 which I borrowed of Mr. Hawkins upon some part of my goods desiring my daughter Lovelace to redeem the same because my crimson velvet bed is part thereof. I will and bequeath unto Ned Ward my great feather which I use to master withall desiring him to keep it for my sake. I give to the poor of the Parish of Bethersden* twenty shillings." The substantial part of his property—"cattell, plate, utensils, money, and money's worth whatsoever"—he had already conveyed by indenture to "Richard, Thomas, and William Lovelace," and this he now confirmed (because he "knew that the Indenture would be void in law for want of livery and seizin") with the addition that a moiety of the property so conveyed should

* Lovelaces of Bethersden.

William Lovelace (Will 1496.) = Lora Peckham.



of Woolwich, married Anne, sister of Sir W. Barne of that place, and died in his father's lifetime. He is said to have been killed in Holland, but I have not been able to learn under what circumstances. His will, made 15 July, 1622, was proved 23 July, 1628. His widow re-married and died in 1633. She describes herself in her will as Dame Anne Lovelace, wife of Jonathan Brown, of London, Doctor of Laws—mentions that she had "granted to her the wardship of her son Richard" (the future poet), and constitutes Jonathan Brown, and her brother Miles Barne, M.A., his trustees. To Richard, "my sonne," she bequeaths "my furniture for a bedde of blacke velvet with cushions, chaires, and carpetts, as the same is wrought in colours by his grandmother the Lady Lovelace, and my best suite of diaper, which I made in the Low Countries, and a pair of fine holland sheets and a black gilded Cabonett which was his father's, and all those goods and implements of household which are standing and remaining in his chief house at Bethersden, and the pictures of his father and myself and his grandfather, and my wedding ring which was his father's." Out of the manor of Bethersden, of which she had a lease from the Honeywoods, with eleven years to run, she gives £20 per annum to each of her children, Elizabeth, Joane, and Dudley Lovelace, and out of property at Sholden, bought by their father of Sir Peter Manwood, £20 per annum each to her sons Thomas, Francis, and William Lovelace, until they attained the age of twenty-one. The profits of the Bethersden lease, and cutting of woods, to go towards forming a portion for the younger children.

We now arrive at the member of the family in whom centres the interest which must ever attach to

the name of Lovelace. In Richard, the heir of Sir William, were combined those characteristics which go to make up the ideal cavalier—ancient lineage, personal beauty, unbounded generosity, a free joyous spirit—the culture of the scholar with the courage of the soldier :

“ Such was thy composition, such thy mind,
Improv'd from virtue and from vice refined.
Thy youth an abstract of the world's best parts,
Inur'd to arms, and exercised to arts.”

He was born at Woolwich in 1618. From Charter House he passed to Gloucester Hall, Oxford, where he matriculated June 27, 1634, as “ filius Gul. Lovelace de Woolwich in Com. Kant. arm. an. nat. 16;” “ being then accounted the most amiable and beautiful person that Eye ever beheld, a person also of innate modesty, virtue, and courtly deportment.” In 1636, though but of two years' standing, at the request of a great lady attached to the Court of Henrietta Maria, then visiting Oxford with Charles I., he was admitted by Archbishop Laud, the Chancellor of the University, in company with other persons of distinction, to the degree of Master of Arts. “ At which time,” says Anthony Wood, “ his conversation being made public, and consequently his ingenuity and generous soul discovered, he became as much admired by the male as before by the female sex.” Leaving Oxford, our Adonis repaired in great splendour to the Court, but soon sought active employment in the profession of arms. Under the patronage of George Lord Goring, afterwards Earl of Norwich, he went as Ensign in the first Scotch expedition, and as Captain in the second. While thus engaged he found time to compose a tragedy, entitled “ The Soldier,” which however was

never produced on the stage, as the temper of the times was no longer favourable to dramatic performances. But this was not his first literary attempt, for, at the age of sixteen, he had written "The Scholar," a comedy which had been acted with considerable applause. On the temporary settlement of the Scottish disputes Lovelace returned to Kent, and took possession of his family property at Bethersden, Chart, Halden, Shadoxhurst, and Canterbury—worth, it is said, "at least £500 per annum"—a handsome income in those days. The only trace I have been able to discover of his presence at Bethersden, is a deed relating to the purchase of some property at Smarden. It is dated 4 August, 1645, and signed "Richard Louelace." Long previous, however, to this our cavalier had involved himself in the great struggle of the day. In 1642 he was chosen at the County Assizes to deliver to the House of Commons the famous Kentish Petition, for restoring the King to his rights, and for settling the government. The "framers and contrivers" of this Petition were Sir Edward Dering, Sir Roger Twysden, Sir George Strode, and Mr. Richard Spencer. On 28th March a conference of both Houses took place, respecting a Petition from Kent, which, praying for a restoration of the Bishops, Liturgy and Common Prayer, etc., was voted "seditious, and against privilege and the peace of the kingdom," and ordered, 7th April, "to be burned by the hands of the common hangman." On the 28th April the Commons acquainted the Upper House, by Mr. Oliver Cromwell, "that a great meeting was to be held next day on Blackheath, to back the rejected Kentish Petition." Two days later a strange scene occurred at Westminster, which may

best be related in the words of the Commons' Journals :—

30 April 1642. The House being informed that divers gentlemen of the County of Kent were at the door, that desired to present a Petition to the House ;

They were called in, presented their Petition, and withdrew.

And their Petition was read and appeared to be the same that was formerly burnt, by order of both Houses, by the hands of the common hangman. Captain Leigh reports that, being at the Quarter Sessions held at Maidstone, he observed certain passages which he delivered in writing. Captain Lovelace, who presented the Petition, was called in ; and Mr. Speaker was commanded to ask him, from whose hand he had this Petition, and who gave him warrant to present it. Mr Geo. Chute delivered him the Petition [he replied] the next day after the Assizes. The gentlemen that were assembled at Blackheath commanded him to deliver it. [The Speaker then inquired] whether he knew that the like was burnt by order of this House and that some were here questioned for the business.

“He understood a general rumour that some gentlemen were questioned. He had heard a fortnight since, that the like Petition was burnt by the hand of the common hangman. He knew nothing of the bundle of printed petitions. He likewise said that there was a petition at the Quarter Sessions, disavowed by all the Justices there, which he tore.”

Sir William Boteler was likewise called in and asked when he was at Yorke.

He answered, “On Wednesday last was seven-night, he came from Yorke, and came to his house in London. He heard of a Petition that was never delivered. He never heard of any censure of the Parliament. He heard that a paper was burnt for being irregularly presented. He had heard that the Petition, that went under the name of the Kentish Petition, was burnt by the hands of the common hangman. He never heard of any order of either, or of both the Houses concerning the Petition. He was at Hull on

Thursday or Friday was a seven-night: as he came from Yorke he took Hull in the way. He had heard that Sir Roger Twisden was questioned for the like Petition. He was yesterday at Blackheath."

Resolved, upon the question, that Captain Lovelace shall be presently committed prisoner to the Gatehouse. Resolved, upon the question, that Sir William Boteler shall be presently committed prisoner to the Fleet. Ordered that the Sergeant shall apprehend them, and carry them in safe custody, and deliver them as prisoners to the several prisons aforesaid.

On the 4th May, 1642, the House of Commons ordered Mr. Whitelock and others to prepare a charge against Mr. Lovelace and Sir W. Boteler with all expedition; but nothing further is heard of the matter till 17th June, when Lovelace and Boteler petitioned the House separately for their release from custody. Hereupon Sir William was discharged, on finding personal bail to the extent of £10,000, with a surety for £5,000; and in the case of his companion in misfortune, it was ordered that "he be forthwith bailed upon good security," probably for £4,000, not, as Wood states, for £40,000. During this confinement he is said to have written the well-known lines:

"Stone walls doe not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage;
Mindes innocent and quiet take
That for an hermitage;
If I have freedom in my love,
And in my soule am free,
Angels alone that soare above
Enjoy such liberty."

We have no means of ascertaining the amount of inconvenience and loss which Lovelace sustained on this occasion. It is certain that he greatly impaired his estate by supplying his two brothers, Francis and

William (afterwards killed at Caermarthen), with money, horses, and arms for the king's cause, and furnishing the third, Dudley Posthumus, with the means of studying tactics and fortification in Holland. Nor was his liberal hand ever closed at this period to the wants of the needy scholar, the distressed musician, or the wounded soldier. "There is evidence to prove that Lovelace was on intimate terms with some of the wits of his time, and that he had friendly relations with many of them—such as Hall, Rawlins, Lenton, and particularly the Cottons. John Tatham, the City poet, and author of *The Fancies Theater*, 1640, knew him well, and addressed to him some stanzas not devoid of merit. In 1643, Henry Glapthorne, a celebrated dramatist of the same age, dedicated to him a poem, entitled 'Whitehall.'" After the surrender of Oxford, in 1646, Lovelace raised a regiment for the service of the French King, then at war with Spain, became its colonel, and received a wound at Dunkirk. Returning to England in 1648, he and his brother Dudley, who had served as captain under him, were committed to Petre House, in Aldersgate Street, then used for the detention of political prisoners. To this circumstance we are probably indebted for those remains by which he will be known to posterity. For he beguiled his confinement by preparing a volume of poems—odes, sonnets, and songs—which appeared in 1649, "printed by Tho. Harper and to be sold by Tho. Evvster at the Gun in Ivie Lane," with a dedication to "The Rt. Hon. My Lady Anne Lovelace," the wife of his distant kinsman, the second Lord Lovelace of Hurley. Most of the poems had been previously composed, but they were now collected under the title of "*Lucasta*," an allusion, it is said, to

a Miss Lucy Sachevrell, a lady of great beauty and fortune, to whom Lovelace was warmly attached, but who, on a report that he had died at Dunkirk, became the wife of another. Nothing has been discovered by which the family or abode of the lady can be identified. After the execution of Charles I. Lovelace was set at liberty, and in 1650 was in Holland, and perhaps served there with his regiment. The close of his career, according to the well-known account of Wood, offered an affecting contrast to its commencement. It is said that, having parted with Lovelace Place, "he grew very melancholy, became very poor in body and purse, was the object of charity, went in ragged clothes," instead of the cloth of gold of his splendid youth, "and mostly lodged in obscure and dirty places more befitting the worst of beggars and poorest of servants." This account is probably too strong, though founded in fact. A consumption at length brought him to his end. He died, at the age of forty, in a mean lodging in Gunpowder Alley, near Shoe Lane, and was buried, at the west end of St. Bride's, near the body of his kinsman, William Lovelace, of Gray's Inn. It has been asserted—and the assertion has puzzled some of his biographers—that he left a daughter Margaret, who carried considerable estates in marriage to the Cokes of Norfolk. I can state that this is a mistake. The lady was his father's cousin, daughter of Richard Lovelace of Kingsdown, and proved by an inscription in Thorington Church to have been a married woman in 1630, when her supposed father was but twelve years old.

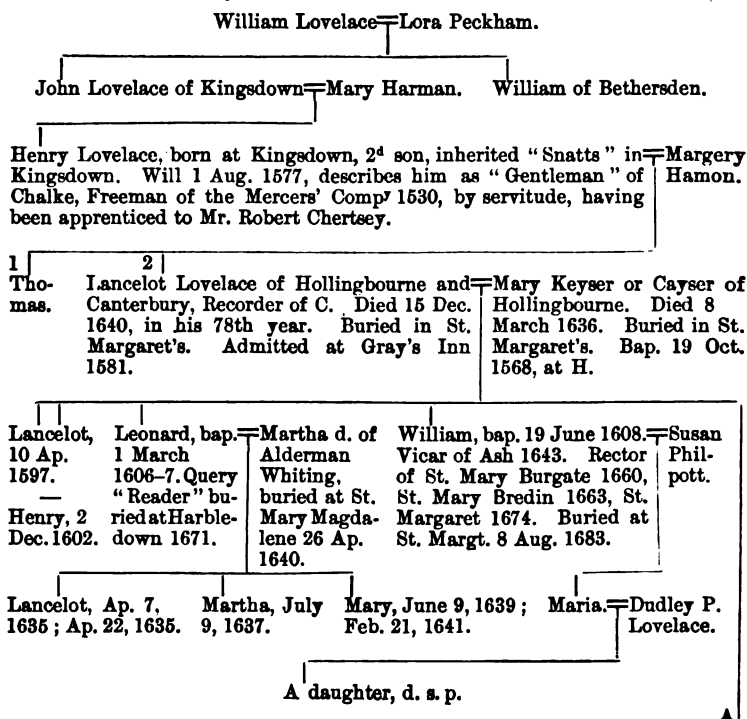
Mr. Hazlitt says, "The most pleasing likeness of Lovelace, the only one indeed which conveys any just idea of 'the handsomest man of his time,' is the

picture at Dulwich, which has been twice copied, in both instances with very indifferent success."

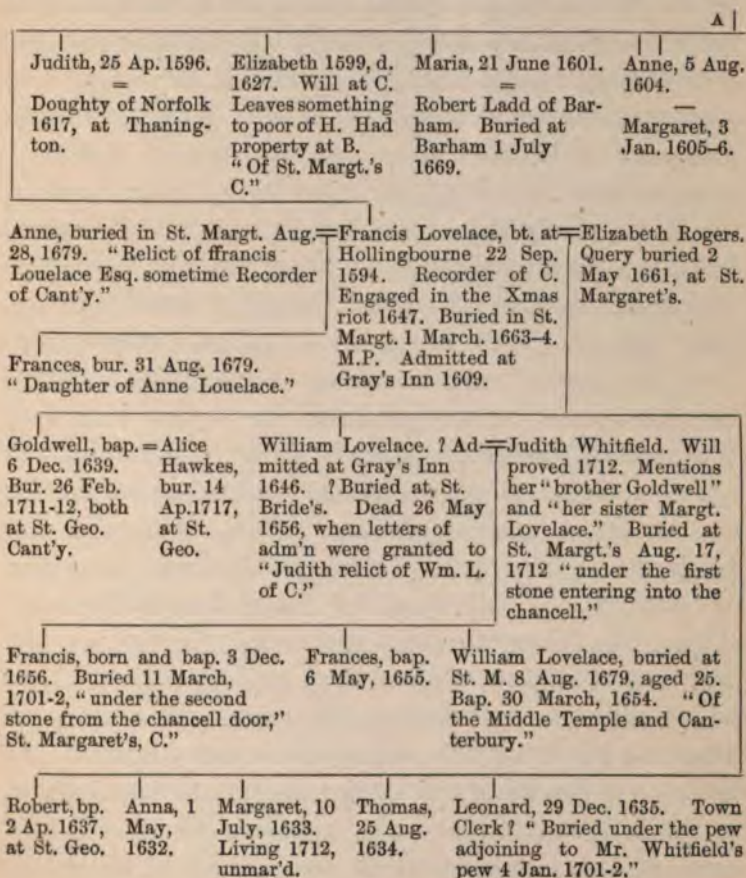
His brother Dudley, in 1659, published a second edition of his poems, and in 1660 a collection of elegies to his memory. To this latter Dudley and Thomas contributed some lines of their own.

The Canterbury Lovelaces* now claim our attention. Lancelot Lovelace, a grandson of John of Kingsdown and of Bayford Castle, is described as "of Canterbury," and was, I suppose, one of those who obtained for his family the eulogium of Philipot, that by "their deep judgment in the municipal laws they had deserved well of their country." He was born in

* The Canterbury Lovelaces.



1563, admitted at Gray's Inn 1581, and married Mary, daughter and coheir of William Cayser of Hollingbourne, by whom he had twelve children. The "Honeywood Evidences" mention him as standing godfather, in 1605, with Sir T. Culpeper, to Thomas the infant son of his "cossen," Robert Honeywood. In 1621 we find him Recorder of Canterbury, which office he held till 1638. He died 1640, and is buried in St. Margaret's Church. His eldest son, Francis, born 1594, followed the profession of the law, and



succeeded him in the Recordership. He seems to have been displaced in 1643, on account of his Royalist sympathies, but recovered his office at the Restoration. As is well known, a riot occurred in Canterbury on Christmas Day, 1647, in consequence of the attempted suppression, by the Puritanical mayor, of the observance of the festival. The defences of the city were seized by an Anti-Parliament mob, and the cry was raised—"For God, King Charles, and Kent." The tumult was with difficulty appeased by Sir W. Mann, Alderman Sabine, and Mr. Lovelace, but the Committee of the County nevertheless thought it necessary to send troops to attack the city, and, after a searching inquiry, committed the peacemakers prisoners to Leeds Castle. At the special Sessions, held on the 11th May, the grand jury twice ignored the Bill, and by the advice, among others, of Francis Lovelace, drew up the well-known "Kentish Petition," which resulted in the loyal rising of 1648. In the early part of 1660 the "old Cavalier Party" were "on the move," and Lovelace is mentioned among the promoters of a "petition for a full and free Parliament," which brought some trouble on its authors, divers of them being "taken notice of for this business and clap'd up." May witnessed the Restoration. In July "Francis Lovelace, Recorder of Canterbury," petitioned the King for the Stewardship of the Liberties of St. Augustine, for his own life and that of his son Goldwell, on the ground that he had "suffered sequestration, imprisonment, and loss of office for his loyalty." The request was granted. At the visit of the King and Queen-Mother to Canterbury, in the following October, he appeared as the spokesman of the Corporation in two speeches, of which

copies are preserved in the British Museum. Both breathe the strongest spirit of "Right Divine and Passive Obedience," and are couched in terms bordering as we should think on the profane, though commonly used at that day. He tells Charles that "like Almighty God he looks upon the heart," and that "his thoughts are deep and unfathomable," and alludes to the Act of Indemnity as "what shall bring about a golden age." In the next year, 1661, he was elected to represent the city in Parliament, and on 17th September, writes to Secretary Nicholas, with twenty-eight others, Aldermen of Canterbury, that they have chosen George Mills for their next Mayor, "a man faithful and loyal who was kept out of his place till the Restoration, and who will be more careful and diligent in managing their affairs than Turner." We next find him promising to "keep a strict eye on Mr. Reeve a dangerous person." In July, 1663, he expressed his willingness to resign his Stewardship of St. Augustine's in favour of Sir Anthony Aucher, and on the 1st of March, 1664—the day of his funeral at St. Margaret's—we hear of a letter announcing the "death of Mr. Lovelace, Steward of the Chancery Court of the Cinque Ports." By his wife, a grand-daughter of Richard Rogers, Dean of Canterbury and Bishop Suffragan of Dover, he left several children, one of whom, born in 1635, is, I presume, the "Leonard Lovelace Gent." nominated Town Clerk and Coroner in the Charter of 1684. The last of the name, of whom I find any record at Canterbury, is Alice, the widow of Goldwell Lovelace, buried at St. George's on the 14th April, 1717.

The sale of Lovelace Place had ended the connection of the family with Bethersden, and the Kingsdown

property had previously passed by a female heir into another name.

In concluding this Paper I wish to acknowledge the kindness of my friend the Rev. E. R. Orger, Subwarden of St. Augustine's College, in obtaining for me the drawing of the Grey Friars from which the engraving has been prepared; and also of Mr. W. C. Hazlitt in allowing me to make use of the Biographical Sketch prefixed to his edition of "Lovelace's Poems."

FAVERSHAM TOWN ACCOUNTS, ANNO 33 EDW. I.

COMMUNICATED BY F. F. GIRAUD, ESQ., TOWN CLERK.

THIS Record is written on two narrow slips of parchment. Its heading, from exposure to light or damp, has become illegible, but in other respects the document is in good preservation. It is in the custody of the Town Clerk of Faversham.

During the reign of Edward I. the privileges of the Cinque Ports and their members were more amply recognized, and were enlarged by Royal Charters. The rights, and exemptions, claimed by the men of Faversham under their own Charters, as well as under those of the Cinque Ports, often seemed to be inconsistent with the jurisdiction and liberties claimed by the Abbot and Convent of S. Saviour at Faversham, under the Royal Grants to them of the Manor and Hundred. Hence arose litigation, which entailed visits and gifts (mentioned in this record) to propitiate men in power, who could aid the Mayor and his brethren.

The Royal Charters which concerned the men of Faversham, in this and the preceding reign, were (1) to the Barons of Faversham, 4 June 36 Hen. III.; (2) to the Barons of the Cinque Ports, 20 May 44 Hen. III.; (3) to the Barons of Faversham, on disputes respecting the Abbot's jurisdiction, 20 Nov. 46 Hen. III.; (4) to the Barons of the Cinque Ports, 17 June 6 Edw. I.,

and (5) 28 April 26 Edw. I.; and (6) to the Barons of Faversham, 14 Nov. 30 Edw. I. The Faversham Charters are described in 'Arch. Cant.,' vol. ix., p. lxiv., lxxv.

(HEADING ILLEGIBLE.)

Exp^{ns} Rogeri Urre (a) tempore Maior' anno xxx^o iiii^o.

Idem dedit cuidam Nuncio (b) de Scaccarii in Festo Sanctæ Lucie iii d.

In expensis circa recordum faciendum in vino & percameno (c) & aliis iij d.

Item lib' Willielmo Bil ad expensas suas versus Cantuar' ad exennium (d) Vicecom' (e) Kane' faciend' iiii d.

In iiii^m allec' (f) emp' & miss' eidem Vic' xx s.

It' in mⁱ allec' misso Elye clerico v s.

It' dat' Waltero de Horsele xl d.

It' in i carta locat' ad carian^d dictum allec' apud Cant' xii d.

In oera emp' pro re sigill' i d.

It' expensis maior'. Ballivi, (g) Stephani att Melle, (h) Roberti de Stureye, Tristrammi le Goldfinch, (i) Thom' Dod, (j) & Hamonis Dagh, (k) & Ade Shipman, versus Shipweye (l) in Festo beati Thom' Apostoli eondo & redeondo commorando per duas noctes apud Cantuar' & in expensis Maior', Ballivi, & Stephani Ate Melle, apud Cantuar' in die Mercurii proximo post predictam f'm beati Thome ad loquendum cum Vic' Kane' xii s. x d. q^{ra}.

It' dat' Elye clerico Constabular' pro patenta allocata legend' & inrotuland' xii d.

& dat' Andr' de Batescumbe pro feodo suo quia communitas de Faversham recessit sine die versus Rogerum ate Doune iiii d.

It' solut' pro equo Hamonis Dagh versus Shipweye xii d.

& pro equo Tristrammi xii d.

It' pro equo Maioris ibidem xii d. et pro equo Steph'i ate Melle xii d.

It' in percameno emp' pro rotulis ad tallag' ii d.

It' dat' cuidam Nuncio adferenti litteras su'mo'is Curie de Shipweye die Sancti Johannis Apostoli ii d.

It' in expensis Maior' & Ballivi apud Cantuar' in crastino Epiphanye ad calumpniandum coram Justic' pro Magistro Johanne de la Wodegate (m) & ad loquend' cum Constabular' & Vic' Kane' commorando ibidem per i noct' & ii dies cum ii equis iii s. ii d. ob. q^{ra} (& Thom' Everard (n) solvit residuum)* & pro equo Maiori locat' viii d.

* These words are crossed out.

It' in i poketto (*o*) emp' ad imponend' den' communitatis ob.

It' in expensis Roberti de Stureye Maiori & Ballivi versus Dovor' & redeondo die Jovis proximo post f'm Sancti Illarii & die veneris & die sabbati seq' iiii s. vi d. ob.

In equo Maiori locat' xii d.

It' allocat' Johanni de Upmanton (*p*) pro expensis circa i doleum (*q*) vini apud London' xxi d.

It' allocat' Roberto Dod pro Hugone ate Shoppe di' marc.

It' solut' eidem Roberto pro i nola v s. vi d.

^a In viii bus' aven' emp' & miss' domino Roberto de Burghersse (*r*) ad aulam in die Sancti Hillarii ii s. iii d. & pro portag' ob.

^b It' in expensis Thom' Everard & Maior' apud Nyeweton (*s*) propter returnum brevium vic' Kane' die Martis proximo ante F'm Sancti Vincentii Martiris viii d.

In i equo locat' ad op' Maioris iiii d.

It' solvitur Waltero Marischal (*t*) pro elemosinar' & Waltero Ostroman (*u*) unde idem Walterus Marischal onerabat' x d. ob.

^a It' in expensis Constabular' Dovor' die lune proximo ante f'm S'c'i Vincentii Martiris apud aulam vi s. xi d. q^a.

It' in expensis Roberti de Stureye Thom' Everard & maioris versus London ad ducend' ibidem denar' domini Regis & domine Regyne & ad alia negocia ibidem expediendum eondo commorando & redeondo videlicet a die Jovis proximo f'm s'c'i Vincentii Martiris per ix dies sequentes xxvi s. viii d.

^b It' solut' ibidem Roberto Malmestorp di' marc'.

It' lib' Roberto de Stureye pro communibus negociis ibidem prosequend' & pro expensis suis veniend' ad Cur' de Shipweye di' marc'.

It' dat' ii Nunciis de Scacar' in crastino Purificationis iii d.

^a It' solut' pro auro (*v*) Regine x li.

In i exennio misso domino Pl'ho de Wyloby (*w*). In vino & ii carcous' porcuum xiii s. x d.

In pane ii s. vi d.

It' in cartag' dicti exennii usque Boclande vi d.

It' in x quart' aven' missis d'no Principi (*x*) dominica proximo ante f'm Purific' Beate Marie apud Ospringe xx s.

It' in ii^s allec' emp' & miss' constabular' Dovor' apud Hakynton die lune proximo post f'm Purific' b'te Marie x s.

& pro cariag' eidem v d.

It' solut' pro portag' vad' tallag' ii d. q^a.

It' in vi^s allec' emp' xxiii s.

& pro portag. i d. ob.

- de quibus iii^a miss' sunt constabular' ad London in navicula J. Note.
 It' lib' Waltero Bealde (y) ad expensas suas versus Brodhelle die lune
 in festo conversionis S'c'i Pauli iiii s.
 In i loculo emp' pro den' imponend' q^a.
 It' lib' Waltero Bealde versus Brodhelle (z) ad expensas d'nica in Fest'
 b'ti Valentini iiii s.
 It' allocat' Gilberto le Northeren xii d.
 It' lib' Waltero Bealde ad expensas suas versus Dovor die martis p'x'
 post f'm S'ti Valentini iiii s. vi d.
 It' in vino pro clerico Vic' Kanc' & sociis suis iii d.
 It' dat' Waltero Waltero de Horsele clerico vic' xl d. die martis ante
 f'm S'ti Mathie Ap'li.
 It' in i exennio misso Abbati S'c'i Augustini die Jovis proximo post
 f'm s'ti Matthie Apostoli in pane & vino ii s. vi d.
 It' in expensis Ballivi & Maioris versus Lond' eondo & redeondo & in
 mora eorundem ibidem per xii dies xix s. iiii d. ob.
 Et dat' ibidem tunc Will'o de Cotes di marc' scilicet incipient' d'nica
 in carne primo.
 It' in expensis Maioris versus London eondo & redeondo una cum mor'
 eidem ibidem incipient' dominica proximo post f'm sancti Gregorii
 per xvi dies sequenter xviii s.
 It' in batell (zz) locat' pro constabular' & aliis per plurimas vices ix d.
 It' dat' Elye clerico pro transcript' iii t'n brevium habend' vi d.
 It' in expensis clerici magistri Johannis de Cam v d. ob.
 & dat' eidem xii d.
 In percameno emp' pro pluribus processibus scribend' ad op' com-
 munitatis vi d.
 In liter' & incaustum (aa) pro clerico i d. q^a.
 In stip' dicti clerici pro ii septim' ii s. iiii d.
 It' in petitionibus quinque Portuum transcribend' ii d.
 It' in expensis Roberti de Stureye & aliorum sociorum ad janta-
 culum (bb) xx d.
 It' solut' Joh'i de Tylton in parte solutionis stip' sui di' marc.
 It' dat' garconi d'ni Roberti Wardleby (cc) iii d.
 In exp's apud Cantuar' Ballivi & Maior & J. de Upmantone die lune
 prox' post f'm palmarum in locatione equorum & aliarum expen-
 sarum ii s. ii d. ob.
 It' in expensis ballivi maioris & Joh'is de Upmantone apud Cant' die
 Jovis proximo ante f'm Pasch' ii s. ii d.
 It' in exp's maior' apud Cantuar' die lune in septim' Pasch' in
 locatione eq' & aliis exp's x d.

S'm xxiii li. xvii s. iii d. q^a.

S'm xxiii li. xviii s. ii d.

(On a slip of parchment annexed to the foregoing.)

It' in exp's Maior' & Walteri Bealde versus Romenal (*dd*) & redeondo per iii dies & ii noctes viii s. diebus sabbati dominice & lune proxim' post f'm beati Elphegi.

Dat' cuidam garcon' eonti apud la Wodegate ob. propter adventum d'ni Roberti.

It' solut' d'no Roberto de Burghesse x li. die Jovis proximo ante f'm Apostolorum Philippi & Jacobi.

It' in exennio misso eidem domino Roberto die predicto In pane vino & men' iiii s. iii d.

It' solut' Roberto de Stureye de pensione sua de termino Pasch' ii marc'.

It' allocat' Waltero de Upmanton x s. quos idem Walterus solvit Galfrido de Hertpol.

It' in exp's Roberti de Stureye Thom' Dod Thom' Everard Rog' Orre Walt' Bealde Nich'i de Breule (*ee*) Walteri le Marischal Roberti Dod Laurentii le Heare Will'i le Carpenter & h'ed Rogeri Pellipar' Rogeri Batekoc (*ff*) a die d'nica in quindena pasch' per i mensem & ii dies vi li. viii s. ix d.

It' in exenniis miss' domines (*sic*) Rogero Brabason (*gg*) & Gilberti de Robery xxviii s. iiii d. ob. q^a.

It' in feodo solut' domino Roberto de Wardleby de termino Pasch' xx s.

It' solut' servientibus Curie & dat' clericis lxxi s. viii d.

It dat' nunciis domini Regis die mercurii prox' post f'm Ascensionis D'ni ii d.

It' in exp's maior' apud Cantuar' die mercurii ante f'm sancti Barnabe Apostoli ad loquendum cum Edmundo de Passele (*gh*) viii. d. ob. et pro equo locat' iiii d.

It dat' cuidam nuncio venient' a custode die Jovis proximo ante f'm sancti Barnabe Ap'li iii. d.

It' in exp's Andr' de Batescombe per Walterum Bealde vii d.

It' lib' Johanni de Gasinge Ballivo Ward castri Dovor' xl d. per manibus Johannis de Upmanton & garconi suo vi d.

& in vino i d. ob.

It' solut' pro i par' sotular' ad op' Rogeri Pellipar' cum fuerit versus Lond' iii d.

It' dat' Will'o de Bernefeld (*hh*) die veneris proximo ante f'm Nat'

Sancti Johannis Baptiste pro brevibus returnand' pro ut ordinatum fuit per consilium nostrum i marc'.

s'm xxv li. xvii s. iiii d. q^a.

It' solut' Joh'i Goldwyne (ii) pro stip' suo de termino Anunciationis di' marc'.

Jt' lib' Rogero Batekoc & Ade Shipman ad expensas suas versus Dovor' eondo & redeondo in die Nat' s'ti Joh'is Bapt' iiii s.

It' lib' cuidam homini deferenti quandam litteram apud Dovor' dominica proximo post f'm sancti Johannis ante portam Latinam iiii d.

It' in vad' tallag' portand' per vices ii d.

In vino pro Roberto le cryour die lune proximo ante f'm Nativitatis beati Johannis Baptisti ii d. q^a.

It' in Maior' & Walteri Marischal apud Cantuar' in vigil' Nat' s'ti Joh'is Bapt' ad loquendum cum Abbate Sancti Augustini pro brevibus Philippi de Juteborgh & ad loquendum cum clericis Vicomitis Kancie xx d.

It' eodem die dat' cuidam nuncio Dovor' iii d.

It' in exennio misso Rogero de Toketon (jj) die sabbati proximo post dictum f'm xiiii s. ii d.

It' pro caria' eidem exennie apud Silhamme (kk) viii d.

It' alloc' Roberto Dod pro Stephano Glannye iiii s. vi d.

It' alloc' eidem Roberto iii s. quos solvit dicto Stephano ad expensas suas versus Brodhelle.

It' in exp's Maior' & Walteri Mareschal in vigil' & die Apostolorum Petri & Pauli apud Cantuar' comorant' ibidem per i nocte iiis. vii d. q^a. & pro eq's locat' viii d.

It' in exp's Walteri Mareschal & Walteri Bealde in crastino Nativitatis sancti Joh'is Bapt' versus Sylhamme & Bobbinge ad loquendum cum domino Rogero Sauvage (ll) & Rogero de Toketon in equis & aliis xvi d. ob.

It' lib' Joh'i Pollehare per manibus Walteri Mareschal xl d.

& pro vino dato eidem i d. ob.

It' in percameno i d. ob.

It' solut' Joh'i Goldwyne de stipendio suo de die Nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptisti di' marc'.

It' in exp's Roberti de Stureye & Maioris versus London' ibidem & redeondo die veneris proximo ante f'm translationis beati Thome martyris xi s. viii d. ob.

It' dat' ibidem Henrico de Rolpheston xl d.

It' solut' ibidem d'no Regi xx li.

It' solut' Edmundo de Passele de pensione suo de termino Nat' sancti

Johannis Bapt' xx s. (It' in i equo locat' ad op' maioris die Jovis proximo post festum Trinitatis.)*
 It' in i quart' mo'luoll emp' & miss' vicomiti Kancie xi s. die mercur' proximo post f'm translationis beati Thom' martiris.
 It' in exp's maioris apud Cantuar' die Jovis proximo ante f'm beate Margarete viii d. ob. cum locatione eq'.
 It' alloc' heredibus Simonis Seman pro domo oeci locato xld. de terminis Anunciationis & sancti Johannis Bapt'.
 It' in exp's Maioris & Joh'is de Upmanton versus Sandwyc' ad loquendum cum constabular' die sabbati proximo ante f'm beate Margarete xvi d. ob.
 In equis eor'dem locat' xvi d.
 & dat' Goldston eondi cum eis ii d.
 It' in exp's Ballivi Maioris Roberti Dod Walteri Marischal Walteri Bealde & aliorum apud Cantuar' die veneris proximo post f'm beate Marie Magdalene iiiii s. xi d.
 It' die sabbati proximo seq' ibidem iii s. vii d. q^a per manibus Walteri Bealde.
 It' dat' nuncio constabular' castri Dovor' adferent' litteras iii d.
 It' dat' archoriis Domini Regis in festo beate Margarete xii d.
 In vino pro eisdem i d. ob.
 Item in jantacula massuar' domini Regis xii d. diebeate Marie Magdalene.
 In exp's eodem die apud Ospringe in vino & aliis vii d. ob.
 It' in vino misso domino Roberto de Burghersshe ad aulam in festo beate Marie Magdalene xx d.
 Sm' xxv li. xviii s. v d. ob q^a.

(a) *Roger Urre or Orre.*

This surname was probably derived from the neighbouring village of Oare or Ore. Roger Urre was Mayor of Faversham in 1302 and 1305. Anno 34 Ed. I. he paid for the community of Faversham 20s. to Edmund de Passeley as his fee for Easter Term, and was in the same year, with others, defendant in an action against the men of Faversham, for removing chattels which the Abbot had distrained. Anno 4 Ed. II. he and Thomas Daghe were empowered by the men of Faversham to obtain the Royal Confirmation of a release to them by the Abbot and Convent of certain manorial customs.

The wife of *Robert Urre* is mentioned in a tallage or taxation for the affairs of the town, anno I Ed. III.

Boys Owre was Mayor in 1625 and 1633.

* These words are crossed out.

(b) Nuncio de scaccarii.

The primary and original business of the Court of Exchequer was to call the King's debtors to account. It was also the great repository of records.

*(c) Percameno. Parchment—Charta pergamena.**(d) Excennium or Exhenium.*

A gift or present, and more properly a new year's gift (Jacob's 'Law Dictionary').

(e) Vice comites Kancie.

Warriteus de Valoignes came into office as Sheriff of Kent the latter part of 1303 and served until Michaelmas 1304. He was succeeded by John de Northwode, who held office for two years. (Furley's 'Weald of Kent.')

(f) In illi^m alleo'.

In 1303 the townsmen were found guilty of presumptuously usurping certain regal liberties, and were compelled to pay to the King for a pardon and a new charter a fine of 500 marks by instalments. The friendship of the Sheriff of Kent may then have become important to them, and to maintain it, they probably sent him this present of 4000 herrings. A charter, anno 25 Hen. VI., recites that the men of Faversham had been also accustomed to send an annual present of herrings to the Constable of Dover Castle, which at length came to be claimed as a right (see 'Arch. Cant.,' vol. ix., p. lxxvii.) and we here find that in 1304 a present of 1000 herrings was sent to Elyas, the Constable's Clerk.

(g) Balliueus.

The bailiff represented the Abbot and Convent of Faversham as Lords of the Manor and Hundred. Nothing could be enacted or consulted on by the townsmen without the privity of this officer. He was learned in the laws of the realm.

(h) Stephanus att Melle.

Anno 33 Ed. I. he was defendant in actions of trespass at the suit of the Abbot of Faversham and Philip de Jutebergh respectively. The wife of Stephen ate Melle, jun., is mentioned in the tallage of 1 Ed. III. referred to above. Anno 7 Ed. III. Stephen ate Melle was murdered in the highway at Faversham by one William le Valons.

(i) Goldfinch.

This surname is frequently met with in the records of Faversham from the time of Tristram le Goldfinch until the end of the sixteenth century. The family of that name now residing at Faversham came (I believe) from the Cinque Port of Sandwich.

(j) Dod.

Thomas Dod, anno 5 Ed. I., gave a discharge to the Mayor and community of Faversham for 40s. pension of Lord Robert de Wardelby for Easter and Michaelmas Terms 4 and 5 Ed. I.

Robert Dod was a Jurat of Faversham anno 21 Ed. I. He was also defendant in the actions brought by the Abbot and Philip de Jutebergh anno 33 Ed. I.; and one of the defendants in a fine levied in the Halimote of the Abbot anno 15 Ed. II. respecting a rentcharge from a house in Faversham. The wife of Robert Dod is mentioned in the tallage of 1 Ed. III. mentioned

above. His daughter and heiress appears to have married Richard de Faversham, whose father, Thomas, was a judge and Lord of Graveney.

(k) *Dagh.*

Anno 8 Ed. I. Richard le Daghe and Eleanor his wife sold their lands in the neighbouring parish of Goodnestone and the advowson of the church there, with a part of Blean wood and some land lying below it (Hasted's 'Kent'). Anno 33 Ed. I. *Hamo* and *Alfred* Daghe were defendants in the action of Philip de Jutebergh, mentioned above, and anno 34 Ed. I. *Alfred* was one of the defendants in the action before referred to for removing chattels which the Abbot had distrained.

Anno 1 Ed. III. *Hamo*, Thomas, and the wife of Thomas, are mentioned in the tallage before referred to, and Thomas was one of the jurors at an inquest on the death of Ralph Note, who was slain at Faversham.

(l) *Shipwey.*

The Court where the pleas of the Ports were heard and determined was held here. The Lord Warden formerly took his oath of office at Shipwey.

(m) *John de la Wodegate.*

John de Wodegate was steward of the Manor of Faversham anno 23 Ed. I.

(n) *Thomas Everard.*

Thomas Everard was Mayor of Faversham annis 21 and 23 Ed. I. In Hasted's 'Kent' it is stated that John and Thomas Everard, anno 21 Ed. I., brought a writ of right against Robert de Champaigne for lands in the adjoining parish of Davington as of Gavelkind tenure, but a verdict was given against them. Willement's 'History of Davington' gives names extracted from the Ledger of Davington from the time of Henry III., and amongst them Stephanus Everode and J'h'a uxor Steph'i Everaude. Annis 33 and 34 Ed. I. Thomas Everard was one of the defendants in the actions brought by P. de Jutebergh and the Abbot, and anno 1 Ed. III. he is mentioned in the tallage described above.

John Everard, a rector of Hollingbourne, died in 1495.

Thomas Everard was vicar of Borden from 1611 to 1619.

Stephen Everard was buried in Faversham Church in 1738, and Mary, his wife, in 1757.

(o) *1 Poketto emp' ad imponend' den' communitatis.*

Of the fines and other profits of the County Courts two parts were reserved to the King, and a third part or *penny* to the Earl of the County. *Denarii* was a general term for any sort of pecunia numerata or ready money. *Denarius* an English penny (Jacob's 'Law Dictionary').

Below reference is made to "*denar' domini Regis and Domine Regyne*" also to "*1 loculo emp' pro den' imponend'.*"

(p) *De Upmanton.*

Walter de Upmanton anno 21 Ed. I. was a jurat of Faversham. "*Thom' de Upmanton and Jon son frere*" were, with others, anno 29 Ed. I. attached by the Lord Warden's writ to answer "*Dom' Hughe de Berkyng et Dom' Thom' de Tenet moynes de Abbe de Seynt Austyn de Cant. de g'm trespas and asaus a eux fetz en la vile de Fau'sh'm.*"

Thomas and John, sons of Walter de Upmanton, anno 33 Ed. I. were

defendants to the action of Philip de Jutebergh, and annis 34 and 35 Ed. I. to the action of the Abbot (*supra*). John was Mayor anno 15 Ed. II., and Stephen Mayor and Coroner anno 7 Ed. III.

The surname was afterwards contracted to Upton.

Amongst the burials in Faversham Church are Alicia wife of William in 1419, William in 1422, John in 1635.

Stephen in 1534 bequeathed 4d. towards maintaining S. Erasmus' light in Faversham Church.

Nicholas was one of the Common Council of the Town in 1574, Churchwarden and Chamberlain in 1577, Auditor in 1580, and Mayor in 1587 and 1592. He owned property in Norton and occupied land in Ospringe.

John was of the Common Council and Chamberlain in 1577, Overseer of the stock of corn for the poor in 1578, Churchwarden in 1579, Surveyor of Highways in 1581, and Mayor in 1589 and 1604.

Another John Upton was Mayor in 1662.

(g) *1 doleum vini.*

The privilege of wine free from duty granted by charter 30 Ed. I. is described in 'Arch. Cant.,' vol. ix., p. lxxv.

(r) *Robert de Burghershe*

Is stated in Knocker's 'Court of Shipway' to have been Warden of the Cinque Ports, annis 19, 26 and 27 Ed. I. He is also described as Lord Warden and Constable in Dover Castle in writs relating to Faversham annis 29 and 31 Ed. II.

Arms.—Gules, a lion rampant, or, queue forchée.

(s) *Nyemeton.*

Probably Newington near Hythe, in which parish Warretius de Valoignes, Sheriff of Kent, then had possessions.

(t) *Walter Mareschal*

Was Mayor and Jurat in 1293, 1296, and 1306. Defendant in the action of P. de Juteburgh anno 33 Ed. I. and in the action of the Abbot annis 34 and 35 Ed. I. (*supra*).

(u) *Walter Ostreman*

Was Mayor in 1297 and included in attachment of 29 Ed. I. to answer the Monks of S. Austin, and as defendant to the action of the Abbot of Faversham, 33, 34, and 35 Ed. I. (*supra*).

Thomas Oystreman is named as defendant to the action of P. de Jutebergh, and Matilda Ostermannys in the tallage of 1 Ed. III.

(v) *Aurum Reginae.*

A royal revenue belonging to every Queen Consort during her marriage from every person who hath made a voluntary offering or fine to the King of ten marks or upwards, in consideration of any grants, etc., by the King to him, and it is due in the proportion of one-tenth part more over and above the entire fine to the King. (Jacob's 'Law Dictionary.') See note above on the fine paid to the King.

(w) *D'ns Philippus de Wyloby.*

The family of Willoughby at this time possessed the Manor of Buckland, near Dover.

(x) D'no Principi—apud Ospringe.

In Furlley's 'Weald of Kent' it is stated that the Prince proceeded to the Maison Dieu at Ospringe on 14 July, 1305. The visit to Ospringe here referred to took place in January.

(y) Walter Bealde.

Defendant in the actions of P. de Jutebergh and the Abbot.

Anno 1 Ed. III. Rich^d Bealde is mentioned in the tallage of the town, and Thos. and Richard Bealde were concerned in the murder of Ralph Note.

(z) Brodhelle.

Dymchurch in Romney Marsh.

(zz) Batell'.

Batella, a boat.

*(aa) Incaustum.—Ink.**(bb) Jantaculum.—Jentaculum, breakfast.**(cc) D'ns Robertus Wardleby.*

See Dod, above.

Anno 31 Ed. I. the Mayor and Barons of Faversham bound themselves to pay Lord Robert de Wardleby 40s. per annum by half-yearly instalments for his counsel and help to be given against all their adversaries.

(dd) Romenal.

Romney, one of the Cinque Ports.

(ee) De Breule.

Elfich de Breule was a Jurat of Faversham anno 21 Ed. I.

Nicholas and James were defendants in the action of P. de Jutebergh, and the name of Nicholas appears in a receipt by the Sheriff of Kent anno 5 Ed. II. of ten silver marks payable by the Barons of Faversham.

John, son of Thomas, is named in the release of a fine to the King of 500 marks payable during the reign of Ed. I. Thomas and the wife of William are named in the tallage of 1 Ed. III.

(ff) Batecok or Badekoc.

Roger was attached, anno 29 Ed. I., to answer the Monks of S. Austin.

Anno 1 Ed. III., Thomas was accessory to murder of Ralph Note; and Alicia, Elena, and the wife of Thomas are mentioned in the Town Tallage.

(gg) D'ns Roger Brabason.

In 1304-5 Inquests were taken before Sir John de Northwode in Sussex, Surrey, and Kent, of matters to be determined before Roger le Brabazon ('Arch. Cant.,' vol. ix., p. 161).

(gh) Edmund de Passele.

Arms.—Purpure, a lion rampant, crowned or.

The family seat was at Pashley in Ticehurst. (Willement's 'Heraldic Notices of Canterbury Cathedral'.)

Domin' Edmund' de Pashley miles: et d'na Margareta uxor ejus: et Edmundus et Thomas Pashley milites, are mentioned in the list of names out of the Ledger of Davington given in Willement's 'History of Davington.'

Anno 29 Ed. I. the Mayor and Barons of Faversham bound themselves to pay 40s. per ann. to Edmund de Passele, for his help and service against their adversaries.

In 1317-1318 he received grants from Ed. II., one to crenellate his house and one of free warren over his extensive estates in Kent and other counties ('Arch. Cant.,' vol. ix., p. 261.)

(AA) *W^m de Bernefeld.*

Locum tenens of the Constable of Dover Castle.

(ii) *John Goldwyne*

Was "attached," anno 29 Ed. I., to answer the Monks of S. Augustin. "Relicta Joh'is Goldwyne & Galfrid' Goldwyne" are mentioned in the Town Tallage, 1 Ed. III.

(jj) *Roger de Toketon.*

Possessor of the Manor of Sileham, in Rainham, and other estates in the Hundred of Milton, married, anno 26 Ed. I., Julian, sister of John de Champaine. He granted to Roger and Joan de Reynham all his land which W^m de Toketon bought of Peter de Mere, in the Borough of Mere, in Reynham. The surname was afterwards changed to Tufton. (Hasted's 'Kent'.)

(kk) *Silhamme*, the residence of Roger de Toketon, in Rainham.

(ll) *Dⁿ's Roger' Sauvage.*

Sir John de Savage, Sir Tho' de Savage of Bobbing, and Sir Roger de Savage, were knighted at the siege of Carlaverock, anno 28 Ed. I. Sir Roger possessed the Manor of Bobbing, and, anno 5 Ed. II., obtained free warren and other liberties for his lands in Bobbyngea, Middleton, Borden, Newenton, and Stokebury. (Hasted's 'Kent'). His son Arnoldus Savage miles bore arms—Argent, six lions rampant, sable. (Willement's 'Heraldic Notices of Canterbury Cathedral'.)

EXPENSES OF THE CORPORATION OF FAVERSHAM,
TEMP. HEN. VIII.

COMMUNICATED BY F. F. GIRAUD, ESQ., TOWN CLERK.

THE following items are extracted from a folio volume belonging to the Municipal Corporation of Faversham. This volume contains Bye-laws, Copies of Wills, Accounts of Receipts and Payments, and other records, which were written upon detached sheets, and were not bound together until about 200 years ago. The date of the earliest entry is 1448, and that of the latest 1606; but for many of the intervening years there are no entries whatever in this volume, and the documents which it contains are not arranged consecutively in the order of their dates. Preserved among the Municipal Archives are numerous other papers, belonging to the period comprised between the years 1448 and 1606, which seem to have been overlooked by those who collected the sheets which form this volume.

EXPENSES OF THE CORPORATION OF FAVERSHAM.

7 HEN. VIII. (A.D. 1515.)

- xl s. *solutos pro contribucione* Dovorr hoc anno (a)
- vii s. iiii d. *pro pane et vino* Regine Francie hoc anno (b)
- vi s. viii d. *datos a lez mynstrells* Reg. hoc anno (c)
- xii d. in expencis Maioris & Juratorum ac predictis Mynstrells
- xx s. vi d. *pro expencis vigiliis in vigilia* Sci Petri ad vincula hoc anno (d)
- vi s. viii d. *datos in regardo* Clerico Mercati D'ni Regis (e)
- ii s. *pro expencis Clerici Mercati ex concensu* Maioris & Jurat export's
- xii d. *datos cuidem nuncio* D'ni Regis portanti proclamacionem

D'ni Regis de pace facta inter Dominum Regem & Regem
 Francie (f)
 ii s. iiii d. solutos & datos peditibus Regine Francie

8 & 9 HEN. VIII.

Expenses of the watch at lammasse xxxv s. ob. (d)
 xvi s. ix d. for expense of my lord Warden and my Lord chieff
 Justice when they satt at Faversham (g)
 viii s. ix d. gyven unto the Clerk of the Market & for his
 expense when he came unto Faversham paid by the com-
 maundment of my lord warden (e)
 xx d. gyven unto my lord Wardens Mynstrells (c)
 xvi d. of wyne gyven unto my lord Warden and my lorde of
 Bergavenny beyng at Faversham (g)
 ii s. for the reward and expense of a man that brought a
 restraynte from Dover of vitayllez

9 & 10 HEN. VIII.

ii s. paid to the Kyngs footemen
 viii d. paid for a key to the Gayle
 iii s. iiii d. for spiced brede gyven to my Lorde of Cauntebury
 at his beyng at Faversham (h)
 ii s. for wyne gyven unto hym
 viii d. paid for mendyng of fettors
 i d. paid for risshez strewid over the Gayle
 xii d. rewarded to a man that brought the comyssion of coyne

10 & 11 HEN. VIII.

viii d. paid for mendyng of Irons in the Gayle
 ix d. spent upon my lord chieff Justice (g)

11 & 12 HEN. VIII.

vi s. viii d. payd to the Kyngs Mynstrells (c)
 iiii d. spent over them
 vi s. viii d. geven in rewards to the Kyngs Fottemen
 vi s. viii d. geven to the qvens fottemen
 vi s. viii d. geven to my lord cardenalls fottemen

- xxvi s. v d. ob. for spysyd brede wyne bere and aelle geven to the Kyng and to the qvene as it aperythe by a byll ther of
- xviii s. ix d. for spysyd brede wyne & capons geven to my lord Cardnall at hys beyng at Faversham as yt aperythe be a byll
- xxii s. for rewards geven to dyvers men for brynggyng of severall commaundments from the castyll of Doevere and for expences of the mayer and dyvers of the Juratts of the Towne in rydyng to Dover att ii severall tymes by my lord Wardens commandmentt
- xii d. geven in reward to the wayth of London.

12 & 13 HEN. VIII.

- lviii s. iiii d. ob. for the expences of mayster mayor mayster norton mayster hampton and theyr servants rydyng to London for cawsys of the towne consernyng the liberte of the same and for theyr costs homeward and for horsse herys as it apperythe by a byll of the parcells therof uppon this accompte shoyd and examynyd
- xx s. ix d. for dyvers expences don uppon my lord warden beyng at Faversham as apperyth by a byll therof (g)
- xii d. for a gallon of wyn gyvyn to my lord of Canterbury at hys beyng at Fauersham (h)
- vii s. i d. for the expences of Roberd Vale in rydyng to London wen the man was kyllyd in Preston Strett to aske Cownsell
- ii s. iiii d. spent at a Brackefaste at when the Constabylls of the Wattche wer chossyn
- xviii s. x d. ob. for the expences of Mayster Mayr & Mayster Norton Rydyng to Rumneye to the Bryderyelld and homeward for the lyberte of the Town at one tyme & for theyr horsseher and of the expences of mayster nowe Mayr rydyng to Rumneye and ayen for the lyberte of the Towne v s. viii d. (i)
- xxxiii s. iiii d. paid by Mayster Norton unto the mayer of Dover for the deffensse of the lyberte of the Portts
- viii s. ix d. ob. for posts of Wylliam Storyfeasche in carrying of a prisoner that was takyn at Faversham for myspryson unto London to the Kyngs Counsell

13 & 14 HEN. VIII.

ii s. spent at Osprynge in goyng of the purlyew
 xxxiii s. iiiii d. paide by the comen assent of the Towne for the
 mayntenynge of the pryvylage of the V Ports
 xxiii s. i d. spent ouer the Kyngs Hyghnes and ouer the
 Emperoure at ther comyng by the towne toward London (*j*)

14 & 15 HEN. VIII.

x l. iii s. for the expences of my lord warden & other the
 Kyngs Comysshioners for the musters for the expences of the
 souldyers that went ouer see and for copyes of the books
 consernyng the same as apperith by bylls of the same
 examyned and remaynyng (*k*)
 v s. for wrytyng of the newe compesicion

15 & 16 HEN. VIII.

A peny for Rome Skott for two yers for the Anker (*l*)
 ii d. for Sheryffs turne for the Towne Croft (*m*)
 iiiii d. geuen to the harbenger of the Wardens (*n*)
 vii s. iiiii d. for hors mete of the seid Wardens
 iii s. for iii capons geuen to the said Wardens
 vii d. for wyne to the seid Warden
 lvi s. v d. for dyvers charges & expences leyde owte sendyng
 the Charters of the seid towne to be shewed to the Kyngs
 counsell for the discharge of the towne of the subsidyde at
 two tymes as it appereth by two bylls therof (*o*)
 iii li. xi s. ix d. for certen harneyse wepons and chargs for the
 harneysyng of v men that were sent owte of the towne to
 the Kyngs warrs as it appereth by a byll of the partyculars
 therof

16 & 17 HEN. VIII.

xvi d. for makyng of ii fyers at the fyrst proclamacion of the
 peace and for dyvers expences of Rychards in rydyng to
 Rumneye & Dover at dyvers tymys for erands of the
 Towne and for horse her for hym and for other that wentt
 to the takyng of my lorde wardens othe xv s. iiiii d. (*p*)
 xl s. gyvyn to my sayd lorde warden for the porcion of Fauers-
 ham at the takyng of hys othe (*q*)

xvii s. ix d. for the expences of the
maior iiii Juratts & ther suruientts
in rydyng to the takyng of the sayd
othe

17 a° H. VIII. John Hamp-
ton beyng Mayor he rode to
the takyng of ye othe of the
lord Warden & there he payde
xl s. to the Lord Warden for
Feuersham.

ix s. for serteyn spysse brede & wyn and cappons gyvyn to
my lorde warden beyng at Faversham in the Feaste of the
exalltacon of the Holly Crosse in the sayd yere

In the expences of lauransse manby in rydyng to London to
serche for the Churche goods that wer stollyn for hys labor
and horsse her ix s.

17 & 18 HEN. VIII.

vi s. viii d. gevyn in reward unto the Kyngs menstrells

xii d. spent uppon them in wyn

iii s. iiii d. gevyn in reward to my lord cardinalls menstralls

viii d. spend uppon them

xii d. spent at the Watch on lammas avyn

xxxvi s. iiii d. in expense of master mayre & vi of his broders
& her servaunts & for horsse here to Scheppewey courte for
causis of the Towne

v li. iiii s. iii d. in expens of serten prisonys for horssehyr &
other chargs consernyng the sute for the robberyng of the
cherch of Feversham & for havyn agayne parcell of the
same goods so stolen

18 & 19 HEN. VIII.

xxiii s. iiii d. for divers expences & presents given unto my lord
Cardinall at his beyng at Faversham the same yer

iiii li. iiii s. ii d. ob. for the expences of the mayer Jurats & other
commons in rydyng unto the Court of Shipwey at divers
tymes the seid yere

viii d. spent in brede & drynk on the mayer & jurats at a
warmote over the gayle

x s. paid unto Edith Roche widowe for a horsse sadyll & brydyll
whiche caryed Harward unto the Kyngs Counceill

19 & 20 HEN. VIII.

xiii s. iiii d. for certeyn presents given unto my lorde of Caunte-
bury beyng at Faversham

20 & 21 HEN. VIII.

x d. for bernyng of a mesell hogg & for wodd to the same

22 & 23 HEN. VIII.

iiii s. gyven in rewards to the Kyngs plaiers

x s. vii d. for makyng clene of the gayle & for the repayryng of the same gayle & of the cage

vii s. paid for the mendyng the silver mace (r)

31 & 32 HEN. VIII.

iii s. iiii d. paid by theym to my lorde wardens players (s)

xxi d. for wyne gyven to the lorde of Cauntbury (t)

ii s. viii d. for mendyng of kayge & the stoks

vi s. viii d. paied to the Kyngs players

vi s. viii d. paid to the prynces players

vi s. viii d. paid to the Kyngs mynstrells

ix s. x d. for clensyng & makyng cleane of the towne

vi s. ii d. for the dynor for M^r Meyre & the auditors at the tyme of this accompte

32 & 33 HEN. VIII.

xx s. sent unto the Towne of Dovorr towards theire chargis for the sute for th'opteynyng of the xvth

xvi d. for mendyng of the Brason Horne the Cokyingstole & caryng of a logg to the Kaye to thuse of the Towne (u)

v li. paid unto Willm Castlock and George Stransham for riddyng of the Towne of alle the donghills (v)

33 & 34 HEN. VIII.

xxiii s. iiii d. gevyn to my lord Wardin in rewardis at dyvers tymis

xiii s. vi d. payd for makyng of the buttis

35 & 36 HEN. VIII.

Expended in bread biere and chese a' lowmas night ix s. ii d.

xi s. vii d. for bewtifyeng of the Towne agaynst the comyng of our seid Sovereigne lorde

xxii d. in wyne gevyn to the Duke of Spayne (w)

iii s. viii d. for ii copill of capons gevyn to or lorde Warden
 xxxv s. iiii d. for ii dosen chekyns ii dosen capons & a syve of
 cheris the present gevyn to our seid sovereigne lorde
 vi s. viii d. gevyn unto his Gracis fotemen

ix s. expendid apoun the cresset light &
 other ordinary chargis

A° 36 Hen. VIII, his Grace
 was in Faversham Towne &
 did rest there one night be-
 fore his goyng to Boollen.

37 & 38 HEN. VIII.

For chargs leyd out & watchyng at Saint Valentynes feyere
 viii s.

For a galon a quart & a pynt of bras xxiiii s. iiii d.

For carreyng of the plate unto London v s.

For the Meyers fee v li.

(a) This annual payment was settled by a Deed, dated 1st Aug., 1438, which contained an agreement that a Baron of Faversham should be selected and returned to every third Parliament, as one of the two Barons of Dover.

Faversham is a corporate limb or member of the Cinque Port of Dover.

(b) Mary, second sister of K. Henry VIII., Queen Dowager of France, and wife of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, arrived at Dover, from Calais, in August of this year, and passed by Faversham on her way into Suffolk.

(c) Minstrels appear to have been entertained here almost every year, until 1555. The accounts up to that period contain notes of fees and gifts to the King's, the Cardinal's, and the Lord Warden's minstrels. At length, by an Act of Parliament, 39 Eliz. c. 4, minstrels wandering abroad were held to be "rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars," and were to be punished as such.

(d) A fair was held in Faversham, on Lammas Day, or the Feast of S. Peter ad Vincula (1st August), and the seven days following. On Lammas eve the watchmen seem to have made merry; in 1561, 2s. 4d. was spent on a kilderkin of beer for them, 1s. 3d. for cheese, and 1s. for bread.

(e) The Clerk of the Market was at this time appointed by the Crown, but afterwards the profits of the Market, and authority to execute the office of Clerk, were given to the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty, by Charter, 37 Hen. VIII. "The Court of the Clerk of the Market is incident to every fair and market in the kingdom, to punish misdemeanours therein. The object of this jurisdiction is principally the cognizance of weights and measures, to try whether they be of the true standard thereof or no. If they be not according to the standard, then, besides the punishment of the party by fine, the weights and measures themselves ought to be burnt."—*Blackstone*.

(f) The Treaty of Peace, which Louis had concluded at the time of his marriage with the Princess Mary, in 1514, was now renewed by Francis I.

(g) Sir George Neville, K.G., Lord Abergavenny, was now Lord Warden and Sir John Fineux, of Swingfield, Lord Chief Justice.

(h) Archbishop Warham (1456-1532).

(1) *Brotherhood, or Brotherhood, the general Assembly of the Cinque Ports two ancient towns and their members this year was a*

(2) *King Henry VIII. accompanied the Emperor Charles V. and in the 31st May, 1522, the two sovereigns came to Southampton, and on the 1st, to Rochester, resting there the same night, and proceeding the following morning to Gravesend.—Vide Arch. Cant. vol. vi. p. 241*

(3) *On 24th August, 1523, the Duke of Suffolk took the command of the Army at Calais, and on 4th September commenced the campaign.*

(4) *The Horn was a penny for every horse or Calf in the 18th Hen. VIII. It was prohibited by Edw. III. an Act of 1 Hen. VIII. c. 21, revived by Stat. 1 & 2 Ph. and M. c. 4 and finally repealed by Stat. 1 Eliz. c. 1. 'Jacob's Law Dictionary.'*

(5) *The "Tun" was the Great Court Leet of the County.*

(6) *The harbinger's duty was to provide lodgings.*

(7) *The Cinque Ports, and their members, were, in consideration of peculiar burdens, exempt from subjection.*

(8) *This item doubtless refers to the great victory of the Imperator over the French, in 1525. Archbishop Warham wrote about this time to the Pope: "I have heard that when the people be commanded to make free and rejoice, for the taking of the French King, divers of them have spoken that they have more cause to weep than rejoice thereat; and divers, as it hath been shown me secretly, have wished openly that the French King were as liberty again, so as there were a good peace, and the King should not strive again to win France, the winning whereof should be more chargeable to England than profitable, and the keeping thereof much more chargeable to the winning."—Hallam's Const. Hist.*

(9) *Sir Edward Gilleford, Knt., of Hemsted Place, is stated in Knoch's 'Grand Court of Shipway,' to have been Marshal of Calais at the time before Count de Doyen Castle, anno 13 Hen. VIII. From this, and following items, it would seem that his installation as Lord Warden was deferred until 1525.*

(10) *A mace, with the Arms of the Cinque Ports fixed in the head of it, was carried before the Mayor, in accordance with a Royal Charter, dated 8th Mar. 1 Hen. V.*

(11) *Arthur Plantagenet, Viscount Eble, was now Lord Warden.*

(12) *Archbishop Crammer.*

(13) *This Horn is still in existence. A customal was recited at a Brotherhood at Romney, anno 19 Hen. VII., and exhibited to Lord Fitzjames, Ch. Justice, and other Judges, anno 20 Hen. VIII. It contained the following: "At the day and time accustomed of antiquity, used of every Port and Member where Mayors, Bailiffs, and Jurats, by authority of our Sovereign Lord the King, are to be elected and chosen, shall, in the morning, in the breaking of the day, blow the horn, called the Hundredth horn, at such places of the town, hath been accustomed, saying at every place, when he hath blown his horn 'Every man to the Hundred.' At which said time, day, and place accustomed every man at nine of the clock shall appear, and the Cryer shall make the Oyez, saying these words: 'All manner of men, inhabiting within this town draw near to the Hundred, and answer to your names as you be called on pain of your amerciements.' Item, the Recorder by advice of the Mayor or Baili*

and all the Jurats, shall empanel thirty-seven of the wisest and discreetest freemen, inhabitants, and householders that there be assembled, and if there be not so many to take, as many as be present. Item, when the said thirty-seven be called, or fewer, then shall an Oyez be made, and the Proclamation in these words following:—'The Mayor (or Bailiff) and Jurats of this Town of Faversham charge and command, in our Sovereign Lord the King's behalf, that every man lay from him his weapon, upon pain of losing the same weapon, and that every man keep the King's peace, and that no man disturb this election, nor give voice in choosing here the King's Head Officer, but such as be here afore named and empannelled, upon pain of their bodies to prison, and to lose the occupation of the whole town, and xl s., immediately to be paid before their bodie depart out of prison.' Item, then the said Mayor or Bailiff shall say to the thirty-seven:—'So it is that you know well all, This is the day of our ancient accustomed to elect and choose the King's Head Officer, Mayor or Bailiff, which officer you are now those that we have appointed to choose, wherefore I charge you, in our Sovereign Lord the King's behalf, and by the oath which ye and every of you at the admittance of your freedom, for the wealth and prosperity of the town, have taken that you apart by yourselves, and all mead laid aside, shall elect, choose, and name one Jurat of this Town, which shall be an inhabitant, and one of the Mayors or Bailiff's brethren associate with him at the Bench one year before this present day, and of best discretion to occupy the office here within this Town, as the King's Lieutenant, for this year following.' And then the thirty-seven, or less, shall go apart and commune, and when they be agreed shall return.—Then the old Mayor or Bailiff shall arise from his seat, and take the said Jurat so elected, and set him there as he sat. And the most ancient Jurat shall hold a Book, and the said Jurat so elected shall take his Oath.—And then shall the old officer deliver to the new sworn officer a little staff of three foot and a half long, the which he shall always bear in his hand, whereby every man may know him."

The "Cokynstole," or Cuckingstool, an instrument of punishment for a woman convicted of being a common scold. When placed therein the woman was plunged into water. In 1568 the cost of making a new cucking-stool was 10s.

(v) About the year 1500, William Castlocke was induced by his brother John, the last Abbot of the Monastery of S. Saviour, at Faversham, to take up his abode in this town. William and his descendants, to the third generation, besides filling other offices of importance, were Jurats, and two of them were twice elected Mayor of Faversham.

(w) The Duke of Nàgera (Don Manriquez de Lara).—*Vide* 'Arch. Cant.,' vol. vi., p. 51.

F. F. GIRAUD.

19th April, 1875.

HYTHE CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS IN THE TIME OF HENRY IV.

MR. MACKESON, the indefatigable investigator and preserver of all the Hythe records, enables us to print one of the oldest Churchwardens' Accounts now existing in England. It comprises the receipts and payments of the Wardens of St. Leonard's, Hythe, from the 1st of May, 1412, to the 1st of May, 1413. Very few parishes possess so ancient a record of parochial finance.

The receipts, amounting to £6. 7s. 2d., were derived from five sources:—Arrears, Rents, Offertories, Indulgences, and Legacies.

Of the *Arrears*, which realised 8s. 1½d., no particulars are given. The *Rents*, amounting to 17s. in sums varying from 1d. to 5s., were for the most part, probably, perpetual charges upon various lands, and were applicable to the general expenses of the church. One sum of 20d., however, included in "Rents," was paid by Margaret Cheseman as the rent of a cow, belonging to the church, which was let to her on hire; another sum of 14d. was specially restricted to the purchase of a wax candle, to be burned before the image of St. Mary.

The *Offertories*, amounting to £1. 14s. 7½d., were collected upon twenty-six Sundays in the year. Twenty-five of the collections varied in amount from 6d. to 1s. 6d. each, and included those on Trinity Sunday, Relic Sunday, Advent Sunday, and Christmas Day. The twenty-sixth collection, made upon Easter Day, when all adults were expected to communicate, amounted to 10s. 6d. In those days, the vast majority of the faithful laity never partook of the Holy Communion more than once in a year.

The receipts, under the head of *Indulgences*, are entered upon ten days in the year, but they amounted to no more than 16d. altogether. On the days of St. John Baptist, the Conception of the Virgin, and Christmas Day, it is recorded that nothing was received. One halfpenny on the Feast of the Nativity of the Virgin; three halfpence each on Whit Sunday and the Feast of the Dedication of the Church; three pence each day on the Feasts of All Saints and the Assumption of the Virgin; and five pence on Corpus Christi Day, made up the meagre total. The main bulk of the receipts appear under the head of *Legacies*. These are twenty-four in number, making a total of £3. 6s. 1d., but varying in amount from 1d. to 13s. 4d. One sum of 4d. being the rent received for the hire of a cow bequeathed to the church.

The payments, thirty-six in number, exceeded the receipts, and amounted to £8. 6s. 11½d. If we reckon that money was then worth at least ten or twelve times as much as it is now, we shall see that the expenditure was large. The principal expenses were for the purchase of a book called *Legenda*,* which cost £5, and the "correction" of two other books (the Great Missal and the Great Antiphony)† which cost 13s. 4d. for work, and 2d. for beer to the workman. Four shillings were paid for binding an old Missal and an old Graduale;‡ and buckskin for mending the Graduale and its clasps cost 1s. 7d. A silver "ship" for frankincense was bought for 15s. 4d., and expenses amounting to 12d. were incurred in procuring it. Tiles were laid down in St. Katherine's chancel at a cost of 20d. Keys for the great chest in St. Mary's chancel, and for the "Sepulchre," with a lock and key for the vestry door, cost 6d. Four shillings and two pence were expended upon the north door, its bolts, hinges, and arch. Materials for greasing the bells cost 5½d. Four pence went for rivetting the great chalice. On buckram and linen, and the

* The *Legenda* contained the Lessons read at the Matin offices, whether taken from Scripture, homilies of the Fathers, or lives of the Saints.

† The *Antiphony* contained the Antiphons sung in the services of the Hours, arranged for the respective days and hours; it ultimately was made to contain the Invitatories, Hymns, Responses, Verses, Collects, and Little Chapters, i.e., the portions sung in the service of the Canonical Hours.

‡ The *Graduale* was the Antiphony for the service of High Mass, and contained the portions to be sung by the choir.

cost of making those materials up into a cushion to stand on high altar, and into a banner of the dedication of the church 1s. 6½d. was expended. Mending a green cope, and the app of a red vestment, cost 1s. 8d. Six new cruets were obtained in exchange for one shilling together with the six old Beer given to the men who carried banners on Feast Days, to the bell-ringers, cost 12½d. For washing vestments, towels, surplices, table clothes, and for sewing apparels and frontals, no less than 2s. 3d. were paid. Coal on Easter cost 1d. A funeral bier cost 2d. The winter pasture of a belonging to the church, cost 2s. The writer of the account got 1s. 4d. for his work. The Paschal candle, and other lights for Easter, cost altogether 9s. 2d. Four times during the year the church was thoroughly cleaned, and the "extraportati of the dust cost 9d. Some repairs to the "clock" cost and the same amount was paid for making, near the high altar something from which to suspend a towel; it was probably a rod, a roller, or a hook, but it is here called "*Le Wever*."

A copy of the original account, discovered, and most kindly transcribed for us, by Mr. Mackeson, is given below.

W. A. SCOTT ROBERTSON

HYTHE CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS, A.D. 1412-13.

COMMUNICATED BY H. B. MACKESON, ESQ.

Hethe.—Compotus Johannis Colyn et Willelmi Palmare custodum bonorum et catallorum capellæ S'cti Leonardi de Hethe prædictæ a primo die mensis Maii Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo duodecimo usque ad eundem diem per unum annum integrum.

Arreragia.

In primis respondent de viii s. et i d. obolo de arreragiis anni prædicti Summa patet.

Redditus cum firmis.

Item respondent de viii d. receptis de Thoma Canterbury de redditibus duobus annis

- Item respondent de ii solidis de redditu recepto de Johanne Odyngham
 Item respondent de v solidis receptis de firma Johannis Purle
 Item respondent de xv d. receptis de redditu Thomæ Sende
 Item respondent de ii solidis receptis de redditu in partem solutionis
 Johannis Jowett
 Item respondent de xii d. receptis de firma Johannis Smyth pro duobus
 annis
 Item respondent de viii d. receptis de firma Johannis Vyncent pro uno
 anno pro Johanne Asshendone pro una pecia terræ quondam
 tenemento Johannis Hogeman
 Item respondent de xiiii d. receptis de Simone Lokke pro uno cereo
 inveniundo coram ymagine S'ctæ Mariæ de dono et assignatione
 executorum Walteri Fysshare
 Item respondent de uno denario recepto de redditu Johannis Saunder
 Item respondent de xii d. receptis de redditu Willelmi Waltone
 Item respondent de vi d. receptis de firma Ricardi Brownyng
 Item respondent de xx d. receptis de Mergareta Cheseman pro firma
 unius vaccæ

Summa xvii s.

Collecta.

- Item respondent de xii d. collectis die dominica, videlicet xiiii^{mo} die
 mensis Maii
 Item respondent de xvi d. collectis in die Trinitatis
 Item respondent de xiiii d. collectis die dominica proxima post festum
 Sancti Barnabæ Apostoli
 Item respondent de xv d. collectis die dominica proxima ante festum
 Apostolorum Petri et Pauli
 Item respondent de xiiii d. obolo collectis die dominica in festo
 reliquiarum
 Item respondent de xii d. collectis die dominica in vigilia S'cti Jacob
 Item respondent de vii d. collectis die dominica proxima ante festum
 Sancti Laurencii
 Item respondent de viii d. collectis die dominica proxima ante festum
 Sancti Bartholomæi
 Item respondent de x d. collectis die dominica proxima ante estum
 Nativitatis beatæ Mariæ
 Item respondent de vi d. collectis die dominica proxima ante festum
 S'cti Mathiæ
 Item respondent de vii d. collectis die dominica proxima in festo S'cti
 Leodegarii

Item respondent de x d. collectis die dominica in festo S'cti Micha
in monte tumba (?)
Item respondent de xii d. collectis die dominica proxima ante fest
omnium Sanctorum
Item respondent de xiiii d. collectis die dominica in festo S'cti Bricii
Item respondent de viii d. collectis die dominica scilicet in die adven
Domini
Item respondent de x d. collectis die dominica proxima ante fest
conceptionis beatæ Mariæ
Item respondent de xii d. collectis die dominica in die Natalis Domini
Item respondent de viii d. collectis die dominica proxima [po
Epiphaniam Domini
Item respondent de x d. collectis die dominica, videlicet in die S'
Vincentii
Item respondent de viii d. collectis die dominica in festo Agathæ
Item respondent de xiiii d. collectis die dominica Septuagesimæ
Item respondent de xviii d. collectis die dominica quinquagesimæ
Item respondent de xii d. collectis die dominica quadragesimæ
Item respondent de xiiii d. collectis die dominica mediæ xl^{mæ} [mid len
Item respondent de xviii d. collectis die dominica ramis palmarum
Item respondent de x s. vi d. collectis in die Paschæ
Summa xxxiiii s. vii d. obol.

Indulgentiæ.

Item respondent de i d. obolo receptis de indulgentia in die Pentecost
Item respondent de v d. receptis de indulgentia die corporis Christi
Item respondent de die S'cti Johannis Baptiste nihil
Item respondent de iii d. receptis de indulgentia in die Assumptior
beatæ Mariæ
Item respondent de obolo recepto in die Nativitatis beatæ Mariæ
Item respondent de i d. obolo receptis de indulgentia in die dedic
tionis Ecclesiæ
Item respondent de iii d. receptis de indulgentia in die omnium San
torum
Item respondent de i d. obolo receptis de indulgentia in die S'
Leonardi*
Item respondent de die conceptionis beatæ Mariæ nihil
Item respondent de die natalis Domini nihil pro collectura
Summa xvi d.

* St. Leonard was the patron Saint of the church.

Legata.

- Item respondent de iii s. iiii d. receptis de legatione Johannis Sandre
 Item respondent de xviii d. de vasto duorum torgis (*sic*) (torches)
 conductorum Willelmo canonico pro cadavero (*sic*) Willelmi
 Vmfray
 Item respondent de viii d. receptis de dono Willelmi at lese
 Item respondent de iiii d. receptis de legatione uxoris Rogeri Clerk
 Item respondent de iii s. iiii d. receptis de legatione Thomæ Canter-
 berye
 Item respondent de iiii d. receptis de legatione uxoris Johannis Chese-
 man, Junioris
 Item respondent de iii s. iiii d. receptis de dono Johannis Brice
 Item respondent de iii s. iiii d. receptis de dono Aliciæ Heyward
 Item respondent de xx d. receptis de dono Willelmi at Stone et Thomæ
 Rollyngge pro anima Nicholai at Stone
 Item respondent de vi s. viii d. receptis de Radulpho Prille? Henrico
 Copherst et Thoma Casebourne pro anima Radulphi Longe
 Item respondent de xv d. receptis de legatione Johannis Staple
 Item respondent de ix d. receptis de una flameola? de legatione uxoris
 Rogeri Clerk Bakere
 Item respondent de iiii d. receptis de legatione Aliciæ Vyncent
 Item respondent de xx d. receptis de dono patris Johannis Payn
 Item respondent de xii d. receptis de legatione Thomæ Bryce
 Item respondent de vi d. receptis de dono Nicholai Martine
 Item respondent de xx d. receptis de dono Aliciæ Heyward pro anima
 Hamonis Siveyn
 Item respondent de vi d. receptis de legatione Johanne Edecrone
 Item respondent de vi s. viii d. receptis de dono Willelmi Sealton
 Item respondent de xiii s. iiii d. receptis de legatione Johannis Dyn
 Item respondent de ii d. receptis de legatione Agnetis Vere
 Item respondent de iiii d. receptis de firma unius vaccæ annui pretii
 Item respondent de uno denario recepto de pelle ovina
 Item respondent de xiii s. iiii d. receptis alia vice de Mergeria uxoris
 Johannis Dyn

Summa lxi s. i d.

Summa totalis receptorum cum arreragiis vi li. vii s. ii d.

Inde expenduntur

- In primis in emendatione magni calicis videlicet in rivettyngge iiii d.
 Item in correxione magni missalis et magni Antiphonarii xiii s. iiii d.
 Item in Servisia data correctori dictorum librorum ii d.

- Item in bokeram empto pro le pelowe magni altaris et pro vix
dedicationis ecclesiæ xii d.
- Item in panno lineo pro dicto vixillo iiii d.
- Item in factura dictorum pelowe et vixilli ii d. obol.
- Item in emendatione parurarum rubei vestimenti et in defectu comp
viridis xx d.
- Item in tribus quarteris calsis combustis pro stauro Ecclesiæ ii s.
- Item in jactura tegularum in cancello sanctæ Katherine xx d.
- Item in oleo et sepo pro campanis ungendis v d. obol.
- Item in extraportatione pulveris Ecclesiæ erga festa natiuitatis s'd
Johannis Baptistæ Natalis Domini et Paschæ ix d.
- Item in citatione literis et actibus ? versus Stephanum Mershe pro
ostio boriali xxi d.
- Item in Ridis et boltys pro dicto ostio xxi d. obol.
- Item in emendatione de le arche dicti ostii Willelmo Sweyn ii d.
- Item in nonshenchis datis dicto Stephano et in superlevatione dicti
ostii vi d. obol.
- Item in mutatione sex violarum antiquarum cum sex novis violis emptis
xii [d.]
- Item in servisia data portantibus vixilla et pulsatoribus campanarum
in diebus festivalibus xii d. obol.
- Item in lavatione vestimentorum manutergiorum superpelliciorum map
parum et in suitione parurarum et frontellorum ii s. iii d.
- Item in serura cum clave ostii vestiarii et in clavis pro sepulcro
et pro magna cista in cancello s'tæ Mariæ vi d.
- Item in le vane pro le klokke solutis iiii d.
- Item in carbone in vigilia Paschæ i d.
- Item in factura de le Wever juxta summo altari super quo penda
manutergium iiii d.
- Item in factura de le Bere portandum defunctos ad Ecclesiam ii d.
- Item pro uno correo (*sic*) vocato bokkeskyn empto de Willelmo
Walton pro gradale xiii d.
- Item pro Rybanyng de rubeo correo dicti gradalis et pro emendatione
de clapsis (*sic*) vi d.
- Item pro pastura yemali (*sic*) unius vaccæ ii s.
- Item pro ligatione antiqui missalis et antiqui gradalis soluti sunt iiii s.
in partem solutionis de vi s.
- Item pro scriptione istius compoti scripti xvi d.
- Item pro uno libro vocato legendæ empto c s.
- Summa vii libræ ix d. obol.
- Item in xiiii libris ceræ emptis erga festum Paschæ vii s.

Item in lymeym ligno et victualibus datis hominibus operantibus circa
cereum paschale cum aliis duobus cereis xiiii d.

Item dato (*sic*) operario pro factura dictorum cereorum xii d.

Item in factura navis argenti pro thimiamathe (?) x s.

Item in argento plus quam dicta pecia argentea de legatione Aliciæ
Scherbynd v s. iiii d.

Item in expensis Johannis Colyn et Willelmi Palmare euntibus pro
conventionem faciendam dictæ navis xii d.

Item in uno navi enneo (*sic*) empto viii d.

Summa xxvi s. ii d.

Summa omnium expensarum viii Libræ vi s. xi d. obolus.

Sic expensæ excedunt recepta xxxix s. ix d. obol. quos parochiani
Johanni Colyn et Willelmo custodibus ecclesiæ debent.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF SIR JOHN
SCOTT, IN THE REIGN OF EDWARD IV.
(IN 1463 AND 1466.)

COMMUNICATED BY JAMES R. SCOTT, ESQ., F.S.A.

EXPENSES of John Scotte* fro the xviiij day of Au^rell the iij yere d
ye kyng [Edward IV., A.D. 1463.]

fyrst Brovght to London in A Bagge-of Gold	iij xx li.
It. Brovght in an od ^r Bagge	iij li.
It. Resseyuid of Tho's Kenne fermo ^r of Sencleris be ouyngton	iij s. iiij d.
mense Junii	
It. in my purse	xlvj s. viij d.
It. y Resseyuid of the Coferrer be Tho's Blakh ^m	x li.
It. Resseyuid of Sturgun	viiij li.
It. Resseyuid of ye fermo ^r of Sentcleris be Rob't Moffet	xl s.
It. Resseyuid of my lady of Shrevysbery	liij s. iiij d.
It. Resseyuid of Harry Hu'ton fore my fee of Siregrofye for Est ^r t ^{me}	xxxiiij in clere.
It. Resseyuid of the Bayle of Chilleham† be y ^e hands of the Stvard w ^t my lord Cha'nceller	xvi li.
It. Resseyuid of John Rokke Bayle of Garnnewe And old Svyngford† at london	iiij li.
It. Resseyuid of the Coferrer be the xi daye of June	xx li.
It. Resseyuid of my lade Shrevysbury	v m ^r .

* Sir John Scott was Comptroller of the Household to Edward IV., and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. He was Sheriff, and M.P. for Kent in 7 Edward IV. He died in 1485, and is buried on the north side of the chancel of Brabourne Church.

† The Manor and Castle of Chilham, forfeited by Lord de Roos, and the Manor of Old Swinford, Worcestershire, forfeited by James Earl of Wilts, were given by the King to Sir John Scott.

It. Resseyuid of A monke of Westmynst ^r	vj li. xiiij s. iiij d.
of the wich paid to John Copildyke at Sidyngbo ^r ne	x s. vj d.
It. for a payre of hosy'n & ij payre of Sokks	iiij s. iiij d.
Itm. paid to Couppuldyke at London	x s.
It. paid to the Sadellare	xl s.
It. paid to y ^e Sadellars man of Gyft	xij d.
It. paid to the Armorerere	iiij s. iiij d.
It. paid to Nicholas Gaynsford of dette	x m ^r .
It. paid to John Hyllis be Sturgun at Wynyore	xx s.
It. paid to my corveser in ffull paym ^t be Cou- puldyk	xviiij s.
Sm ^y th be coupuldyk	vij s. ij d.
It. lent to my lord Chamb ^r leyne at povlis	vj s. viij d.
It. deliur ^d to my wife at London	xxvj s. viij d.
It. paid to y ^e escheto ^s of Worsett ^r Schire fore y ^e inquesic ['] un of my land	xiiij s. iiij d.
It. deliur ^d to John Cobbis for to labo ^r the same inquesic ['] oun	xiiij s. iiij d.
It. deliur ^d to my Wife at London	xiiij s. iiij d.
It. to the Escheto ^s man of Worsett ^r shire	iiij s. iiij d.
It. paid be John Rokke to y ^e Escheto ^s of Worsett ^r - shire for expenses at y ^e inquesion	xx s. iiij d.
It. paid for John Rokke costes to London	iiij s. iiij d.
It. deliur ^d to my wife att london wich was Resseyuid of the Bayle of Chilh ^m	xvi li.
It. deliur ^d to my wife ovte of my p ^r se	xx s.
of the wich sche payd to y ^e Taylo ^r	v li. vj s. xj d.
in ffull paid to y ^e last daye of June.	
It. sche paid to Tho's Colt	v marke.
It. deliur ^d to my Wife wich was Brovgtz fro the Coferrer	xx li.
It. Geue to Richard fflemyn ^g 's dovg ^t at here mariage at london	xx s.
It. deliur ^d to Tho's Ouyngton for John Sovthflete	vj s. viij d.
It. paid to my Corueser at london the last daye of June in ffull payme ^t except Gere wich he Brovgtz yn the same daye	x s.
It. paid to The Armurerere in ffull payme ^t	x s.
It. paid to To Kendall at london	vj s. viij d.
It. paid to Tho's Couppaldyke at london the last day of June	vij s. j d.

- It. lent to Rob't Stretford be my wife vpon plegges
wich be w^t my mod^r Beavfitz* [~~xxx^s erased~~] xl s.
- It. paid for Gere Bovgtz for Edward Mosley iij li. viij s. vj d.
- It. paid to S^r Wat^r Blovnt for y^e oblig' of S^r John
Cheyne to make a debte to me of iiij^{xx} li. for
yn A tte xiiij s.
- Note.*—M^d that T. Empi'gton hath a surplesage iiij s. iij d. ob' the iij daye
of Jule for expens's at london.
- It. to Morise Cleme't for on' of Rog^r lan'der dovgt^r's xl s.
- It. paid to y^e Mayre of the Stapill for Hu'gerford
esquier of y^e Kynggs xl s.
- It. to John Hyllys be my Wife at london vj s. viij d.
- It. to John Hillis be my Wife at london iij s.
- It. to my lauend^r at Westmynst^r ij s.
- It. paid be my Wife to Tho's Aldwas Skynnare in
full payme't to y^e last daye of June lv s.
- It. lent to Tho's Bovth of y^e pantry Grome vj s. viij d.
- It. to Rob't flosset when he went to Elth^m iij s. iij d.
- And so ther Remeynid in my purse when y was
come in to Kent xxv li. vj s. viij d. and in Sylu^r
liij s. iij d. It. Resseyuid of John Mayne vi li. vj s. viij d.
of which y paid to John Hillis when he Rode to
london to my lord Tresorer iij s. iij d.
- It. for myn Expenses and Costes at Sandw[ic]h and
to and fro and vnladyng of y^e Shippe and ladyng
agayne vij li. xij s. iij d.
- It. paid to John Sovthflete for a Blak ambelyng
Gyldyng xl s.
- It. paid to Tho's Ememet be John Coppuldyk in
Maii vj s. viij d.
- It. of xls. wich Rob't Moffet Resseyuid of Tho's
Keme he paid to John Sovthflete xx s.
- It. to my Corueser vj s. viij d.
- It. to John Hellis iij s. iij d.
- It. ther Remaynyth in his hand x s.
- m^d that y carird to london in my purse the xvi daye
of Julii the iij yere of Kyng Edward [A.D. 1463] iij li. vj s. viij d.
- It. in Gold in tow Bagges xxvj li.

* Sir J. S. married Agnes Beaufitz of Twidalls and the Grange in Gillingham.

It. Resseyuid of Tho ^s Gryme for money lent for the Kyngges offerryng at povlis	vij s.
It. Resseyuid of John Ellerton	liij s. iiij d.
It. Resseyuid of Harry Sondes of old dette	l s.
It. Borowid of John Aldaye be John Coppuldyke	xiiij s. iiij d.
It. Resseyuid of the Coferrer be John Coppuldyke the v dayes of Jule	xl s.
It. he Resseyuid of Tho ^s Goldwell (¹) y ^e xviiij dayes of Jule of the wich y paid to Tho ^s Ememet	vi s. viij d.
It. lent to Will ^m Smyth yoman porter at Northampto'	vi s. viij d.
It. y toke to John Covpuldyke at london the month of August for Haverdyng	vi s. viij d.
It. for hyryng of iij Hakenneyys	x s.
It. paid to my doblet maker in full payme't	xii s.
It. paid to Kendall to Ride fro Cant'bery to London to Bere lett'is to the Kyng for yntaylyng of the Shippis	vi s. viij d.
It. paid to John Hillis be John Coppuldyke the xvi daye of June	vi s. viij d.
It. paid to The Brygantyne maker in ffull payme't for Tho ^s Coppuldyke Brygantynys be John Coppuldyke	xiiij s. iiij d.
It. paid to Tho ^s fferro ^s be John Coppuldyke in the month of Jule	x s.
It. to Tho ^s fferro ^s to london in Avgust be John Coppuldyk	vi s. viij d.
It. paid be John Coppuldyke to the Corueser in Avgust when y departid last fro london	xiiij s. iiij d.
It. paid to John Southflete when he Rode to Clepton for myn assineme't of my lord of Worcett'	vi s. viij d.
It. y Bare to London the xiiij daye of Octob' the thirde yere of y ^e kyng [A.D. 1463]	
fyrst in A Bagge in Gold	v li.
And sylu'	xij li.
Item in my p'se	xviiij s. v d.
It. to peers Beavpys (²) for the portage of cc li. fro London to Povmfrete	xl s.
It. Resseyuid of the Lady Cyryell' man at pov'fret of wich he Borowid of John Covppuldyke	xxvj s. viij d.
It. Resseyuid of Richard Stase the vij daye of Nouemb' at Tylbery for Rent of Sencleris	xxiiij s. iiij d.

It. Resseyuid of Tho's Renne the same daye of wich he ys alowid in his accovnt	vj s. viij d.
It. Resseyuid of Harry Hu'ton the viij daye of Noueb' be John Covpuldike	iiij li. vj s.
It. Resseyuid of Tho's Renne the xviiij daye of Noueb' be John Covpuldike	iiij li. vj s. viij d.
It. Resseyuid of Harry Hu'ton the xxix daye of Nueb' be John Covpuldike	xxij s. viij d.
of the wich y paid Will ^m Brent for a Sergant to plete fore my Sessame't	ij s. iiij d.
It. paid to Rendall at london	xx s.
It. paid to Rob't moffet ther	xxij s. viij d.
It. paid to Harry Sotyll for his c'seyle* in Will ^m Darell mat [†] for the Capell	vj s. viij d.
It. paid to John Hyllis at london	v s.
It. paid to myn hosuare for hoesy'n into the xxiiij daye of Octob'	xvj s.
Itm. paid to my Sadeler the xxii day of Octobr' in p ^{te} of payment of liij s. iiij d.	xx s.
A declarac'on made w ^t Will ^m Wales seruant to the Abbet of Seynt Austeyn the vij daye of Nouemb' the v yere of the Kyng E. [A.D. 1465] fyrst the said Abbot ovyth to S ^r John Scot for his yerly pensi'n of v yere passid [A.D. 1461-5] ccl mark Sm ^a ccl marke of y ^e which paid to John Hyllys y ^e first yer of K. E. after y ^e fest of Alhalowon [A.D. 1461]	
It'm paid to S ^r John Scotte the ij daye of August	vi li. xiiij s. iiij d.
It'm paid be y ^e handes Will ^m Manston the xx daye of October	xi li. xiiij s. iiij d.
It'm paid to Thomas Ovyngton be y ^e handdes of Will ^m Manston in Genefer [‡] next folowyng	xiii li. vj s. viij d.
It'm paid to be handdes of Nicholas faunt	xx li.
It'm paid to Dame Annes Scotte	xx li.
It'm paid be y ^e handdes of John Bullyng y ^e xviiij daye of October y ^e iiij ^{te} yer of K. E. [A.D. 1464]	xx marke.
It. paid be the handes of John Bollyng to John Hellis at Westmynst ^r	xxv marke.

* Counseyle.

† Matter.

‡ January.

m^d that Rekened w^t the Abbot of Seynt Austyne
 at Cant^rbery the xvj daye of Decemb' the v^{te}
 yere of [K]yng Edward [A.D. 1465] the said
 Abbot Remaynyth in dette to me xxxiiij li. vj s. viij d.

Ad huc Recepc'ones Johi & expensas Joh'is Scotte post ft'm natal'
 d'ni An^o Regis qui'to [post Dec^r 25 A.D. 1465.]

Resseyuid of John Seyntbarbe	xi li. iiij s. ij d.
It. of John Rokke	vj li. It. x li. Res. Hellis.
It. of the Coferrer	iiij li. x s. vj d.
It. of Mast ^r Tresorere	x li.
It. of John Belle in p't of payme't of presstes of the Kyngges hovshold wich y ^e hadde lent	xx s.
It. of Mast ^r Tresorere	xl li.
It. of Mast ^r Tresorere the x daye of feu'er [A.D. 1466] be the handes of Hewe Bryse at the Tovre	c li.
It. Resseyuid of John Seyntbarbe in ffull payme't	iiij li.
It. Resseyuid be John Boteller of Michel and Tho's Denne in part of payme't the xiiij daye of feu'er the v yere of Kyng Edward	xxxvij li. vj s. viij d.
It. of Michell and Tho's Denne be a Bocher of london	liij s. iiij
It. of John Barne in ffull payme't of ferme land wich he bovgtz of me	
It. Resseyuid of Harry Hu'ton for Michelmas t'me anno qui'to	xxxiiij s. iiij d.
It. Resseyuid of Harry Hu'ton fore Hillary t'me eod' Anno	xxxij s.
It. Resseyuid de C. P. [Cinque Ports?]	v li.
It. Borowid of John Aldy at london the xxvj daye of Marche	xx li.
It. Resseyuid of Isabele Gernyngh'm (³) in p'te of payme't fore lyard Glovcett ^r of xi marke	x m ^r .
It. Borowid of John Aldy	v li.
It. Resseyuid of y ^e Coferrer for John Cheyne	xiiij s. i d. ob'
It. Resseyuid of the Coferrer fore my Wages w'tyn Covrt afore an to the first daye of Aprell An ^o vj ^{to} [A.D. 1466]	iiij li. xvj s. iiij d.
It. Borowid of John Croke at london	xx li.
It. of y ^e Collectore of Kent fore John Simond	xiiij s. iiij d.

It. of the same fore y ^e fyrst meyte	xxx s.
of the wich y paid to Hewe Bryse for A Chayne	
of Gold	x li.
It. to Tho ^s Aldwas	xxx s.
It. to Kendall	x s.
It. to Ponynggs ⁽⁴⁾ Wydow in full payme't of xx li.	x li.
to John Cleten Wife	x s.
to George Brovne Wife	xx s.
to Whatnell for ponynggs mat ^r	v s.
to Vmfrey Starkey be Vincent fynche for ponynggs	
mat ^r At y ^e Kynggs Hede afore the Tempill	vj s. viij d.
It. lent to frere Rympyngale the secu'de day of feu ^{er}	xv s.
It. paid to my Cosyn John levkenore the x daye of	
feu ^{er} in full payme't for An oblig' paieble At	
Candelmas wheryn y was Bovnd w ^t S ^r John	
fogge ⁽⁵⁾ S ^r John Cheyne and od ^{er}	cc marke
It. to Vyncent ffynche ⁽⁶⁾ to Geue to lernid men fore	
Ponyngges ⁽⁴⁾ mater the xii daye of feu ^{er}	xxx s.
It. paid to vyncent fynch fore my wife	xl s.
It. paid to Will ^m Roos be my Cosyn Vynsent fynch	xxxiiij li.
It. to Kendall fore Brynnge of lent stuffe	iiij li.
It. paid to Tho ^s Aldwas in ffull payme't for the furre	
and furrings of my Wifis Govne	lv s.
It. to Rob't Jaye	x s.
It. for v payre of Bedis	xx d.
It. paid to the vicary of Sellyng in p ^t of payme't	
fore the Vicary of Aldyngton	xxvi s. viij d.
It. to Mungeh ^m of Rochest ^r for my lent stuffe of	
Saltfyssh the last yere passid	xiii s. iiij d.
It. paid Will ^m Montu ^e for the Castelward of Est-	
well be his man the first sondaye of lent	xx s.
It. paid to my wife fore the Sadellare of Assheford	xl s.
It. paid to Harry Hu'ton fore the Stverd schip of	
Welhalle wich he was behynde in my fad ^{er}	
Beavfitz tyme	xxvj s. viij d.
It. to Richarde Inne Sergant of the Cat ^{er} ye fore A Govne	xx s.
It. fore expenses ou ^{er} the Arbitroris fore ponyngges	
mat ^r And Rewardes of the same the fyrst daye	
of marche Anno Regis qui'to [A.D. 1466]	ix s.
It. paid to A man of Elth ^m my wode maker At	
Chilh ^m in p ^{te} of payme't	v s.

It. to John Passhele (7) At Westmynster the v daye of marche	vi s. viij d.
It. to John Passhele At Westmynst ^r in the Chirche of the Abbey ther the viij daye of marche	xxxij s. iiij d.
It. to Vincent fynche the x daye of marche for lernid men in ponyngges mat ^r	
It. y Gaue to Johne lybbe to here mariage	x s.
It. to Kendall at Rochest ^r	x s.
It. to Kendall at the fayre of Wye	x s.
It. fore myn Expenses At Gravisend	iii s.
It. to Joh ⁿ e of the Cokke in full payme't fore Wasshyng in to y ^e xxvij daye of marche	ij s.
It. paid to John Aley at Cant ^r bery in ffost ^{er} hoves fore serteyn plate And od ^{er} stuffe bovgtz of Tho ^s Wymarke in p ^{te} of payme't	xviij li.
It. Geue to the Surgun' fore helyng of my legge	ij s. iiij d.
It. to Rob't Jaye the xxix daye of marche	vj s. viij d.
It. paid to George Brovne for the mariage of Edward Ponyngges the last daye of marche be Tho ^s Blakh ^m in p ^{te} of payme't	xx li.
It. paid to John Sanddy	xxij s. ij d.
It. paid to Tho ^s Ememet	xl s.
It. paid to Rob't Jaye ou ^{er} the menes besides lymyng* park	ij s.
It. paid to John Sovthflete fore Schippe at Cant ^r bery	x s.
It. lent to Richard ffox of Ste . . . yng be Richard & W. Knygtz	vj s. viij d.
It. to frere Rympinggale	xl s.
It. to John Kendall	x s.
est in vlti ^o libro	
It. to Vincent fynch (8) when he rode into Kent	xxx s.
It. to Rob't when he rode into Kent	xx s.
It. to my Wife the xii daye of maii	x s.
It. to frere Rympynggale the xij daye of maii	xij s. vj d.
It. to Cotyngh ^m fore A mantell fore the fo Schereve of Kent	v s. viij d.
It. to my lady Roos vpon A quitans fore Chilh ^m fore Est ^{er} T ^{er} me above viij li. vj s. viij d. fore ferme of Blakneh ^m	xi li. xij s. iiij d.

* The minnis beside Lyminge Park.

It. to Tho's Crosse to paye w^h men of lawe for discharge in y^e esschequer of ponyngges mat^r xx s
 It. paid to Rob't Walflete be John Hillis at the fare of Wye* xl s.
 It paid be the John Hillis to Rob't Moffet fore a q^{rt} Otis iij s.

* Wye Fair.

NOTES.

- (¹) *Thomas Goldwell*: probably of Great Chart, Prior of Canterbury, Secretary to Edward IV., and afterwards Bishop of Norwich.
- (²) *Piers Beaupys*: probably a brother-in-law of Sir John Scott.
- (³) *Isabel Gernyngh'm*: Sir John Scott's father, Sir William, left a widow Isabel, daughter of Vincent Herbert *alias* Finche. She subsequently married Sir Gervase Clifton, and by him had two daughters; Joan, who married John Digges of Barham, and Isabel, who married Sir John Jerningham of Cossey, Norfolk.
- (⁴) *Ponyngge Wydow*, and *Ponyngge mat^r*: Poynings' widow was the mother of Sir Edward Poynings, of Westenhanger, who married Elizabeth or Isabel, daughter of Sir John Scott. The marriage settlement is probably the "matter" referred to.
- (⁵) *Sir John Fogge*, *Sir John Cheyne*: Sir John Fogge of Repton, Ashford, was Treasurer of the Household of Edward IV., and, in conjunction with Sir John Scott, was Chamberlain to Edward Prince of Wales (Edward V.) Sir John Cheyne was of Shurland in Shepey.
- (⁶) *Vyncent ffynche*: of Netherfield, Sussex, a near kinsman of Lady Clifton and Sir John Scott.
- (⁷) *John Passhele*: married Elizabeth Woodville, aunt of Edward IV.'s queen. His granddaughter, Anne Pympe, afterwards married the grandson of Sir John Scott.

THE SCOTT MONUMENTS IN BRABOURNE CHURCH.

BY JAMES R. SCOTT, ESQ., F.S.A.

THE Scotts of Brabourne and Scot's Hall, Smeeth, trace their descent from David le Scot, King of Scotland. That king had a grandson, named David, whose grand-daughter, Devorgilda,* was the ultimate heiress of her uncle, John le Scot, Earl of Huntingdon

* Devorgilda's sister, Christiana, married William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, to whose mother's third husband, Baldwin de Betun, Earl of Albemarle, King John gave the manor of Brabourne, which had been forfeited by Henry de Essex. The thrice married lady was a kinswoman of this Henry de Essex. Baldwin de Betun's daughter, Alice, brought the manor in dower to her husband W^m Marischall, Earl of Pembroke, through whose sister Joan it came ultimately to her husband Warenne de Monchensie. By their son the manor was forfeited, but the king, Henry III., bestowed it upon their daughter Joan, who had married William de Valence, the king's half brother. Upon her death, in 1307, the manor went first to her son Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke; then to her daughter Isabel, wife of John de Hastings, Baron of Bergavenny; afterwards to another daughter, named Joan, who was the wife of John Comyn, the Red, of Badenoch. Their daughter, Joan Comyn, married David Strathbolgie, Earl of Athol, whose grandson, the last Earl of Athol, had no male heir. Of the last Earl's wife a monumental brass remains still in Ashford Church. His daughter Philippa brought the manor in dower to John Halsham of West Grinstead, and their great grand-daughter, Sibella Lewknor, marrying Sir William Scott, brought the manor of Brabourne into the Scott family.

and Chester, and Lord of Strathbolgie. This lady married John de Baliol, who, in conjunction with her, founded Baliol College at Oxford. He died in 1269, but she survived until 1288, when his heart was interred with her at the Abbey of Dulcecor, which she had founded in memory of him. This Countess Devorgilda had six sons. Her second son, Hugh Baliol, died in 1271, having married Anne or Agnes, daughter of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, by Joan de Monchensie, owner of Brabourne manor. Her fourth son, John Baliol, was King of Scotland, and Baron Baliol in England; he died in exile A.D. 1315. Her fifth son, Alexander Baliol, was Lord of Chilham; he married the widowed Isabel, Countess of Athol, who was buried in the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral in 1292.

The sixth son of Countess Devorgilda was William Baliol le Scot, ancestor of the Scotts of Brabourne and Scot's Hall. He died about A.D. 1313, and was buried in the monastery of the Whitefriars at Canterbury. Of his son, John Scot, nothing is known, save that he was the father of Sir William Scot of Brabourne, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench and Knight Marshal of England. Weever says (p. 26 of his "Funeral Monuments") that he saw a fragment of the inscription upon this Chief Justice' tomb, in Brabourne Church—"Hic . . . Wilhelmu Scot myles ob: 1350." He is the first of the family who is known to have been interred at Brabourne, where subsequently were laid the bodies of about seventeen generations of Scotts, during the following five centuries.

There are no traces of the tombs of the next three generations, represented by Michael Scot, whose wi-



was named Emma; William Scot, who acquired the manor of Heyton in Smeeth from Richard Dering; and John Scot, who married the Cumbe heiress, and was Lieutenant of Dover Castle in the time of Henry IV. He represented Hythe in the Parliament of 1384, and died in 1413.

His second son, Sir Robert Scott, was Lieutenant of the Tower of London in 1424, but his heir was William Scot, who, having built Scot's Hall, at Smeeth, in or about 1428, kept his shrievalty there as High Sheriff of Kent, in 1429. He represented the county in the ninth Parliament of Henry VI., A.D. 1431, and died 5 Feb., 1433. By his will, dated 1428, he desired to be buried in Brabourne Church, before the door of Trinity Chapel. Weever (p. 269) says that he saw the following inscription commemorative of this scion of the family:—

"Hic jacet Wilhelmus Scot de Braborne ar. qui obiit 5 Feb. 1433
cuius anim'," &c.

Sis testis Christe quod non iacet hic lapis iste
Corpus ut ornetur sed spiritus ut memoretur
Quis-quis eris qui transieris sic perlege plora
Sum quod eris fueramque quod es pro me precor ora."

Philipot states that this monument was in the south aisle, and bore three shields of arms, each impaling Scott.*

There cannot be much doubt that the monumental brass, still existing, of a knight under a canopy, commemorates this William Scot. The details of the brass can be seen in the accompanying engraving

- * 1. Above two chevrons, a lion in dexter chief (Orlastone.)
- 2. A winged griffin rampant (Finche.)
- 3. Quarterly, 1 and 3, a chevron, between 3 griffins passants regardants (Finche); 2 and 4, three birds in pale (Peplesham.)

(fig. A). Near it, in the floor of Brabourne Church, there is an admirable effigy in brass of a lady (fig. B), with flowing hair down to her knees. This is believed to represent Isabel, Lady Clifton, the second wife of William Scott. Upon his death she married Sir Gervase Clifton. There is no inscription now remaining on this brass, but Weever (p. 270) thus transcribes the epitaph upon Lady Clifton's monument:—

*"Hac necis in cella iacet hic prudens Isabella
Qui nulli nocuit sed Domino placuit
Sponsa fuit fata venerabilis et peramata
Clifton Gervasii militis egregii
Ante fuit dicta Wilhelmi Scotti relicta
Harbard vocata vel Fynche certe scies
Dicitur hic alias mille quater centum
Petit L. cum septem monumentum
Novembris deca bis hiis numerando dabis."*

Weever (p. 270) also gives us the following inscription upon Sir Gervase Clifton,* the last husband of this lady. He died circa 1450:—

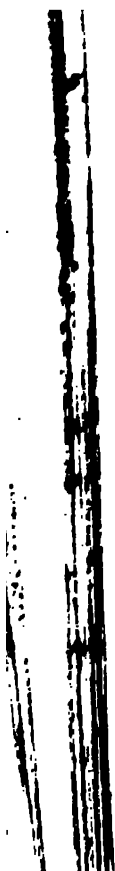
*"Geruasium Clifton istam genuisse Johannam
Sta lege cui John Digge sociatus erat
Morte cadit corpus sequitur cito mater
Filia prevenit hanc cui solet esse sequax
Christe tuas famulas fac post te scandere celos
Et post coningia regna tenere tua."*

From Weever, also, we get a monumental inscription to Dyonessa Finch, of the family of Fitz Herbert or Finch, of Netherfield, in the county of

* Philipot (Harl. 3917, 77 a.) gives a shield of arms, semé of stars, a lion rampant, from "A monument of Sr Gervas Clifton Knight (in the South Ile) whose daughter was married unto William Scott. He married a Finch." Philipot mistook the relationship.



Fig. B.



Sussex, of about the same date as the previous monument:—

“Subiacet hac Petra Dionisia nunc caro tetra
 Que fuerat nata Fynche aut Harbard vocata;
 Vincent armigeri: cui parce Jesu mulieri [Johanne umberi (Philipot)]
 Dormit non moritur licet hic terra sepelitur.
 Qui bene pensetur qui credit non morietur
 Anno milleno C quater [semell L (Philipot)] cape plano
 Bis quater appone celi iunge corone

 Cui sit salvamen Deus omnipotens precor. Amen.”

Philipot adds that there was on the tomb in brass a coat—“Finch quartering Peplesham.”

The sixth Scott, who is known to have been interred at Brabourne, was Sir John, son of the last-named Sir William, of Scot's Hall. Sir John Scott's tomb, upon the north side of the chancel (see fig. 5, page 8), is of Caen stone, and lies beneath an arched and embattled canopy, which is carved so as to form a panelled roof. The recumbent effigy, or monumental brass, has disappeared. Upon panels cut on the front of this altar tomb are carved the arms of Sir John Scott and of his wife, Agnes Beaufitz. Weever records the inscription, now lost, as follows:—

“Hic jacet magnificus ac insignis miles Johannes Scot
 Quondam Regis domus invictissimi Principis Edwardi Quarti
 Controll: et nobilissima integerrimaque Agnes uxor ejus
 Qui quidem Johannes obiit anno 1485 die mensis Oct. 17.”

This Sir John Scott was Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Knight Marshal of Calais, and the ambassador sent by Edward IV. to the Dukes of Burgundy and Bretagne, to bring back the Earls of

* Philipot, in his Notes in Harl. MS. 3917, fol. 77 b, states that this inscription was in the south chancel.

Pembroke and Richmond, "whose escape did much perplex their king's suspicious thoughts."* For his services, Sir John Scott received from the king a grant of the Honour and Castle of Chilham, which had formerly been held by his ancestors, the Earls of Athol.

Another brass (fig. c) represents a knight in full armour, and bears this inscription:—

"Of your charite pray for the soule of Sr William Scott, Knight, which departyd owt of this world the 24th day of August, the yere of our Lord 1524 on whos sowle of your charite saye a Pater Noster and an Ave."

This Sir Wm. Scott is the seventh of the family who is known to have been interred at Brabourne. He was a Knight of the Bath, Sheriff of Kent, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Constable of Dover Castle.

He rebuilt Scot's Hall in Smeeth. His sister Elizabeth, or Isabella, married Sir Edward Poyninges, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports in 1509, and Lord of Westenhanger Castle, which he rebuilt. She is commemorated by a brass (fig. d) which bears this inscription:—

"Of youre charite pray for the soule of Dame Elizabeth Pownynges, late Wyf to Sr Edward Pownynges, the whych Dame Elizabeth decessed the 15th day of August, the Yere of our Lord God 1528—on whose soule Jesu have mercy Amen."

The ninth Scott interred here was Sir Reginald, grandson of the last-named Sir William, and son of Sir John Scott † by his wife Anne Pimpe, who was

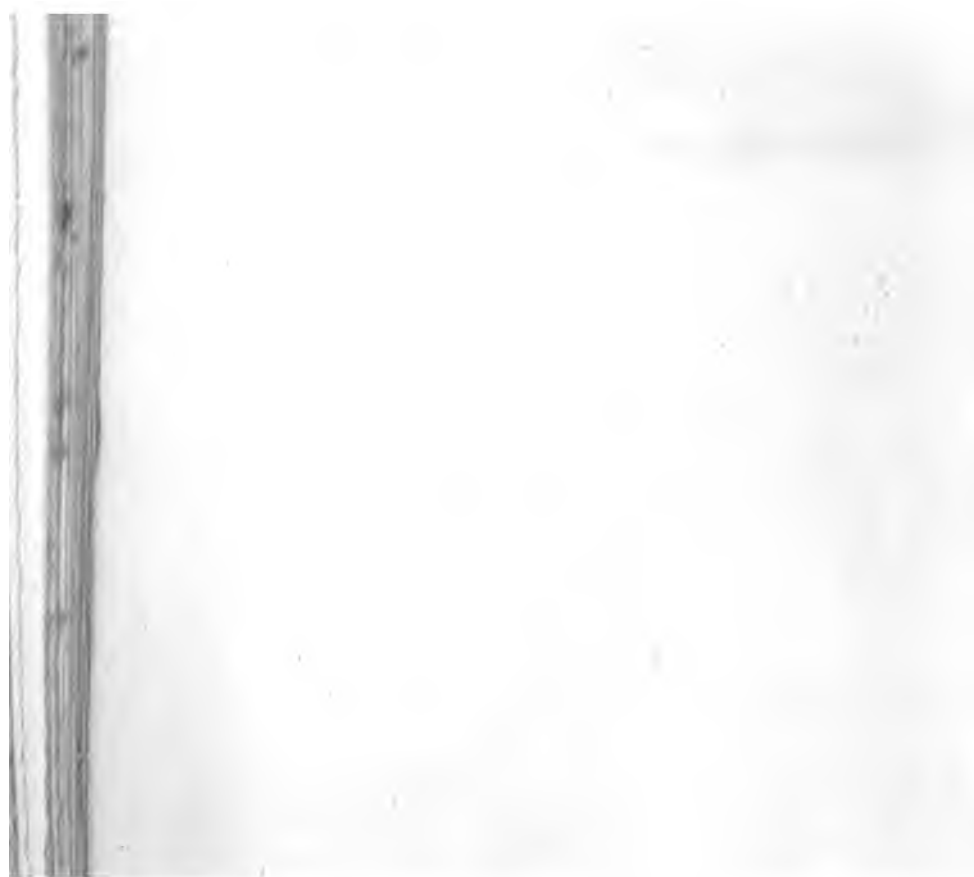
* Weever, p. 270.

† Philipot says that he saw here a monument to Sir John Scott, who died in 1533, but it cannot now be traced.



Of your charite pray for the Soule of E. Gilbert Scott knyght whych
 departed out of this world xxij day of august the yere of o lord
 m^o lxxij on whos colble of your charite save a paternostre is anone

Fig. C.





Of no chere man for the Soule of dame Elizabeth poymynge's late wyf to
 her father poymynge's the which dame Elizabeth dyed the xx day of
 august y^{er} of o^{ur} lord god ys xxviiij in whose Soule I haue mercy men

Fig. D.

usin and heir of John Gower* of Clapham, and he brought in dower the manor of Thevegate in meeth. Sir Reginald Scott made his will in 1554.

A very conspicuous feature in the church is a Bethersden marble tomb, placed immediately below the great East window† of the chancel. This genealogical achievement has five panels above the altar tomb, the first of which with the date 1290 commemorates the marriage of Wm. Baliol le Scot, whose wife's name is unknown; her coat impaled with that of Scot is left blank. Four other impalements are likewise blank.

On this altar tomb's front and sides appear the arms of the later alliance of the Scotts, the last being the arms of Dorothy Beer of Horsman's Place, Dartford, the third and surviving wife of Sir Thos. Scott, temp. Queen Elizabeth. Philipot (Harl. 3917, fol. 78a) ascribes this tomb to Mr. Reginald Scott.

The finial of the tomb encloses a shield of the arms of Scott quartered with those of Beaufitz, De Pympe, De Pashley, Sergieux, Warren, Normanville, Gower, and Cogan, and surmounted by the crest, a demi Griffin *sable* segreant, beaked langued and clawed *or*, being that of the Scott family.

The ornamental frieze, or cornice, of this altar tomb bore the following inscription, now illegible:—

"The memorial of the just shall be blessed, but the name of the wicked shall rot." Prov. x. 7.

* Weever and Philipot both mention a monument here with this inscription:—"Hic jacet expertus sub marmore miles opertus, Gower Robertus animæ sis Christe misertus." See 'Archæologia Cantiana,' vol. vi., p. 86.

† In this window, Philipot says (Harl. 3917, fol. 78 a), were three shields of arms. 1. Scott, impaling saltire engrailed between four birds (Beaufitz). 2. Diggs, impaling Clifton. 3. Quarterly:—1. Clifton; 2. Finche; 3. Three shovellers in pale (Peplesham); 4. Clifton.

In various portions of the panelling of the tomb there are other texts of Scripture taken chiefly from the Book of Proverbs. They are in the quaint language in use before the publication of the present authorized version of the Bible (circa 1611).

On a large slab of black marble in the chancel floor is an inscription to the memory of Elizabeth Scott:—

“Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth Scott, the Wife of Thomas Scott of Scot's Hall Esq., sole heir and daughter of Thomas Honywood of Sene Esq. She survived her Husband and dyed without issue 9th May, in the 60th yere of her age, and in the yere of our Lord 1627.”

In the South or Scott chapel is a crossed coffin slab of about the thirteenth century; and in the same chapel are the following inscriptions:—

“Here liest the body of Sir John Scott son of
Sir Thomas Scott.”

“Justice of the Peace and Captain of a Company
. Troup of Lancers.”
A.D. Sept^r 1616.”

“This monument was placed by appointment of his brother Sir Ed. Scott, Knight of the Order of the Bath.”

“Near this place lie the remains of Arthur Scott, 3rd son of George Scott of Scott's Hall by Cecilia his 2nd wife daughter of Sir Edward Deering Bart. of Surrenden in this County. He married Mary eldest daughter of the Hon^{ble} Charles Compton and sister to the present Earl of Northampton but left no issue.”

“He was appointed Commander of one of His Majesty's Ships of War 1743 and Commissioner of the Royal Navy 1754. He died the 27th day of February 1756 aged 37 years and 9 months, greatly lamented by his family and friends. In this life respected by his superiors, beloved by all, an ornament to his profession, an honour to his country, a friend to mankind.”

“Erected A.D. 1759 at the desire of William Scott, Brother to the deceased.”

On the north wall are the following :—

“ Cholmeley Scott Esq.”

“ Youngest son of George Scott of Scott's Hall by Cecilia his wife born 20 Oct. 1723. Died 3rd May 1771 & buried near this place.”

“ He was many years Lieut^t Colonel of the 11th Reg^t of Foot & Gentleman Usher of His Majesty's Most Hon^{ble} Privy Chamber.”

“ Without ostentation, Valiant, Humane, & Generous.”

“ In memory of Edward Scott of Scot's Hall Esq. who died 25th May 1765 aged 65 and Margaret his Wife who died 29th Dec^r 1818 aged 93.”

“ She was daughter of John Sutherland by Christina his Wife daughter of Robert Cunningham of Gilberfield near Glasgow & Brae Head in Kintyre.”

“ Verily there is a reward for the righteous, doubtless there is a God that judgeth the Earth.”

“ To their beloved & respected parents this monument was erected by Edward and Catherine two of their surviving sons & daughters.”

This monument is surmounted by a shield with the family arms and crest. It is the only memorial in the church which bears a motto :—

“ Bien ou Rien.”

Mrs. Scott was Foster-mother of the Prince of Wales, afterwards Geo. IV.

“ In memory of Francis Talbot Scott of Scot's Hall Esq. who died 22nd June 1789 aged 44.”

“ In memory of Catherine second daughter of Edward Scott of Scot's Hall Esq. & Margaret his Wife. Born at Scot's Hall 17th Oct. 1749. Died in London 20 July 1837 unmarried. Her life was God's mercy in joy & comfort to many. Her death deep grief to the survivors of her family. Her brother Edward here places this memorial of his severe affliction in which of 10 Brothers & Sisters one alone Charlotte (Mrs. Saxton) is left to participate.”

“ But now is Christ risen from the dead, the first fruit of them that sleep.”

On the pavement beneath an arch in the south wall of the Scott Chapel is a stone with this inscription :—

“ Edward Scott Esq.”
“ 1765.”

The only other inscription in the church relating to the Scott family is on a small modern slab of black marble, in the wall of the same chapel. On it are three small shields, bearing each a separate arrangement of the device called St. Catherine's Wheel, and beneath them the words

“ Baliol ” “ College Mark ” “ Baliol le Scot ”

The obvious intention of this slab is to suggest the derivation of the arms of Scott, and of the St. Catherine Wheel badge of Baliol College, from the ancient armorial bearings of the Baliol family.

Two lines are added from a Welch poet in the original—

Ba Ryw Hall Bur Wehelyth
Ba Rai Beilch A Bery Byth.

of which Mr. Brothers, the late Vicar, has furnished an almost literal translation—

“ What generous race of lineage pure
What proud ones shall for aye endure.”

CHARTERS OF MONKS HORTON PRIORY.

COMMUNICATED BY JAMES R. SCOTT, ESQ., F.S.A.

I. *Circa* A.D. 1140-1144.

*Carta Roberti filii Bernardi de Ver de fundacione prioratus de Horton.

Reverendo in Christo patri et domino domino R. divina miseratione abbati Cluniacensi radiis sinceræ devotionis et omnium virtutum viro commendabiliter adornato vir humilis et devotus Robertus de Ver filius Bernardi omnimodum honorem debitum tanti (*sic*) patri et fructum servicii salutaris Nouerit almifica vestra paternitas lucidius deo gratissima me apud Hortonam Cantuar. dioceseos in honorem dei beate Marie et sancti Johannis Euangelistæ ad salutem anime meæ et pro animabus antecessorum et successorum meorum ecclesiam fundasse et construxisse et eam tam in temporalibus quam spiritualibus promovisse et accumulasse volentemque et affectantem ministros vestros (*sic*) sanctissimi ordinis Cluniacensis Monachos deo servituros in perpetuum fore in eadem insignissimi nostri Regis concessione gratiosa et confirmatione votiva primitus peroptatis et vestro sacratissimo patrocinio benignius confovente idem opus caritativum in puram et perpetuam elemosinam ab adversis facilius conservari et in prosperis eternaliter communiri Igitur vestræ prælibatæ paternitati supplex humiliter et devote ut me in sinum vestræ puræ religionis devotionis et orationis clementius suscipere ac vestræ fraternitatis piis suffragiis consolare dictæque ecclesiæ vestræ de Hortonæ univrsæ et singula jura privilegia et libertates a sanctis patribus sedis apostolicæ et vestris predecessoribus vestro venerabili monasterio Cluniacensi data concessa et confirmata a pie fundacionis tempore conferre et largiri dignemini gratiose quatinus in divinis officiis validius et avidius se exercere gaudeat sine fine. (*Harleian MS. 2044, f. 54, Ex Cartulario Prioratus de Horton in Com. Kancie penes . . . de Horton anno domini 1648 . . . de civitate Cantuar.*)

II. *Circa* A.D. 1140-1144.

Illustri viro et amico nostro domino Roberto filio Bernardi frater R. humilis abbas Cluniacensis salutem et obsequium immensas grates benignitati vestræ referrimus super beneficiis a vobis ecclesiæ de Horton collatis rogamus vt in bono et laudabili proposito vestro perseveratis et eandem ecclesiam propensiori effectû diligere et manuteneere satagatis vt condignam a deo mercedem et a nobis uberores inde grates recipiatis vt quam deo volente gratiam et amorem domini Regis plenarie obtinetis precamur vt res possessiones siue Jura ecclesiæ memo-

ratæ ab ipso concedi et autoritate et munimento literarum suarum confirmari faciat Nos autem pro his et aliis beneficiis quæ eidem ecclesiæ contuleritis omnium spiritualium beneficiorum quæ fiant in Cluniacensi ecclesia et in locis ad eam pertinentibus vos participem et consortem efficiamus Concedimus autem et confirmamus predictæ ecclesiæ vniversa iura et libertates suas quas a tempore fundatorum suorum obtinuit vel imposterum obtinere potuit secundum quod cartæ ipsius testificantur. (*Harl. MS. 2044, fol. 54.*)

III. Circa A.D. 1140-1144.

*Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Robertus de Ver constabularius Regis Anglie et Adeliza [uda]† filia Hugonis de Mountford vxor mea damus et concedimus et *presenti carta confirmamus* deo et sanctæ Mariæ et sancto Johanni et sancto Pancratio et monachis de Lewes apud Hortonam deo servientibus idem manerium cum omnibus rebus ad illud pertinentibus scilicet cum terra et hominibus de Hayton et de Hangsel et de Maresio et [cum omnibus] † operibus quæ homines faciebant apud Saltwood et cum nemoribus Redebroc et Witingehanger in elemosinam liberam et quietam [in omnibus] sicut dominium nostrum Prior [quoque] de Horton reddet singulis annis ecclesie sancti Pancratii unam marcā argenti ‡ *pro recognitione.* *Habebit autem Prior de sancto Pancratio imperpetuum emendacionem ordinacionem et mercationem de Priore et monachis de Horton tanquam de suis propriis secundum regulam sancti Benedicti et ordinem de Cluniaco* Præterea hæc damus decimam de Etretona sicut Robertus Capellanus eam habuit et in Essexia ecclesiam de Purle cum omnibus decimis et consuetudinibus ei pertinentibus Damus etiam quinque solidos qui reddebantur de Hayton et Saltwood et viginti et quinque denarios qui de eadem terra [reddebantur] Estbrugie hæc et omnia *que demus et* que daturi sumus damus pro anima Regis Henrici domini nostri et [pro salute et] incolumitate nostra et pro animabus nostrorum§ antecessorum et parent[or]um et propinquorum et benefactorum nostrorum Quicquid etiam Barones vel homines nostri ibidem in elemosinam dederint eodem animo damus et concedimus Testibus Roberto de Vere iuvene Roberto de Well Roberto de Orlaneston Normanno de Essetef Turstano dapifero Hamone de Avenar[i]o Willelmo filio Henrici Willelmo filio eius Simone de Meald' Willelmo filio Normanni Ricardo de Well filio Roberti et Willelmo fratre [filio] eius Godfrido de Meald filio Simonis *et multis aliis.*|| (*Harl. MS. 2044, fol. 54 b. Additional MS. 5516, No. 1, page 1.*)

* Printed in Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. v., p. 34.

† The letters and words inserted within brackets occur in another version of this chartulary, British Museum Additional MS. 5516; those in italics are omitted in that MS.

‡ Instead of "pro recognitione de Cluniaco," Additional MS. 5516 has these words "et priori liceat quos voluerit nouicios recipere et habere apud Horton quos viderit ad honorem et vtilitatem ecclesie."

§ For "nostrorum," Additional MS. has "nostris et."

|| Irrotulatur in Memorandis Scaccarii viz. inter Recorda de termino Sancti Michaelis Anno sexto Henrici quarti ex parte rememoratoris Regis videlicet in quodam processu tangente Priores de Castilacre Pritewell Horton et alios.

This Charter is followed with the very like verbatim saving that after vnām marcā argenti this (next following) goes on thus Et Priori liceat quos voluerit nouicios recipere et habere apud Horton quos viderit ad honorem et vtilitatem ecclesie præter hæc damus &c. ut supra. (*Harl. MS. 2044, fol. 55.*)

IV. Circa A.D. 1140-44.

Hic incipit Carte devotissimi fundatoris nostri egregii militis domini Roberti de Ver et devotissimæ fundatricis nostræ dominæ Adeludæ vxoris circa manerium de Tiddington cum pertinentiis.

*Notum sit omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Robertus de Ver constabularius Regis Angliæ et Adeluda filia Hugonis de Monteforte vxor mea dedimus et concessimus deo et beato Apostolo Johanni et ewangelistæ atque ecclesiæ de Horton et monachis in eadem ecclesia ad serviendum deo et beato Johanni commorantibus manerium de Titend' cum omnibus pertinentiis ipsius manerii in perpetuam elemosinam pro redempcione et salute animæ Regis Henrici et Regis Stephani et animarum nostrarum et omnium fidelium antecessorum nostrorum ita libere et quiete et honorifice Tenendum et habendum sicut nos tempore Regis Henrici predicti dono eiusdem tenuimus et habuimus et postea Regis Stephani scilicet cum Soca et Saca et tol et team et infangenetheof cum omnibus consuetudinibus et libertatibus et quietacionibus de Warpeni et nu[in]peni in bosco et plano in Pratis et in Pasturis in terris et mariscis in via et in semitis adhuc ecclesiam de Stanesteed cum eiusdem ecclesie pertinentiis omnibus scilicet beneficiis ecclesiasticis atque ecclesiam de Bradburne cum sibi pertinentibus beneficiis ecclesiasticis scilicet decimas Estbrugæ et Huncild excepto sale Teste Gaufrido de Ver' et Roberto fratre suo Radulpho filio Willelmi Willelmo de Pilatauill [Pilata Vil' heru'] Hero dapifero Hugone de Eschelot [Heschelot] Hugone Talebot Willelmo de Well Osberto Mariscallo Willelmo filio Turstani dapiferi Radulpho de Scalis Radulpho filio Turaldi Roberto de Sancto Martino Ernaldo sacerdote Pagano Clerico Simone de Chandos et Hugone fratre suo Johanne sacerdote. (*Hart. MS. 2044, fol. 55. Additional MS. 5516, No. 2, page 1.*)

V. Confirmacio Stephani Regis de fundacione.

Stephanus Rex Angliæ Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi Justiciariis et vicecomitibus Baronibus et ministris et omnibus fidelibus suis totius Angliæ salutem Sciatis nos concessisse et confirmasse pro anima Regis [Henrici] avunculi mei et pro salute animæ meæ et Matildis *Reginæ* vxoris meæ et Eustachii filii mei et aliorum puerorum meorum donacionem illam quam Robertus de Ver Constabularius meus et Adeleia vxor sua fecerunt deo et ecclesie sancti Johannis de Horton[a] et monachis ibidem deo servientibus scilicet Hortonam cum appendiciis suis et manerium de Tidenton cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et terram Osberti Mariscalli de Hamton et xxviii solid[at]os terre in marisco de Rumenel quam Erininilda tenuit et mansuras quas eis dedit in Heda et terram Nigelli filii Bertranni post obitum vxoris eius et ecclesiam de Purleia cum omnibus pertinentiis suis [et ecclesiam de Braburna et ecclesiam de Stanesteda cum omnibus pertinenciis suis] et decimam de Hunichild[a] et [de] Estbrigga excepto sale et decimam de Eatretreton[a] et terram quam Simon de Mallynge eis dedit et Wlleham et ecclesiam de Essetaford cum vna virgata terre quam Normannus eis dedit et novem denaratos terre in eodem feodo Quare volo et firmiter precipio quod ecclesia predicta et Monachi *eiusdem* ecclesie teneant hæc prefata bene et in pace et libere et quiete et honorifice in bosco et in plano

in pratis et pasturis in aquis et in stagnis et mariscis in viis et semitis et in omnibus aliis locis cum saca et socca et Tol et Theam et infangenetheof cum omnibus consuetudinibus et libertatibus et quietationibus de Warpeni inpeni cum quibus Robertus de Mountfort et Robertus de Ver Constabularius meus et Adelina vxor sua melius et liberior tenuerunt et sicut eis concesserunt per cartam suam Testibus Comite Gaufrido de Essex et Willelmo Comite de Warrenna et Johanne Comite de Auco et Comite Gilleberto de Penbroc et Willelmo de Lp^a et Willelmo Mart' et Turgisio de Abrincis et Ricardo de Luci et Adam de Belu' et Roberto de Creuacuer et Willelmo de Ainesford apud Gipeswic. (*Harl. MS. 2044, fol. 55 b. Additional MS. 5516, No. 9, page 7.*)

VI. A.D. 1144. *Lucius Papa super prima fundatione Monasterii de Horton ad Henricum Winton Episcopum.*

*Lucius episcopus servus servorum dei dilectis filiis Guiliellmo Priori Monasterii sancti Johannis evangeliste de Hortona eiusdemque fratribus tam presentibus quam futuris regulari vita professis in perpetuum ad hoc nobis ecclesie Catholice cura a summo Pastore deo comissa est vt dei servos paternis affectibus diligamus et eo amplius studeamus ipsorum devocionem modis omnibus confovere quo ferventius ipsi disciplinis ecclesiasticis et sanctorum patrum regulis inherere noscuntur Tunc enim deo gratus apostolicus impendit' famulatus si sanctorum locorum salubris institutio vigor et ordo nostris patrocinii in religionis puritate fuerint conservata Ea propter dilecti in domino filii venerabilis fratris nostri Henrici Wintoniensis episcopi precibus inclinati vestris iustis postulacionibus clementer annuimus et prefatum monasterium in quo divino mancipati estis obsequio sub beati Petri et nostra proteccionem suscipimus et presentis scripti privilegio comunimus Statuentes vt quascunque possessiones quecunque bona idem monasterium in presentiam iuste et canonice possidet aut in futurum concessione Pontificum largitione Regum vel Principum oblatione fidelium seu aliis iustis modis deo propitio poterit adepti firma vobis vestrisque successoribus et illibata permaneant In quibus haec propriis duximus exprimenda vocabilis Hortunam cum pertinentiis suis Tidentunam cum pertinentiis suis ecclesiam de Purleia et de Bra[de]burna et de Stanestana decimam de Hunechilda et de Estbrugha et de Etteretuna ecclesiam de Essecesford cum virgata terre terram que fuit Simonis de Vleham Mansuras de Heda jura consuetudines libertates rationabiles decernimus ergo ut nulli omnino hominum liceat prefatum monasterium temere perturbare aut eius possessiones auferre vel oblatas retinere minuire aut aliquibus vexacionibus fatigare sed omnia integra conserventur eorum pro quorum gubernacione et sustentacione concessa sunt vsibus omnimodis profutura salus diocesani episcopi canonica iusticia et apostolice sedis auctoritate si qua ergo in futurum ecclesiastica secularisue persona hanc nostre constitutionis paginam sciens contra eam temere venire temptaverit secundo tertione comonita si non satisfaccione congrua emendaverit potestatis honorisque sui dignitate careat reamque se diuino iudicio existere de perpetrata iniquitate cognoscat et a sacratissimo corpore ac sanguine dei et domini Redemptoris nostri [Jhesu Christi] aliena fiat atque in extremo examine districte ultioni subjaceat Cunctus autem eidem loco iusta servantibus sit pax domini nostri Jhesu Christi quatinus et hic fructum bone accionis percipiant (*sic*) et apud districtum iudicem premia eterne pacis inueniat Amen.*

Ego Lucius Catholice sedis episcopus.

Ego Gregorius presbiter Cardinalis titulo Calixti.

Ego Guido presbiter Cardinalis titulo Crisogoni.

Ego Petrus presbiter Cardinalis titulo Pastoris.

Ego Tubal[fubaldus] presbiter Cardinalis [titulo] sanctæ Praxedis.

Ego Rainerus presbiter Cardinalis titulo Sancti Stephani [in Monte Celio].

Ego Conradus Sabinensis episcopus.

Ego Theodoricus episcopus sanctæ Rufinæ.

Ego Albericus Ostiensis episcopus.

Ego Imarus Tusculanus episcopus.

Ego Petrus Abbas Albanensis episcopus.

Ego Gregorius diaconus Cardinalis sanctorum Sergii et Bachii.

Ego Otho diaconus Cardinalis sancti Georgii ad velum auri.

Ego Guido diaconus Cardinalis sanctorum Cosme et Damiani.

Ego Petrus diaconus Cardinalis Sanctæ Mariæ in porticu.

Ego Johannes diaconus Cardinalis sancti Adriani.

Dat. Lat. per manum Baronis Capellani et scriptoris v^{to} Idus Maii Indictione VII^a Incarnationis dominicæ Anno M^{mo} C^{mo} XLIIII^{to} Pontificatus vero domini Lucii II^{ci} papæ anno primo. (*Harl. MS. 2044, fol. 56. Additional MS. 5516, No. 10, page 8.*)

VII. Ante A.D. 1163.

Ego Henricus de Essessia Constabularius Regis Anglie concedo et huius carte auctoritate confirmo elemosinam quam Adelina de Mountfort et Robertus de Ver' vir eius deo et ecclesie sancti Johannis ewangeliste de Hortona et monachis de Sancto Paneracio ibidem commorantibus dederunt tam de dominio meo quam de Baronum vel hominum meorum largitione silicet Hortonam cum pertinenciis suis Tydentunam cum pertinenciis suis masuras de heda Terram Osberti Marescalli de Hanton et terram Erineline vxoris eiusdem Osberti de Maresco Et iugum terre quod dicitur Gara terram Nigelli filii Bertranni Ecclesiam de Bradeburna decimam de Estbregia et de Hunechilt excepto sale decimam de Etretona quinque solidos qui reddebantur de Haiton ad Saltwode et vigintiquinque denarios qui reddebantur de eadem terra Estburgie ecclesiam de Purlay cum consuetudinibus et pertinenciis suis ecclesiam de Stanesteda ecclesiam de Essetesfort virgatam terre et nouem denariatas terre de eodem feudo terram de Huleham quam dedit Simon de Mellinges Terram Rogeri Pyncerne decimam Picotti de Heilesdonne Ista quecumque terra ex dono meo vel hominum meorum liberalitate prefatis monachis donata fuerint volo vt libere teneant cum consuetudinibus et libertatibus et omnibus quitanciis cum quibus eundem feudum ego teneo et antecessores mei Hugo de Mountfort et Robertus filius eius parentes mei tenuerunt Testibus hiis Gaufrido de Ver' Petro de Valoniis Radulfo Pycott Hugone filio Almer Hugone Facill Hugone de Polesteda Raindulfo de Faubreges Ricardo de Welle Roberto Bretelle et Fabiano capellano Simone de Criuil Gerardo Clerico Willelmo filio Willelmi Oliuero de Walle Willelmo de Francheuilla Osberto filio Heruei. (*Additional MS. 5516, No. 3, page 2.*)

VIII. *Ante* A.D. 1163.

Henricus de Essexia Constabularius Regis Anglie omnibus fidelibus Sancte matris ecclesie filiis et omnibus hominibus suis francis et Anglis salutem. Sciatis me dedisse concessisse et carta mea confirmasse deo et scauto Johanni Ewangeliste de Hortone et Monachis ibidem deo seruientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam vigintiquatuor solidos sex denarios de decima redditus mei annuatim suscipiendos dominica die Palmarum de manerio meo de Brabourne quare volo et firmiter precipio omnibus hominibus meis et heredibus meis vt illos vigintiquatuor solidos sex denarios Monachi predicti de Hortone suscipiant de predicto manerio ad predictum terminum omni occasione postposita et sine aliqua molestia Preterea dedi eisdem monachis et concessi in perpetuam elemosinam pasturam duodecim boum in parco meo de Brabourne cum omnibus bobus meis quamdiu fuerint ad herbagium siue sint in parco meo siue sint extra parcom meum et omnem decimam feni mei integre et plenarie percipiendas cum carris meis ad orrea predictorum monachorum Testibus hiis Galfrido de Ver' Henrico filio meo Roberto Clerico filio meo Fabiano Capellano Thoma capellano Willelmo filio Rogeri Osberto dapfero Rogero filio Humfridi Roberto de Bret. Stephano de Poterne Willelmo filio eius Roberto lunet Ricardo Bataille Hugone Pyncerne Alueredo clerico Roberto clerico Willelmo filio Durant Jordano Cabl'ango Godefrido de Lisius Willelmo de Helham Alswardo de Berwica et multis aliis. (*Additional MS. 5516, No. 4, page 3.*)

IX. *Post* A.D. 1163.

Baldewynus* de Betune Comes Abbemarlie omnibus has litteras visuris vel audituris salutem Vniuersitati vestre notum facio me pro salute anime mee et heredum meorum concessisse deo et ecclesie beati Johannis de Hortone et monachis ibidem deo seruientibus pasturam duodecim boum in parco meo de Brabourne quam habuerunt de dono Henrici de Essexia Habendum et tenendum de me et heredibus meis libere quiete et pacifice in puram et perpetuam elemosinam Et vt hec mea concessio in posterum rata perseueret eam presenti scripto meo sigillo meo munito corroborau. Hiis testibus Philippo de Langeb' tunc senescallo Willelmo de Cheriton Philippo de Columberio Eurardo de Beuere Gaufrido de Nortun Rogero Martel Henrico Gresle Henrico Pounde et multis aliis. (*Additional MS. 5516, No. 5, page 3.*)

X. *Confirmacio* Hen. II.

Henricus dei gratia Rex Anglie et dux Normannie et Acquietannie et Comes Andeganie Archiepiscopis Episcopis Abbatibus Comitibus Baronibus Justiciariis Vicecomitibus et omnibus Ministris et fidelibus suis totius Anglie salutem

* Baldewyn de Betune, Earl of Albemarle *in jure uxoris*; he died in 1212. He had married a kinswoman of Henry de Essex, Hawise (widow of Wm. de Mandeville, Earl of Essex), daughter of Wm. le Gros, Earl of Albemarle. His daughter Alice married Wm. Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, whose sister Joan married Warren de Monchensie, and their daughter Joan (died 1307) married William de Valence, father of Aymer de Valence, and of Isabel de Hastings, who was her brother's heir, and whose son Laurence de Hastings was under age when he succeeded his father in or about 1323-5. His lands were therefore in the King's hands.

Sciatis me concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Ecclesie Sancti Johannis Ewangeliste de Hortona et monachis ibidem deo seruientibus omnia subscripta qui eis rationabiliter data sunt in perpetuam elemosinam sicut ex dono Roberti de Ver' et Adeline vxoris eius manerium de Hortona cum omnibus pertinentiis suis sicut cum terra et hominibus de Haitona et de Hangsele et de maresio et cum operibus que homines faciebant apud Saltwode et cum memoribus de Redbroc et de Witingehanga de hoc manerio Reddet prior de Hortona singulis annis ecclesie Sancti Pancratii vnam marcā argenti et eidem priori licebit quos voluerit novicios recipere et habere apud Hortonam qui sint ad honorem et vtilitatem ecclesie decimam etiam de Ettratonā sicut Robertus Capellanus eam habuit et in Essexia ecclesiam de Purleia cum omnibus decimis et consuetudinibus ad eam pertinentibus et quinque solidos qui reddebantur de Haitona Saltwode et xxv denarios qui de eadem terra reddebantur Estbrigie. Preterea ex dono eiusdem Roberti de Ver' et prenominate vxoris sue manerium de Teittona cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus eiusdem manerii et ecclesiam de Stanesteda cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et ecclesiam de Bradeburna cum pertinentiis suis et decimas de Astbrigia et de Hunechilde excepto sale Ex dono Osberti et Erineline vxoris sue terram de Hamtona excepta parte illa quam idem Osbertus dedit sororis sue tenendam pro xiiii denarios per annum et heredibus suis de predictis monachis et rationabilem donationem quam Erinilina fecit eidem ecclesie de marigio suo in marisco et de dote sua de iugo de Gara et concessionem quam Walterus filius eiusdem Eriniline inde fecit predictis monachis sicut carta sua testatur Ex dono Johannis Comitis de Augo et Alicie vxoris sue terram quam Goldwinus tenebat de Risdēna cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et xv solidos de terra que fuit Osberti de Roywica singulis annis Ex dono Simonis de Mallynge terram de Vleham Ex dono Nicholai et matris sue Auicie vnam virgatam terre Ex dono Stephani patris Johannis Haringod et Wymarce vxoris sue et ipsius Johannis Haringod et fratrum suorum xx acras terre apud Stoutingebriam Ex dono Nigelli filii Bertrani totam terram quam ipse tenebat de feodo Roberti de Ver' constabularii Regis et totam aliam terram suam de quibuscunque ipse tenebat saluo seruicio dominium suorum et terram de Heda et domum suam in castello Ex dono Simonis de Tewegata vnam acram prati qui dicitur Langahopa Ex dono Normanni de Essetefort ecclesiam de Essetefort cum terris et decimis et omnibus aliis ad eam pertinentibus et vnam virgatam terre quam Fulco presbiter tenuit pro iii solidis per annum et terram cuiusdam femine que reddit ix denarios per annum Ex dono Roberti patris Hamonis de Aldelosa totam terram illam quam Robertus de Ver' tenuit saluo seruicio meo et scutagio dimidię virgate terre et concessionem quam Hamo filius eiusdem Roberti de Aldelosa eis de terra illa fecit rationabiliter Ex dono Hugonis de Sancto Quintino terram de Vleham possidendam per redditum quinque solidorum per annum et per estotum de dimidia virgata terre quod pertinet ad curiam de Sellinge Ex dono Wiberti filii Cole et filiorum suorum terram illam que dicitur Gara et ad caput eiusdem terre apud orientalem partem xii acras terre ascendentes contra montes Ex dono Rogeri Pincerne et vxoris eius terras et virgulta et omnia alia que ipsi tenuerunt vno anno et vna die Quare volo et firmiter precipio quod predicta ecclesia et predicti monachi habeant et teneant omnia supradicta cum pertinentiis suis in bosco in plano in pratis et pasturis in aquis et molendinis in vinariis et piscariis in stangnis in marissis in ecclesiis et capellis in terris et decimis ad eas pertinentibus in viis et semitis et in omnibus

aliis locis et aliis rebus ad illa pertinentibus bene et in pace libere et quiete plenarie integre et honorifice cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis sicut carte donatorum testantur et distinguunt. Testibus Ricardo de Luci Willelmo filio Audele dapifero et Gilleberto Malet dapifero Rogero de Curteneia Thomas Basset Willelmo de Lanuale Roberto filio Bern[er] et Thoma fratre suo Radulpho filio Bern[er] et Willelmo fratre suo Willelmo de Auberuilla Adam Archiepiscopo Johannes de Stoutinge apud Wi. (*Additional MS. 5516, No. 7, pp. 5-7.*)

XI. *Confirmatio Hen. II.*

Henricus Rex Anglie et Dux Normannie et Aquitanie et comes Andegavie Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi et Justiciariis et vicecomitibus et Baronibus et ministris et omnibus fidelibus Francis et Anglis de Kent salutem Sciatis me concessisse et confirmasse deo et ecclesie sancti Johannis apostoli et Evangeliste de Hortona et monachis ibidem deo seruientibus donationem elemosine quam eis fecerunt Robertus de Ver' et Adelina eius vxor de cuius hereditate ipse elemosina est silicet Teyntonam et Hortonam cum omnibus aliis possessionibus tam ecclesiasticis quam laicis sicut predictus Robertus de Ver' et Adelina vxor eius eis concesserunt et carta sua confirmauerunt Quare volo et firmiter precipio quod ecclesia predicta et monachi teneant bene et in pace et honorifice et libere et quiete in bosco et plano et pratis et pasturis in aquis et stagnis in viis et semitis et in omnibus locis cum omnibus libertatibus et consuetudinibus cum quibus Robertus Ver' et Adelina vxor eius melius et liberius tenuerunt et monachis per cartam suam confirmauerunt sicut carta eorum testantur Testibus Mauricio Bysset dapifero Roberto de Donstanuilla Radulpho filio Stephani camerario apud leous. (*Additional MS. 5516, No. 8, p. 7.*)

XII. 18 Edward II.

Rex dilecto et filio suo Hugoni Despencer Juniori et eius balliuis de Brabourne salutem Monstrauit nobis dilectus nobis in Christo Prior de Hortone quod cum Baldewinus de Betune dudum Comes Abbe Marlie per cartam suam quondam inspeximus dedisset et concessisset deo et ecclesie beati Johannis Ewangeliste de Hortone et Monachis ibidem deo seruientibus pasturam duodecim boum in parco ipsius Comitis de Brabourne quam habuerunt ex dono Henrici de Essexia Habendam et tenendam de ipso Comite et heredibus suis libere quiete et pacifice in puram et perpetuam elemosinam et licet idem Prior et Predecessores sue Priores loci illicius semper hactenus a tempore confeccionis carte temporibus omnium dominorum Manerii de Brabourne huius pasturam ad duodecim boues in parco predicto absque impedimento habuerunt vos nichilominus et balliui vestri predicti a tempore quo commisimus vobis custodiam manerii predicti vna cum ceteris terris tenementis feodis aduocacionibus ecclesiarum abbaciarum patronatum hospitalium et capellarum que sunt de proprietate laurencii filii et heredis Johannis de Hastyngges defuncti qui de nobis tenuit in capite infra etatem et in custodia nostra existentem contingenter de omnibus terris tenementis feodis militum et aduocacionibus ecclesiarum abbaciarum Prioratum hospitalium et capellarum huius que fuerunt a Adomari de Valence quondam Comitis de Penbrok defuncti qui de nobis tenuit in capite in Anglia et Wallia habendis vsque ad legitimam etatem heredis predicti ipsum Priorem quominus

huius pastura duodecim boum in parco predicto habere possit prout habere debet et ante dictam commissionem nostram vobis factam habere consuevit impediistis et adhuc impeditis vi ipsius prioris dispendium non modicum et gravamen et contra tenorem carte supradicte. Et quia volumus quod eidem Prior iniurietur in hac parte vobis Mandamus quod visa carta predicta si inueneritis ita esse et per inquisitionem inde faciendam aut alio modo legitimo vobis constare poterit dictum Priorem et predecessores suos predictos pasturam predictam in parco predicto a tempore confeccionis carte predictae absque impedimento vsque ad tempus dicte Commissionis nostre vobis factae habuisse sicut predictum est tunc ad huius impedimentis prefato Priori occasione premissa faciend desistentes et balliuos vestros desistere facientes ipsum Priorem pasturam illam in parco predicto habere permittatis prout ea habere debeat et ipse et predecessores sui eam ibidem semper hactenus a tempore predicto habere consueuerit et si causa rationabilis subfuerit quare id facere non debeat tunc vos de causa illa reddatis sub sigillo vestro prefato Hugoni aut sigillis vestris vos prefati balliui distincte et aperte sine dilacione terriores emittentes nobis hoc breve Teste me ipso aput Eltham xxvii^o die Junii anno regni nostri decimo octauo. (*Additional MS. 5516, No. 6, p. 4.*)

XIII.

Johannes episcopus seruus seruorum dei dilectis filiis Abbati Cluniacensis eiusque coabbatibus prioribus et conventibus vniuersis Cluniacensis ordinis salutem et apostolicam benedictionem Cum a nobis petiuit quod iustum est et honestum tam vigor quam ordo exigit rationis vt item per sollicitudinem officii nostri ad debitum perducatur effectum ea propter dilecti in domino filii uestris iustis postulacionibus grato concurrentes assensu omnes libertates et immunitates a predecessoribus nostris Romani pontificibus siue per priuilegia vel alias indulgencias vobis et ordini vestro concessas necnon libertates et exemptiones secularium exactionum a Regibus et principibus aliisque Christi fidelibus rationabiliter uobis indultas sicut eas iuste ac pacifice obtinetis vobis et per vos eidem ordini auctoritate apostolica confirmamus et presentis scripti patrocinio communimus nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre confirmationis infringere uel ei ausu temerario contraire Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit indignacionem omnipotentis dei et beatorum petri et pauli apostolorum eius se nouerit incursum Dat. Viterbii idus Octobris pontificatus nostri anno primo. (*Additional MS. 5516, No. 11, p. 10.*)

XIV.

Innocentius episcopus seruus seruorum dei dilectis filiis Priori et Conuentui Monasterii de Hortona ordinis Cluniacensis Cantuariensis dioceseos salutem et apostolicam benedictionem Justis petencium desideriis dignum est nos facelem prebere consensum et vota que aracionis tramite non discordant effectu prosequente complere Ea propter dilecti in domino filii uestris iustis postulacionibus grato concurrentes assensu personas vestras et monasterium de Hortona in quo divino estis obsequio mancipati cum omnibus bonis que in presentiam rationabiliter possidet aut in futurum iustis modis prestante domino poterit adipisci sub beati petri et nostra proteccionem suscipimus specialiter autem ecclesiam de Brabourne cum pertinenciis suis decimas terras et alia bona vestra

sicut ea omnia iuste ac pacifice possidetis vobis et per uos monasterio vestro auctoritate apostolica confirmamus et presentis scripti patrocinio communimus salua in predictis decimis moderacione concilii generalis nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam infringere uel ei ausu temerario contraire Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit indignacionem omnipotentis dei et beatorum petri et pauli apostolorum eius se noverit incursurum. Dat. lugennis viii. Kal. Januar' pontificatus nostri anno II°. (*Additional MS. 5516, No. 12. p. 11.*)

XV. A.D. 1270.

Facta apud Orpintone coram nobis officiali curie Cantuariensis in aula rectoris eiusdem die veneris proxima ante festum Sancte Margarete virginis continuata cum die Sabbati sequente anno domini MCC septuagesimo In causa que vertitur inter Galfridum de Neubaud per Albertum de Thoftes clericum procuratorem suum sufficienter comparentem ex vna parte et priorem et conuentum de Hortona per fratrem Thomam de Cantuaria procuratorem eorundem sufficienter comparentes ex altera videlicet cum datus esset dies ad sentenciandum in dicta causa si liqueret habitis hinc inde variis altercacionibus et disputacionibus super instrumentis iuribus et racionibus a partibus prepositis demum dicte partes de expresse Concensu earundem in dicta causa concluderunt et cum processum dicti negocii rationes iura et instrumenta necnon et allegaciones partium diligentia qua decuit examinauimus lecto coram nobis libello ex parte dicti G. dictis Religiosis porrecto et responcione ad eundem libellum per dictos Religiosos facta prout in cedulis sigillo officialitater signatis continetur Considerantes quod dicti religiosi dictam ecclesiam de Brabourne per XL^a annos et amplius possiderunt et dicte possessioni adhuc incumbunt et quod idem religiosi inter cetera sua munimenta privilegium sancti patris Alexandri pape exhibuerunt per quod nitebantur ostendere quod ecclesie et alia bona que per XL annos pacifice possiderunt auctoritate cedis apostolice sunt dictis Religiosis confirmata et perpetua firmitate subnixa finem dicto negocio imponere cupientes de consilio iuris peritorum ad petitionem vtriusque partis sententiam in scriptis pronunciamus in hunc modum In nomine patris et filii et spiritus sancti Amen Nos Magister H. de Mortuo Mari officialis Curie Cantuariensis auditis et intellectis meritis cause que vertitur inter Galfridum de Neubaud ex parte vna et priorem et conuentum de Hortona ex altera supra ecclesia de Brabourne propter ineptam petitionem ipsius Galfridi in iudicio propositam dictos priorem et conuentum de Hortona ab impetitione dicti Galfridi sentencialiter absoluimus reseruantes vobis condemnationem expensare suo tempore et loco prout viderimus expedire faciendum In cuius rei T. presentibus sigillum officialitater apponi fecimus Datum ut supra. (*Additional MS. 5516, No. 13, p. 11.*)

XVI.

Venerabili domino et patri suo dei gratia Norwicensi episcopo Willelmus de Val[encie] salutem et fidele seruicium. Nouerit paternitas vestra et omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis notum sit quod ego Willelmus de Valencia concedo et dono et huius carte mee auctoritate confirmo ecclesiam de Stansteda cum omnibus pertinenciis suis silicet ecclesiasticis beneficiis deo et ecclesie sancti Johannis apostoli et euangeliste de Hortona et Monachis de sancto Pancracio ibidem deo seruientibus in liberam et quietam elemosinam sicut illam dederunt et carta sua

confirmauerunt Adelina de Montfort Robertus de Ver' vir eius supra dicto ecclesie et monachis Supplico igitur paternitati vestre ut quod eis a nobis deuote donatur uestre munimine auctoritatis roboretur. Testes Adam filius Ed' Willelmus Mapet' Rogerus filius Roberti Heline prepositi Ricardus filius Mauricii Sanus filius Wlard, Willelmus Presp[iter] Helmarus et Weliardus. (*Additional MS. 5516, No. 14, p. 12.*)

XVII. Circa A.D. 1213-14.

Nicolaus dei gratia episcopus Tusculensis apostolice sedis legatus vniuersis Christi fidelibus presens scriptum inspecturis salutem in domino ad uestram volumus noticiam pertinere quod cum caritas bone memorie Robertus de Ver' constabularius quondam Regis et Adeline vxoris sue et Willelmi de Valernes necnon et Willelmi quondam Norwicensis episcopi ac confirmationes tam Henrici Regis quam Lucii pape sigillis ipsorum signatas in nostram fecimus presentiam recitari per eas nobis constitit euidenter justus patronus ecclesie de Stansted ad ecclesiam sancti Johannis de Hortona et Monachis ibidem dno' famulantes pleno iure spectare ac ipsum eis in puram elemosinam esse concessum et legitime confirmatum In cuius rei testimonium presentem cartam sub sigillo nostro munimine Roboratam eisdem priori et conuentui duximus concedendam. Data etc. (*Additional MS. 5516, No. 15, p. 13.*)

XVIII. A.D. 1233.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum peruenerit Thomas dei gratia Norwicensis episcopus salutem in domino Ad vniuersorum noticiam volumus peruenire nos dei causa et religionis fauore concessisse et presenti carta nostra et auctoritate episcopali confirmasse dilectis filiis in Christo Priori et Monachis de Hortona ordinis cluniacensis annuatim pensionem trium marcarum quam ab antiquo consueuerunt percipere de ecclesia de Stanstede nostre dioceseos saluis in omnibus reuerencia et obediencia nobis et successoribus nostris et sancte Norwicensis ecclesie consuetudinibus debitis vel consuetis In cuius rei testimonium presentes literas fecimus fieri et sigillo nostro muniri. Dat. apud Tlemham mense Maii pontificatus nostri anno octauo. (*Additional MS. 5516, No. 16, p. 13.*)

XIX.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus de Valeenis concedo deo et ecclesie sancti Johannis de Hortona et monachis ibidem deo et sancto Johanni seruientibus plenariam decimam de dominio meo de Stanstede de omni blado meo et de fabis et pisis plene et plib'e imperpetuum accipiendam ad hostium horrei mei de feno V^o X^{mum} in vilim in prato de pomis quoque decimam sportam hec autem omnia eis presenti confirmationis carta pro salute anime mee et animabus patris et matris mee omnium quoque parentum et amicorum meorum testibus hiis domino Hugone capellano David capellano Ricardo preposito Alano de Valenis Andreas Clerico Willelmo Barnard Ricardo Simplingford Herueo Henrico de Radion Johanne Clerico. (*Additional MS. 5516, No. 17, p. 13.*)

XX.

Innocentius episcopus seruus seruorum dei dilectis filiis sancti Gregorii Cantuariensis et sancti Martini Douoricensis Cantuariensis dioceseos prioribus et officiali Cantuariensi salutem et apostolicam benedictionem Conquesti sunt nobis prior et conuentus de Hortona Cluniacensis ordinis quod rector ecclesie de Stanstede Noruicensis dioceseos super quadam annua pensione terris possessionibus et rebus aliis iniuriat eisdem Idecircoque discrecioni uestre per apostolica scripta mandamus quatinus partibus conuocatis audiat causam et appellacione remota sine debito decidatis facientes quod decreueritis per censuram ecclesiasticam firmiter obseruari prouiso ne pensio ipsa contra lateranensis statuta concilii sit imposita vel audacite Testes autem qui fuerint nominati sese gratia odio vel timore se traxerunt censura simili appellacione cesante cogatis veritati testimonium peribere Quod si non omnes hiis exequendis potueritis interesse duo uestrum ea nichilominus exequantur Dat. Lugduni II. Nonas Januar' pontificatus nostri anno secundo. (*Additional MS. 5516, No. 18, p. 14.*)

XXI. A.D. 1311.

Memorandum quod cum inter priorem et conuentum monasterii de Hortona Rectores ecclesie de Brabourne super perceptione decime spatularium de omnibus et singulis feris captis in parco de Brabourne manerii de quibus decima dari consuevit actores ex parte vna et dominum Johannem de Dictona perpetuum vicarium ecclesie de Brabourne ren' ex altera mota fuisset contencio dicto priore pro se et conuentu predicto et eodem domino Johanne personaliter comparantibus coram nobis officiali domini archidiaconi Cantuarencis in ecclesiam de Elham die lune proxima post festum sancti Dionisii anno domini M^oCCC^oXI^o Idem vicarius fatebatur se multum ius habere in percepcione spatularum predictarum nec quicquam iuris sibi ratione vicarie antedite in eisdem pertinere propter nos ipsum vicarium iuxta confessionem suam et facultatem quicquam percipiendi seu petendi de decima predicta exclusimus per discretum perpetuum silencium eidem imponentes in hoc facto pronunciantes ius petendi et recipiendi decimam ferarum predictarum ad dictos priorem et conuentum et non ad alium in futurum pertinere In cuius rei testimonium presentibus sigillum meum officii nostri apposimus Dat. die loco et anno supradictis presentibus dominis Radulpho rectore ecclesie de Birchholte Willelmo vicario ecclesie de Elham Johanne vicario ecclesie de Elmestede et Waltero vicario ecclesie de Postlynge. (*Additional MS. 5516, No. 19, p. 14.*)

XXII.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus Nuble de Brabourne dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et beate Marie et beato Johanni apostolo et Euangeliste de Hortona et Monachis ibidem deo seruientibus in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam viginti et quatuor acras terre cum omnibus pertinenciis suis iacentes iuxta Dunstrete in parochia de Brabourne et vocatur dicta terra Wytecumbe habendum et tenendum dictam terram cum omnibus pertinenciis dictis monachis et eorum successoribus libera et quiete iure hereditarie in perpetuum et ego predictus Ricardus et heredes mei vel mei

assignati warantizabimus et defendemus et acquietabimus totam predictam terram cum pertinenciis dictis monachis et eorum successoribus contra omnes homines et feminas in perpetuum sicut decet liberam et perpetuam elemosinam In cuius rei testimonium hanc cartam sigillo meo Roboraui hiis testibus Roberto de Grauele Willelmo de Burne, Thoma le Waleys Petro de Benhale, Willelmo de Scadockesherst, Roberto Grigorio, Simone de Haldelose Willelmo de Morestoke Nicholao le Waleis, Johanne Grelle Thoma de Copherst Stephano de Heham et multis aliis etc. Amen. (*Additional MS. 5516, No. 20, p. 15.*)

Exemplificacio status Monasterii de Horton

Imprimis sunt sex Monachi cum priore omnes sacerdotes et professi

Item divinum servitium tam die quam nocte horis competentibus cum aliis observantiis secundum numerum fratrum ibidem existentium devote celebratur et observatur, &c. (*Harl. MS. 2044, fol. 56 b.*)

In Catalogo Abbatiarum Prioratuum &c. Cenobio Cluniacensi subjectorum qui extat in Bibliotheca Cluniacensi Col. 1749 status huiusce Prioratus sic se habet.

Prioratus de Hortuna immediate subditus Prioratui Lecoensi in quo secundum aliquos debent esse octo Monachi et secundum alios debent esse tredecim et debent ibi celebrari tres Missæ Major et secunda B. Mariæ et tertia pro defunctis debet dici Evangelium per diaconum ad majorem missam et debet haberi lectio in refectorio ad prandium et sunt tres ad custodiendum sigillum videlicet prior subprior et vnus alius. (*Harl. MS. 2044, fol. 56 b.*)

INVENTORIES OF PARISH CHURCH GOODS
IN KENT, A.D. 1552.

(Continued from Vol. IX., p. 284.)

MAPLESCOMPE (chapell decayed) xxiiii Nov^r vi Ed. VI.

Martyn Maye, churchwarden.

Fyrste one chalis of silver wayng by estimacyon v ounces graved
with the picture of our lorde

Item on corprax case with the clothe, and ij candlestikkis of
latten

Item on little bell of bras broken with the fallyng downe oute
of the saide steple decayed aboute ij yeres last past

[Endorsed] Mem. Dertford xxiiij Nov^r vi Ed. VI.

All goods nowe remaynyng of the inventory taken in iii Ed. VI.
are conteyned in this, and bene delyvered to the church-
wardens and all the residue of the goods in saide former
inventorye were stollen as theye appeare particularlye
noted on the margente of the same.

MERSHAM—iiii DECEMBER vi Ed. VI.

William Coleman curatt, John Jefferey & John Loothe
churchwardens & George Rooke parishioner.

Fyrste a challys of sylver conteynyng xiiij ounces and iij
corporacs

Item a vestymnt off crymsyne velvet with ij tynakells fore the
decone & subdecone off that same, Item a vestment off
clothe off tyssye, Item a vestment of redde crymsyne sylke
with ij tynackells for the decone & subdecone of y^e same

- Item a vestyment off whyte sylke, a vestment off blacke worsted,
a vestment off redde dornyx
- Item three other vestments off sylke, one off redde damaske,
another of blewe silke, and one off tawnye silke
- Item v copis, one ys crymsyne velvet, the other redde sylke,
one whyte sylke, one tawny silke, and another yelowē sylke
- Item iiij awter clothes and iiij towells, one off diaper
- Item three great payntyd clothes, one payere off payntyd
curtens off lynen clothe
- Item ij crosse clothes, on off greyn sylke the other off paynttyd
cloth, a payer off orgenes
- Item v great bells yn the stepell with ij corse bells
- Item iiij pyllows, on off redd sylke & ij off clothe
- Item ij kushshens, a coverlett and ij chests
- Item ij surpleses, v latten candelstyks off the wyche v two be
standers, an ewer off pewter & a holy water stope of layten

Stollen goodes off the Inventory off Mersham syth the
fyrst making of the inventory

Fyrst a vestment off greyn satten off bryges with ij albes, an
awter clothe, a towell, a payer off curtens off greyn sylke

- Item a latten candelstyck lost
- Item an awter clothe, iiij surpleses, a latten basen lost
- Item ij hundred off lead spent on the Chyrche
- Memorandum :—The Church was broken up thre tymes &
robbed

MOLYSH—XXVIII NOVEMBER ED. VI.

Reygnold Herryys, & John Kennay churchwardens;
Andrew Amyc, Thomas Gottbye, John Wanstall,
parishioners

- Imprimis a chalys off sylver with a paten parcell gylt wayeng
ix ouncys iiij quarters, Item a coope & a vestement of blew
velvett, a vestment of whyt damaske
- Item iiij alter cloths, Item a pyxe of latyn, Item in the Stepull
iiij bells, Item an hand beil
- Item a pyx of latten

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Item caret a whyt coope off damaske stollene, Item v bad chesables & a bad coope stollen, Item a water pott off latyn, Item a bason & an ewer of pewter, Item iij alter clothes, Item iij candyllstycks of latyn & on other lytell bell

MYDLEY—IV DECEMBER VI ED. VI.

John Raper, curate; William Knetchebull, churchwarden; John Goldyshe, parishioner

Fyrst one vestement of crimson velvet

Item one vestment of branched damaske with albes & thapparell* to the same

Item one corse cope, ij latten candelstyckes and xij candylstycke boules of latten

Item iij alter clothes, and one towell of lynnen

Item ij chalyses of sylver by est: xv onc's

Item one crosse of copper, and one crosse of wood covered with plates of brasse, and one senser of brasse

Item ij smale bells to rynge to servyce, iij sacryng bells

Item one pax of brasse, a corpres, an olde coverlett, x steyne olde yrone.

NEWCHURCHE—V DECEMBER VI ED. VI.

Thomas Griffith, curate; Roger Burton, churchwarden; Roger Toby, and Thomas Adams, inhabitants.

First one chalice of sylver waying vij unc's

Item a cope of crymsyn velvet

Item a cope of grene damaske

Item a vestment of crymsyn velvet with thepparells

Item a deacon of crymsyn velvet

Item ij old vestments, one white silk & the other blew silk

Item an old cope of white silk

* "Th'apparell" here, "thepparells" mentioned in the following, and in many previous inventories, are explained by two entries respecting the church goods of Northcraie, which run thus:—"another vestment . . . with *ames* and all such apparell to the same," "another vestment . . . with *ames*, *albe*, *stole*, and a *fanell*, to the same." The Footyscray, Godmersham, Lewysham, Greenwich, Lullyngstone, Orpington, Powlescray, and Saltwode inventories may likewise be referred to with advantage.

Item iiij bells in the steple

Memorandum: Sold by Roger Burton churchwarden ij candelsticks of lattyn & ij little sacryng bells for v^s which were bestowed about the reparac'ons of the churche.

NEWYNTON NEXT HYTHE

Raynold Beke, vicar; John Robas, and William Marshall churchwardens; Thomas Marshall and John Hammond, parishioners.

First iiij bells in the stepell wherof wee doo owe to the bel-founder for showtyng of one of the same bells xxvj^s viij^d

Item one chalice of silver parcell gilte weying by estimacion x unces and a halfe

Item ij cops both of grene silke

Item iiij vestements withe there abes, one of blewe silke and thother of rede silke & third of dornex

Item iiij alter clothes, j hyar & the other lynen clothe

Item vj toweles of lynen cloth

Item one coverlet

Item one crosse of coper and gilt withe one pyxe of silver waying ij unces di.

Item one crose clothe of yelowē silke

Item ij surpleses

Item ij corpras case

Memorandum: Stolen when the churche was broken up & robb'd ij candelstykes of latten & one vestment

NORTHCRAVE—. . . NOVEMBER vi ED. VI.

Christofer Smyth, parson; John Cope, churchwarden.

Firste on chalys with a patent parcell gilt waying vij unces di.

Item a vestment of grene satten with a crosse of tysewe with a pictor of S^t Jamys within the crosse embrothered with silver aungells embrothered upon the same vestment with albe

Item another vestment with a cross of red satten of Jesus embrothered within the crosse & branches of

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grene & red silke with ames and all such apparell to the same

Item another vestment of black satten with a crosse of red satten with ames albe stole & a fanell to the same

Item a cope of grene satten with braunches of damask upon it

Item a hangyng for the hyghe alter of blewe and red satten

Item ij alter clothes of lynnene cloth

Item j candlestick of brasse & a vaile cloth of canvasse

Item iij surples of lynnene cloth & a rochet of the same xij bolls of brass to sett upon tapers in the roode lofte

Item a bible of the largest volume & a paraphrase of Erasmus

Item iij bells suted in the steple & a litle handbell of . . .

Item a holy water stoppe of bras & ij cruetts of lede

[Endorsed] Memorandum: Sworne at Dartford xxij November vi Ed. VI. that all goods in the inventory of iii Ed. VI. are in this inventory & are now delivered to the churchwardens for safe custody except a chalice with the patenn wayng vij oz. di. and xii litle bowles of latten which have been sold by the parish to repair the church, and also except ij copes, a payre of censers a crosse of copper a crismatory of Bras iij corporax cases & iij corporaxes & one surples of lynnene lykewise presented by thothers of the saide parties to be stollen

ORLESTON—II DECEMBER VI ED. VI.

Gilbert Gates, parson; Thomas Whisperanke, churchwarden, John Donce inhabitant

First iij bells in the steple

Item a vestment of blak velvet with an albe

Item a vestment of grene & yelow silke with the albe

Item a cope of russett velvett

Item an old cope of dyvers colorz

Item a surples & a rochet

Item ij alter clothez of lynnene

Item iij towells

Item a coverlett

Item a chalice of silver weying by estymac'on viij unc's

ORPINGTON—XXIII NOVEMBER VI ED. VI.

Christopher Thomson, curate; Thomas Wright and John Stapull

First ij chalic's with their patents of silver, thone with a patent weying xij ounce's & the other chalice with his patent weying viij ounces

Item a cope of grene clothe of gold bawdekyn

Item a cope of blak velvett

Item ij copes of chaungeable silke of the color grene & red

Item a vestment of grene clothe of golde bawdekyn with an albe

Item a vestment of red silke with the albe

Item a vestmente of red damaske & on albe with deacon & subdeacon suted to the same

Item on booke of the homelyes

Item on bible & one paraphrasis of Erasmus

Item iiij greate bells suted of brasse in the steple & one saints bell of brasse

Item a crosse of copper with a crosse clothe of silke with an image of Sainte George

Item a canapie cloth of blew satten abbridgs

[Endorsed] Memorandum: Dartford xxiii Nov^r vi Ed. VI.

All goods mentioned in the inventory of iii Ed. VI. are contained in this inventory and are now delivered to the churchwardens to be safely kept except ij braunches of latten with vij candlestikks of latten & xx bowles of latten represented to have been sold for the reparacions of the church

PADLESWORTH—V DECEMBER VI ED. VI.

John Lambard and George Lesden, churchwardens; and William Hokben, an inhabitant

First one cope of white ffustyan

Item ij vestments one of red saye and the other white fustyan

Item ij candelstiks of lattyn

Item a crosse of lattyn

Item a surples an altar . . . & a playn towell

Item iij bells in the steple

Memorandum :—Borowed of William Gibben upon one chalice of silver conteyning v unces by estymacion xiiij^s iiij^d which was bestowed about the reparac'on of the church.

POWLES CRAY—XXIII NOVEMBER VI ED. VI.

Thomas Tarbokk, parson; Richard Lane and Richard Spenser, churchwardens

First on vestment of crymsen velvett with a crosse of gren silke & golde wyer with braunches of yelowē whit and grene with ames albe stole & phannell to the same

Item on other vestment of white silke with a cross of sanguyne silke with braunches of red & grene silke with ames albe stole & phannell to the same

Item on other vestment of blacke satten with a crosse of chaungeable silke with birdes and fflowres upon the crosse with ames albe stole and phannell to the same

Item ij vestments of threde chekkerd worke with crosses of the same worke

Item one cope of cremysen velvett with garthers

Item on other old cope of threde chekkerd worke

Item ij corpraxes of lynnen cloth good and badde

Item on crysmatory of brasse

Item iiij cruets of leade, iiij alter clothes of lynnen

Item ij towells on of diaper another of lynnen cloth, two crosses one of copper thother of brasse

Item ij surplusses of lynnen clothe

Item fflowre bowles of powder & lede to sett tapers on in the roode lofte

Item one bible of the greatest volume, and one paraphrasis of Erasmus

Item iiij bells suted in the steple, on saints bell

[Endorsed] Memorandum :—Dartford xxij Nov^r vi ED. VI.

All goods included in the inventory made in iii ED. VI. are also in this inventory excepte on chalice with the patent of silver parcell gilte waying ix ounces, one vestment of blewe satten, with ames, albe, stole, and phannell, represented to have been stollen and also excepte iiij

NOTE.

SINCE Volume XXII. has left the Printers' hands we have received the sad news of the death of CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON, on Sunday, March 7th.

As Secretary and Editor he for many years rendered invaluable services to this Journal, to which he devoted much patient research, and a great store of antiquarian knowledge.

Two interesting Papers of his are printed in this Volume.

The present Editor is much indebted to him for frequent suggestions and ready advice—and his genial presence will be sadly missed at the Meetings of the Kent Archaeological Society, in which he always took a prominent and useful part.

He was buried in St. Martin's Churchyard, Canterbury, on Thursday, March 11th.

C. F. R.

March 13, 1897.

Mr. GEORGE PAYNE intimates his intention of writing a Memoir, with Portrait, of the late CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON, for Vol. XXIII.

was never represented as having been stolen. And also compare the chains with the picture of silver wavying XV links; notice if ~~any~~ one segment and one cope of ~~any~~ value is represented as having been sold.

EXHIBIT—INDEX OF PAGES

Executive Board Members: John Peters and Clement
Writing Church Members: Rafe Hayslerst and
 John K. ...

First a remnant of the illuminated letter with a cross of enlivened work with the

Learn the instrument if not work with the staff

Item 2: personnel of white descent with one albe

Item one chance of silver parcell gilt wayeng by estimation
 11 1/2 1/2

Item ij ~~orpe~~ one of white branched damaske & the other of red silk

Item ij corporans cases with their clothes

Item iii) alter clothes one draper

Item one frunte hangyng of sattyn abrydgs with a frence with
a yllow for the alter

Item ij candelstikks of lattu

Item a pix of lattyn with ij curtens of red silk

Item ij crossez of copper and gilt

Item a senser of lattyn

Item a crosse cloth of red silk

Item a holy water stope of lattyn

Item a bason and an ewer of lattyn

Item ij old chussyngs, iiij banner clothz

Item one surples & one rochet with a vayle cloth

Item iij whit hangyngs for the rod and rode lofte

Item vj alter clothz with iiij towells

Item xxij bolls of lattyn

Item iij bells in the steeple with one hand bell

Memorandum, one corporacs case with the cloth, one lynen
hangyng of the rode lofte were stolen out of the churche
when it was broken upe and one handbell

Item gyven to the poor viij old towells & one old alter cloth

ROCHESTER

BRIDGE CHAPELL IN ROCHESTER XXXI MAY II ED. VI.

Hereafter foloweth a true copie as well of all suche Goods & Stuff as belonged to the Chappell of Rochester Bridge within the city there and was sold to John Burwell of Rochester paymaster & receiver of the same bridge by William Hide as also his acquyttance made to the same John Burwell uppon the receipt of the Jewells & plate of the same chappell owte of the hands of the same John as hereafter doth followe.

The Stuff of Seynt Clement's next the bridge sold & delyvered to Master John Burwell of Rochester & pryed by Frauncis Folyett & Edward Meyar

Item a Coope of silke very olde	xvj ^d	Item iij olde & coorse vestments of dornyx without th'apparell	viiij ^d
Item ij white clothes of silke.....	xij ^d	Item ij corporas caseis ...	iiij ^d
Item ij greene clothes of silke.....	xij ^d	Item ij masse books	iiij ^d
Item a vestement of velvett olde with the apparell therof	iiij ^a	Item ij cruets of tynn ...	ob.
Item a vestement of white silke with the olde apparell	xij ^d	Item ij candelstikks	xvj ^d
Item a vestment of grene silke with the olde apparell	ij ^a	Item ij curtaynes.....	ij ^d
Item a vestment of dornyx with the olde apparell...	vi ^d	Item a broken crosse of copper	iiij ^a vij ^d ob.
Item vestment for lent ...	vi ^d	Item a holly water stokk	ij ^d
		Item a brass pott	xij ^d
		Item a Spitt & a payer of andyrans	xij ^d
		Item a Bell	xxx ^a

Be me William Hide

Memorandum that I William Hide have receved of John Burwell of Rochester all the Jewells & plate as did belong to the Chappell of Rochester Bridge in Seynt Clements parishe, and also the residue of all the goods as did belonge to the seid Chappell which seid goods I have sold unto the seid John Burwell the same goods for the sum of fiftie shillyngs sterling. In wittness wherof I have subscribed this bill with my owne hand, writton the last daye of Maye in the second yere of the reigne of our Sovereign lord Edward the Sixth by me

Will^m Hide.

292 INVENTORIES OF PARISH CHURCH GOODS

Theise be the particlers here under written of all the jewells & plate aforeseid which the seid John Burwell can call to his remembrance as belonged to the seid Chappell & were caried from thence by the seid Will^m Hide the content weight & value wherof therof the seid John Burwell knoweth not but estemeth theyn to be worth teen pounds.

First a sacryng bell of Silver	Item one white chales of silver
Item a copper crosse	with a paten
	Item a great pax of silver gilt
	Item ij silver cruetts
per me Joh'em Dyer	by me John Burwell
by me Thomas Swan	by me George Clerke

ROCHESTER

SAINT MARGARETT NEXT ROCHESTRE XVII JULY 6 Ed. VI.

John Parson the elder, John Goddew, churchwardens.

First one crosse of coper & gilt and a crosse cloth of silke to the same in value iij s. iiij d.

Item one chalice and a cover of silver all gilt weying xv oz, at v s. le oz

Item one other chalice and a cover of silver parcell gilt broken, weying xi oz, at iiij s. x d. le oz

Item a coope of redde damaske in value xvj s.

Item a coope of blewe damaske in value viij s.

Item a coope of silke set with garters in value iiij s.

Item a coope of dornyx in value xij d.

Item ij tunycles of silke with garters in value ij s.

Item an olde vestement of clothe of bowdkyn with an albe in value xiiij s. iiij d.

Item a vestment of dun velvet upon velvet with a nalbe in value vj s. viij d.

Item a vestment of blue sarcenett with flowers with a nalbe in value v s.

Item a vestment . . . with a nalbe in value iiij s. iij d.

Item ij corporas cases & a corporas cloth in value vj d.

- Item in the steple v smawlle bells one lacking the clapper
 Item sold by the churchwardens j vestment of purpull velvett
 for xxvj s. viij d.
 Item
 Item

ROCHESTER

SEYNT NICHOLAS IN ROCHESTER—XVIII. JULY VI ED. VI.

John Burwell, Thomas Gibbons, churchwardens.

- First one crosse with a crucifyx Mary & John of silver and
 gilte whiche is underlaid with other metal weying all-
 together xxxj ounce's
 Item one payer of sensers of silver somewhat parcell gilte weying
 xxiiij ounce's
 Item two candlestikks of silver of som parcell gilte weying
 liij ounce's
 Item one paxe of silver & gilt with a little skochen of silver
 thereyn weying ix ounces di.
 Item one litle pixe of birrall sett in silver weying ij ounce's
 Item two chalyses of silver & gilt with there two covers weying
 together xxxij ounces
 Item two other chalecs of silver & parcell gilte wyth two covers
 weying together xxj ounce's
 Item one other challece gilded wherof the cupper is of silver &
 the residue of copper with a paten of copper to the same
 weying together xj ounce's
 Item a coope of crymesen velvett with aungells & flowers delucs
 price xxx s.
 Item a vestment & twoo tunycles of the same cooler & picturs
 for deacon & subdeacon with iij albes belongyng to them
 price iiij li
 Item a coope of purpull velvet with aungells fflowers delucs &
 other fflowers theruppon price xvj s.
 Item a vestment & ij tunycles of the same cooler & picturs for
 a deacon & subdeacon with thre albes belonging to them
 price xl s.
 Item two coopes of white damaske havynge the picturs of
 Christe & of the v woonds uppon the capes of them &

294 INVENTORIES OF PARISH CHURCH GOODS

- two ladies of the assumption with dyvers fflowes uppon
both the same coopes price xxvj s. viij d.
- Item a vestment & two tuncles of white damaske with lilly-
potts & aungells for a deacon & subdeacon with iij albes
to them price xl s.
- Item one coope of blue damaske with fflowers price x s.
- Item a vestement of the same cooler & fflowes with two
tuncles for a deacon & subdeacon of the same together
with iij albes price xxvj s. viij d.
- Item a vestment of greene damaske & one albe price x s.
- Item a redd vestement of ffustyan naapes with a playne albe
price iij s. iiij d.
- Item ix olde forworne vestements of dyvers coolers price v s.
- Item three other that be worne owte & rotten iij s.
- Item iiij olde albes price xvj d., ij other olde albes that be
ragged & torne iij d.
- Item sixe old corporas clothes vj d.
- Item sixe little knelyng pyllowes of silke for the communion
which be old iij s.
- Item a payer of organes lakyng pipes

ROKYNGE—II DEC. VI ED. VI.

John Mathew, curate; John Hale churchwarden;
John Hunt and William Adryan, inhabitants.

- First a vestment of grene silk
- Item a vestment of red silk
- Item a cope of grene velvet
- Item a cope of grene silk
- Item iij bells in the steple
- Sold :—First a vestment of tawney velvet with angells of gold
& another vestment of blak silk
- Item a cope of blew damaske with flours of gold
- Item a chalice of silver weing xvi uncs
- Item ij candelsticks of lattyn with a saunce bell
which were bestowed & layd out about the reparacons of
the chirch

ROOKYSLEY—xxiii Nov. vi Ed. VI.

Richard Marshall, churchwarden.

First iiij vestments of white cruell imbrothered with red
cruell, iij albes, & ij amesses

Item on cope of white satten imbrothered

Item ij alter clothes, iij towells

Item iij corporax cases, iij candlestykkys of latten (?)

Item a crosse of latten

Item ij bells of brasse suted in the steple, j sants bell of brasse

Item on pix of latten & a crysmatory of lead

Item on basen of powder

[Endorsed] Memorandum:—Dartford xxiii Nov^r vi Ed. VI.

All goods named in the inventory made in iij Ed. VI. are included in this inventory and are now delivered to the churchwardens to be safelie kept "excepte one chalice with the patente of silver parcell gilte represented to have been sold for reparacions of the church."

RYDLEY—xxiii Nov. vi Ed. VI.

Thomas Averell, churchwarden.

First on old vestment of thred & twyne all worn & litle
worth

Item iij bad alter clothes of lynnen cloth

Item on bell, and on pix of latten

[Endorsed] Memorandum:—Dertford xxiii Nov^r v Ed. VI.

All goods named in the inventory made in iii Ed. VI. are in this inventory also and bene delyvered to the churchwardens

SAINT MARY CRAY—xxiii Nov. vi Ed. VI.

William Mannyng and Thomas Larke churchwardens.

First ij chalices with their patents of silver and gilte thone with
his patente wayng xiiij ounc's, the other viij ounc's di.

Item a cope of cremesen velvett with orpheras imbrothered
with gold with Imag's and flowers upon it

296 INVENTORIES OF PARISH CHURCH GOODS

Item a cope of blewe velvett & thorpheras of it of red velvett
with flowers & a cope of white silke with a red orpheras
Item a cope of course grene silke
Item a cope of red silke with blewe orpheras
Item a cope of red silke with an orpheras of crane coloure
Item a cope of white silke with a grene orpheras
Item a vestmente of cremsen velvett with a green crosse
Item an other vestment of blewe velvett with a redde crosse
Item an other vestment of blewe satten with a grene crosse
Item an other vestment of red silke with a crane colored crosse
Item an other vestment of white silke with a crosse of grene
Item iiij tunacles of silke ij whit & ij redd
Item a crosse of copper & gilte with a cloth of grene silke
Item v bells suted in the steple & a saincts belle of brasse
Item a canapie with hoopes of latten & cloth silke for the
sacrament & a pix of copper and gilt
Item one bible & one paraphrase of Erasmus
Item one pair of Organes & iiij li. xvij s. vj d. ob : now re-
mayning of the sale of another chalis
[Endorsed] Memorandum :—Dartford xxiii Nov. vi Ed. VI.
All goods named in the inventory made in ij Ed. VI. are
included in this inventory and are now delivered to the church-
wardens excepte one cope of worsted with the orpheras repre-
sented to have been stollen and also excepte one chalice with
the patent of silver and gilt waying xxvj ounces, and one pece
or cuppe of silver waying iiij ounces di. represented to have
been sold for the some of viij li. for the reparacion of the
churche.

SAYNT MARI'S IN THE MARSHE—

v DECEMBER, A.D. MCCCCCLII

William Jumpe, curate; William Cotyng, churchwarden;
Jaffrey Tamkyn, William Perse, & Richard Stote,
parishioners

Imprimis one chalice parcell gylte weying xi unces
Item iiij bells in the steple
Item one cope of redde velvet
Item one other cope of old sylke

Item one vestymēt of redde velvet
 Item an other vestymēt of grene silke
 Item ij olde torne vestymēts
 Item iij albes, ij newe surplusses, & ij rochetts
 Item ij table clothes
 Item one crosse cloth of grene sylke
 Item one coverlett
 Item j ffounte cloth
 Sold old metall to a plumer of Canterbury for vj s.
 All other goods were stollen when the said church was robbed
 about Shroftide last.

SALTWODE.

Ser Thomas Dolett, curett; John Aptone & William
 Whyte, churchwardens; William Dylnett, Thomas
 White, parishioners

First one rede vestmentt of purpyll welvet and the apparell to
 the same
 Item one hole sute of blewe velvett with all the apparell to the
 same
 Item one rede cope of damaske with a whyte lyon uppon it
 Item a vestment of crane colered sylke with a crosse of blewe
 damaske uppon the same with thapparell
 Item a blewe westment with a blake crosse of fustien uppon it
 Item one olde brokyn crosse of copper & gylte
 Item one other olde crosse of copper
 Item two payer of olde sencers of latten
 Item a hale water stope of latten
 Item two cansticks of latten
 Item two bassings of latten
 Item iij olde alter clothes
 Item one hanging of sylke
 Item an old Lentt cloth called a Vale
 Item one sylver challys by estimacyon vj or vij unces weyght
 Item iij bells hanging in the steple of the same parisshe

THE SAXON CEMETERY AT BIFRONS.

BY T. G. GODFREY-FAUSSETT, ESQ., F.S.A.

DURING the year 1866 some workmen of the Marquis of Conyngham, while digging for a new plantation in that outlying part of Bifrons Park known as Patrickshourne Hill, disturbed a few Saxon graves, from which they secured some small relics of no great importance. His Lordship with great kindness communicated the discovery to our Society, and afterwards presented us with the relics, which are described and partly illustrated in our Sixth volume.* It being clear that the site of another of our East Kent Saxon cemeteries had thus been brought to light, a request was subsequently made to Lord Conyngham for leave to prosecute further researches at the same spot, which was again most liberally granted; and the autumn of the year being the time preferred for such an undertaking by the tenant of the land, as best suitable to the pasture, I commenced operations with the assistance of two labourers on October 21, 1867.

The site of the cemetery lies about half way up the gentle slope of the hill, which at this point forms the south-eastern side of the valley of the lesser Stour; and is about a quarter of a mile higher up

* P. 329.

the stream than where Patricksbourne Church stands in the valley. It is noticeable that this vale of the lesser Stour must have been peopled by flourishing settlements in those early days when the Saxons or Jutes of Kent were as yet Pagans, for to these days and to this state of religion we are constrained to refer such cemeteries as this. As high up the valley as Kingston, on a similar sloping hill at its side, Bryan Faussett found a similar cemetery; another exists along just such a slope in Bourne Park, not more than half a mile above these graves at Patricksbourne, and has, from time to time, been partly explored by Lord Londesborough, Mr. Bell, and others; a few such graves have also been lately found on this same Patricksbourne Hill, near Lord Conyng-ham's keeper's lodge, and nearly opposite Patricksbourne Church; and a few more some way lower down the valley and on its opposite side, in a wood adjoining the park of Howletts. Rich as East Kent is found to be in such relics, it may be doubted whether so many of these burial places have been anywhere discovered lying together, as in this valley of the lesser Stour.

The ground on which we now began operations was perfectly smooth, and gave no outward indication of what lay beneath. For several years it had been laid in turf, but I could myself remember it as ploughed land, and in that condition it had remained long enough at least for every vestige of a tumulus to have been destroyed. The graves however were easy to be discovered by the use of an iron spear of the shape devised and adopted by Bryan Faussett; for the hill was fortunately of chalk, with only a very slight layer of top soil, and any disturbance

in the close and hard stratum below was at once detectable by a thrust. We could not help noticing, as in our progress we grew to a pretty well defined idea of the extent and outline of the cemetery, that it occupied a spot on the hill side slightly leveller than the rest of the slope, apparently naturally so, but perhaps aided by artificial means. There seemed to be remains of a slight ditch and bank surrounding it, but scarcely distinguishable after many years of plough; this would enclose perhaps an acre or so of land. We found by far the greater number of the graves lying in a direction nearly N. and S., but with a slight inclination to the S.E. and N.W., the feet to the N. All cases of a different direction are instanced in my narrative below. The conclusion seemed warrantable that this general agreement of direction had no connection with the sun, or, as we should now say, the points of the compass, but was occasioned by the situation of the ground, and lay lengthways on the slope of the hill, parallel with the valley below. This is noticeable in many other such cemeteries, and is probably attributable merely to the saving of labour thus gained in digging to a level bottom on a hill-side. It will be observed below that a few of the graves lay E. and W., a direction very inconveniently contrary to the remainder; and it occurred to me that these may possibly have been graves of the first Christians, who died before any separate burial place for members of their religion had been established in that district. It is noticeable too that most of these contain no relics, and although this circumstance, as well as their varying direction, may be simply the result of carelessness or haste, it may not unreasonably be attributed to the absence of that Pagan superstition,

which buried with the body what it might be supposed to require or to wish for in its future state.

Much kind assistance was given me during parts of the excavation by the Rev. H. M. Villiers, Rector of Adisham, and by Mr. Brent, of Canterbury; and under their superintendence many of the graves were opened. We examined about a hundred in all. During part of the time Lord Conyngham's gamekeeper was opening others on behalf of his Lordship himself; doing his work with great care and attention, and getting together a very pretty collection now at Bifrons. Being however an uneducated man, he was unable to preserve notes of the contents of each grave, and of the positions and circumstances in which the relics were found; and this diminishes the value and historical usefulness of Lord Conyngham's collection, as of so many others of older date.

Among the peculiarities connected with this cemetery it was observable that the brooches were almost invariably discovered in pairs, the two exactly alike, whether circular or of the hammer shape. I have ventured to call by this latter name that character of brooch which other writers have called either 'cruciform' or 'tau-shaped'; for to the name of cruciform there seems no claim in their shape, and it has been used by those who would fain see evidence of Christianity in their design; while to name them tau-shaped gives a distinctly wrong impression of the position in which they were worn, describing them in fact upside down. The shape is the most simple and natural possible, and has clearly no connection with any sentiment, nor is intended to represent any other object whatever. It is simply a shield to the pin, widening and narrowing with the

shape of the pin and its adjuncts. The position, therefore, with the point turned upwards, in which I have always found it, without, so far as I remember, a single exception, is easily understood, as rendering the point visible while being fastened. Hammer-shaped seems the most convenient simile,—provided always that no one will connect it with the worship of Thor the Hammerer.

Another peculiarity was the frequency of the crystal ball and perforated spoon found in juxtaposition, and invariably between the thigh bones of a female skeleton. No fewer than five such cases occurred in the graves opened by myself, and at least two more in those worked by the gamekeeper,—a most unusually large proportion. It seems clear that they point to some peculiar rite, and were more than mere personal ornaments, however indisposed one may feel to give any adhesion to the fantastic theories of their supposed magical properties in which writers have indulged. Some interesting and, I believe, new circumstances connected with this type of relic will be found under some of the graves, but I confess to having been unable to weave them into any theory of my own.

I now proceed with my narrative of the graves and their contents, as opened in order.

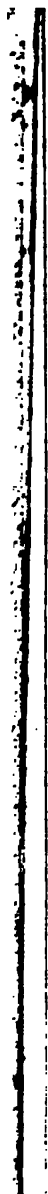
GRAVE 1. Skeleton about 5 feet 4 inches in height. Grave 2 feet 4 inches in depth. Near the hands a knife; near the waist a bronze buckle, of which the tongue had been iron, and a small bronze *stud* or boss, of oval shape, with raised centre containing a flat piece of red glass set in its front; it was apparently once fastened to a strap behind. By the left ear a glass *drinking cup* of delicate green colour, with an opaque





Glass Cup
From Sutton Cemetery in Putnam Park.







A PIN, TWO KEYS, A BUCKLE AND BROOCH. Grave 5.



2 SPOON AND CRYSTAL BALL; BRACELET AND BROOCHES. Grave 6.

white wavy ornament running round it half way down the side. Its height is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and its width at the lip $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches, from which it tapers to a rounded point at the bottom. It lay horizontally, with one side to the ear, and the lip to the shoulder. (Plate I.)

2. Skeleton over 6 feet high. Grave a little more than 1 foot deep. No relics.

3. Skeleton large, and on its side. Grave shallow. No relics.

4. Skeleton over 6 feet high. Grave 3 feet 6 inches deep. Near the middle a knife, an iron buckle, an iron awl, and what was apparently the curved handle of a pair of iron shears.

5. Skeleton almost entirely decayed. Grave more than 7 feet in length. Between the thighs two bronze *keys*; near them a bronze *buckle*; and above this two small circular *brooches*, of bronze gilt and of slightly dished shape, each embossed with a rude face in full front: the pair are exactly alike. A knife and a few other iron fragments, one probably another key. On the left side of the chest a long bronze *pin*; and near the left shoulder four loose beads, one of green glass, and another fixed on a thin bronze ring, possibly an ear-ring.

6. Skeleton certainly a woman's. Grave 8 feet in length. Between the thigh bones was lying, with its back upwards, a *spoon*, with eight small perforations in the bowl, arranged cruciformly: it is apparently of bronze, silvered over, and has a thin bronze ring attached to a loop at the top of the handle. Under its bowl lay a small *crystal ball*, perforated as for hanging, and under this a heap of thirty-nine small beads, mostly of green and blue glass, with one larger of amber, probably the chain from which the crystal ball was hung. Just above the left wrist was a bronze *bracelet*, on the left side two hammer-shaped bronze *brooches*, nearly alike, but one longer than the other; on the middle of the chest a flat *circular brooch*, also of bronze, engraved with a rude circular pattern; and near this a small triangular bronze plate, with remains of wood attached to it. At the left shoulder an iron pin, and below this an iron buckle. At the forehead a large ivory bead.

7. A child's skeleton. Grave lying E. and W., with head to W. No relics.

8. Grave 3 feet deep, apparently a woman's. No relics.

9. Grave 2 feet 6 inches deep. Under the skeleton two or three inches more of loose chalk. No relics.



10. Skeleton 5 feet 9 inches in length, lying with its legs crossed. Grave 2 feet 3 inches in depth. Under the backbone a bronze *buckle*. At the left side three thin bronze plates about one inch square, and at the right elbow a knife.



11. Skeleton quite 6 feet in length, but apparently that of a woman. Grave nearly 3 feet deep. Under the waist a bronze buckle and two little bronze *studs*, all retaining traces of gilding, and with them fragments apparently of leather, probably part of a belt. At the left side a knife.

12. Grave 3 feet deep. Near the waist two bronze *brooches*



of the ring shape, one perfectly flat, the other rounded and ornamented with grotesque snakes' heads. On the chest a knife, and on the right arm a bronze armlet. At the right side a flat bronze *ornament*, set with an inlaid pattern of glass and enamel, and partly gilt; and near it wooden remains, apparently of a small box, with an iron fragment, probably its handle, but perhaps the bow of a buckle.



13. Skeleton only 4 feet 10 inches. Grave 2 feet 2 inches in depth. No relics.

14. Grave of a woman. Only a piece of iron, a nail or a large pin.

15. Grave of a woman. Between the legs 35 beads. On the left fore arm three iron rings, and close by a knife, with remains of a wooden sheath. Near the waist a small rectangular bronze *brooch*, set with five pieces of glass, now colourless; its pin is also of bronze. Near it a small flat circular plate of bronze, perforated in the middle, and by this a bronze ferrule about half-an-inch in length. On each side of the neck a bronze *brooch* of the hammer shape, but more nearly resembling a Roman type. In an empty space of the grave, beyond the head, and among some dark soil which was probably hair, a long pin of bronze, almost exactly like that of Grave 5; and near it a small bronze plate, bent to the shape of the binding of a book, and enclosing remains apparently of wood fastened in by two rivets.



16. The skeleton in this grave was much displaced and mutilated: it lay on its side, with the knee pointed forward and the foot backward, but with only one foot and fore-legbone: the top of the skull was also severed from the head, and was lying in exactly reversed position. Near the left hand was a single bead.



At the right shoulder a flat *brooch* of the ring shape, engraved with small circular ornaments, and at the left shoulder another *brooch* of a modification of the hammer shape: both are of bronze.

17. Down both sides of the skeleton, and across the top of the skull, there were distinctly and continuously noticeable in this grave traces of black soil, of which I have observed less remarkable instances in other graves. They seem beyond a doubt to be remains of a wooden coffin. On either shoulder a bronze *brooch* of the ring shape, and a few beads on the neck, mostly of porcelain.



18. Grave 3 feet 4 inches deep, lying lower down the hill than the general group. No relics.

19. Grave 3 feet inches deep. No relics.

20. Grave of a child. No relics.


21. Near the waist a large *bead* of brown glass



a knife, a ring, some bronze studs, and fragments of iron. At the neck a few beads and two remarkable *brooches* of the



hammer shape, their lower ends being semi-circular, but from the circumference of the semi-circle radiate five outstanding points, set with small circular pieces of red glass; red glass is also set at the upper end of each brooch; the pair are exactly alike. On

 the top of the skull some fragments of *gold wire* or thread, consisting of very narrow strips, cut from a thin beaten plate of pure gold. By the shape into which they are folded they have clearly been interwoven into some substance of the nature of a riband, which has perished. Their gold is so pure that a burial of some 1300 years had not discoloured it in the least. At the left side of the head a circular bronze dish, much broken and decayed, surrounded by remains of wood, as if it had formed the interior lining of a wooden vessel. In sifting the rubbish was found an iron key.

22. At the left wrist a few beads, mostly of amber, and by the left side a knife and two little plates of bronze, perhaps part of the handle. Near the waist a *buckle* and belt *ornament*, both of bronze silvered over: the ornament is flat and slightly dished, and rudely engraved, and the broad root of the buckle's tongue is decorated to correspond.



23. Grave of a woman; very shallow. At the left hip a



perforated object of baked clay, and of a low conical shape; perhaps a spindle-whorl. Near the middle of the grave a bronze *buckle* of peculiar shape, with pin of iron; a bronze *brooch* of the hammer shape, very much resembling those of Grave 15, and a peculiar *ornament* of bronze, representing a dog of the greyhound type catching a hare by



the tail: it is of flat oblong shape, and is slit laterally through a great part of its width, exactly in the fashion of the handle of a clasp knife, which it has probably been, although the absence of any stain of iron rust makes it probable that the blade was gone before burial. Battely gives us two specimens precisely similar found at Reculver, and believed by him to be Roman;* and Mr. Roach Smith, in illustrating these in his own work on Reculver, figures another from Hadstock in Essex,† but without giving the circumstances of its discovery. A fourth, taken from a grave certainly Saxon, is described and figured by Douglas in the 'Nenia Britannica,'‡ so that the balance of evidence

seems in favour of their Saxon origin.

24. By the left side a sword, and lying half way up it a knife, as though a double sheath may have held both. By the right shoulder a spear head, and a flat piece of iron by the left foot, with traces of wood on both sides of it; this may possibly have been a sharpened ferrule to the spear.

* Antiq. Rutup. p. 84; tab. 3, fig. 3.

† 'Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne,' p. 207.

‡ P. 82, and pl. xx.

25. Grave of a child ; skeleton quite decayed. At the left side a knife. Near the head two bugle beads, and a very small bronze plate, which crumbled to dust at once.

26. Grave of a child, and very shallow. Near the hands a knife and an iron ring.

27. Grave 2 feet 2 inches in depth. Skeleton only a little over 5 feet in length, and with legs evidently deformed. It lay E. and W. with the head W. On the chest a large knife or dagger, and lying across it a piece of iron curved at the end ; also, close by, a straight pin of iron, perhaps an awl. On the left fore-arm a bronze buckle, with fragments apparently of leather in its immediate neighbourhood preserved by its rust. It has three rivets at its back, fastening to the belt. On the left shoulder a spear head.

28. At the waist a bronze buckle of ordinary type. At the neck some beads.

29. Grave of a woman, 9 feet in length, including a space of 1 foot above the head, in which was dark soil as of a body, not improbably that of a baby. At the left side a Roman bronze coin, much worn. Near the waist two hammer-shaped *brooches*, with rounded lower ends, each throwing out five radiating points, and very strongly resembling those of Grave 21, but without the settings of red glass. Rather higher lay a group of iron objects, consisting of three keys (one broken to pieces), a knife, two iron rings, and lying flat against the larger of the two a small diamond-shaped plate of iron, perforated in the centre.

Under the waist a bronze *buckle* of rectangular shape, with fragments of leather close by. On the right arm a thin armlet of bronze. At the neck a cluster of beads, nearly all of amber,





and, possibly strung in the same necklace, four circular *pendants*, of pure gold beaten into a thin plate, and with golden loops for suspension. Of these the two smallest are exactly alike, and apparently hammered from the same mould; and these and the largest bear

that broken type of ornamentation which writers have compared to fragmentary snakes, but which comparison of many specimens shews pretty conclusively to be merely blundered imitation of

figures from classical coins, not improbably Greek, rude copy being taken from rude copy, till all trace of the original design was lost. The fourth is a very remarkable instance, and has already been engraved in our Eighth Volume,* in illustration of Mr. Haigh's paper

on Runes: it is believed by him, on comparison with other similar designs, to represent a fallen enemy in an attitude of supplication. On the head fragments of gold wire or braid, which have evidently been interwoven in a riband, as in Grave 21. At the neck two small round brooches, of common Kentish type, each set with one central and three radiating pieces of red glass in raised settings; but in one brooch the glass is lost, shewing an undersetting of tinfoil, evidently to bring out the transparency of the glass. On one hand a thin spiral silver ring, much broken; on the other a plain thin ring of the same metal.

30. Much black soil on the left side of the grave. A knife, and an iron buckle, fitting on the tongue of which was a ferrule or ring of bronze.

* 'Arch. Cant.,' vol. viii., p. 196.

31. Grave of a child, 3 feet 8 inches in depth. Near the left hand a knife, an iron ring, and fragments apparently of keys. Beads at the neck.

32. Grave of a woman, with much black soil as of wood enclosing the skeleton, clearly a coffin. Under the left knee some beads, mostly of amber. At the left side a knife, a few fragments of iron, and a ring or large bead of ivory, upon which lay a small diamond-shaped plate of iron, perforated in the middle, and apparently strung on the same string. On the chest two small Roman coins, one of which has preserved the texture of the dress adhering to it.

33. Grave of a child. A few beads at the neck, one of peculiarly bright blue glass.

34. Grave 7 feet 10 inches in length, 3 feet 2 inches in depth. At the waist a bronze buckle, and on the chest a short knife. On the left side of the chest a spear-head, and the iron umbo of a shield, pointing upwards, with the iron handle below it, and iron braces or supports of the shield lying towards the head and feet, but not laterally. From the position of the umbo, close to the wall of the grave, the shape of the shield could not have been circular, and the absence of any braces extending laterally confirms this view. Near this a piece of bronze plating, bent double, much resembling that in Grave 15.



35. By the right leg two bronze *tags* or rivets, containing pins of bronze, which have apparently secured them to a strap. Near the waist an amber bead, a knife, and another fragment of iron. Near the head an amber bead.

36. Grave of a child. One glass bead of pretty design, at the neck.

37. Grave 3 feet 6 inches in depth; the bones entirely decayed. The iron umbo of a shield, with iron studs or rivets, but no braces as in Grave 34. This lay again so close to the left side of the grave that the shape of the shield must necessarily have been either oval or oblong. The iron handle of the shield lay as before under the umbo, and near it some small bronze studs, probably part of the shield. Near the feet the ferrule of a spear, and its head beside the right cheek.

Near the waist a bronze buckle and a knife. Near the wrist a thin iron ring, and on the top of the head a larger one. Down the left side much light brown remains of wood, possibly of a bow, having nothing corresponding on the right side to suggest a coffin.

38. Grave of a woman, but the bones were almost decayed away. Traces of wood down the left side. Under the waist a bronze buckle with two bronze tags and traces of leather about them. At the neck a few beads.

39. Down the left side lay a good sword with a *hilt* of bronze partly silvered and partly gilt, and near it three flat ornaments of silver gilt and two of *bronze*, all attached to what



seems to be the remains of leather, and was probably the sword-belt. The three silver ornaments are alike, except in their chased ornamentation. I have engraved a full representation of one, with side view, shewing the manner in which it held the belt; of

the other two I have given the ornamentation only. It will be observed that both on the sword hilt and on one of the ornaments occur instances of the Aryan religious symbol called the "*suastika*," well known as representing the primitive wooden machine for producing fire by friction, and used as typical of heat and life. The other ornaments also bear Aryan designs, especially the zigzag character supposed to represent lightning. These and similar Aryan symbols are not altogether unusual on the ornaments of the early Teutonic races, but have hitherto been more often found on Scandinavian than on Anglican relics. Three instances of the former will be found engraved in Mr. Haigh's paper in our Eighth Volume.* In England they are much rarer, and I believe this to be a unique instance of their discovery among the Jutes of Kent.



Close to the sword lay the iron umbo, handle, and braces of a shield, which again could scarcely have been circular. At the feet two knives, two iron nails, and an iron

* 'Arch. Cant.,' vol. viii., pp. 180, 181, 262.



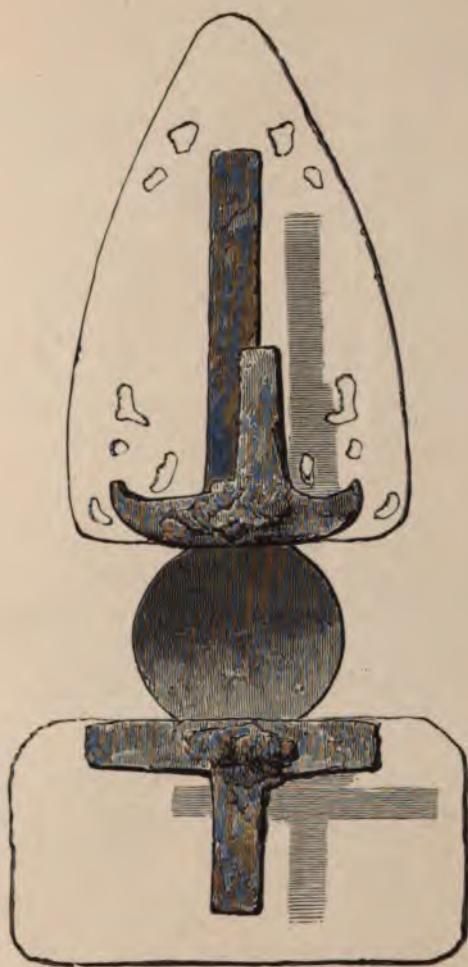
SWORD HILT AND SILVER BELT-ORNAMENTS. GRAVE 30.





UTTING.

HAMMER-SHAPED BROOCH. Grave 41.



REVERSE OF BROOCH. Grave 41.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are listed below each name. The list is as follows:

Name	Address
Mr. A. B. C.	123 Main St., New York, N. Y.
Mr. D. E. F.	456 Elm St., Boston, Mass.
Mr. G. H. I.	789 Oak St., Chicago, Ill.
Mr. J. K. L.	101 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. M. N. O.	202 Cedar St., St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. P. Q. R.	303 Birch St., Portland, Me.
Mr. S. T. U.	404 Spruce St., Seattle, Wash.
Mr. V. W. X.	505 Fir St., San Francisco, Cal.
Mr. Y. Z. A.	606 Willow St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Mr. B. C. D.	707 Maple St., San Diego, Cal.
Mr. E. F. G.	808 Poplar St., Dallas, Tex.
Mr. H. I. J.	909 Ash St., Houston, Tex.
Mr. K. L. M.	1010 Sycamore St., Austin, Tex.
Mr. N. O. P.	1111 Walnut St., Fort Worth, Tex.
Mr. Q. R. S.	1212 Chestnut St., El Paso, Tex.
Mr. T. U. V.	1313 Hickory St., Albuquerque, N. M.
Mr. W. X. Y.	1414 Juniper St., Santa Fe, N. M.
Mr. Z. A. B.	1515 Cypress St., Phoenix, Ariz.
Mr. C. D. E.	1616 Redwood St., San Jose, Cal.
Mr. F. G. H.	1717 Sequoia St., Fresno, Cal.
Mr. I. J. K.	1818 Eucalyptus St., Sacramento, Cal.
Mr. L. M. N.	1919 Magnolia St., Stockton, Cal.
Mr. O. P. Q.	2020 Palm St., Modesto, Cal.
Mr. R. S. T.	2121 Olive St., Yuba City, Tex.
Mr. U. V. W.	2222 Pear St., Bay City, Mich.
Mr. X. Y. Z.	2323 Apple St., Flint, Mich.
Mr. A. B. C.	2424 Cherry St., Detroit, Mich.
Mr. D. E. F.	2525 Peach St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Mr. G. H. I.	2626 Plum St., Lansing, Mich.
Mr. J. K. L.	2727 Grape St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mr. M. N. O.	2828 Strawberry St., East Lansing, Mich.
Mr. P. Q. R.	2929 Raspberry St., Farmington, Conn.
Mr. S. T. U.	3030 Blueberry St., Meriden, Conn.
Mr. V. W. X.	3131 Blackberry St., Danbury, Conn.
Mr. Y. Z. A.	3232 Elderberry St., New Britain, Conn.
Mr. B. C. D.	3333 Huckleberry St., Middletown, Conn.
Mr. E. F. G.	3434 Mulberry St., West Hartford, Conn.
Mr. H. I. J.	3535 Currant St., East Hartford, Conn.
Mr. K. L. M.	3636 Elder St., Meriden, Conn.
Mr. N. O. P.	3737 Raspberry St., Danbury, Conn.
Mr. Q. R. S.	3838 Strawberry St., Farmington, Conn.
Mr. T. U. V.	3939 Blueberry St., Meriden, Conn.
Mr. W. X. Y.	4040 Blackberry St., Danbury, Conn.
Mr. Z. A. B.	4141 Elderberry St., Middletown, Conn.
Mr. C. D. E.	4242 Huckleberry St., West Hartford, Conn.
Mr. F. G. H.	4343 Mulberry St., East Hartford, Conn.
Mr. I. J. K.	4444 Currant St., Meriden, Conn.
Mr. L. M. N.	4545 Elder St., Danbury, Conn.
Mr. O. P. Q.	4646 Raspberry St., Farmington, Conn.
Mr. R. S. T.	4747 Strawberry St., Meriden, Conn.
Mr. U. V. W.	4848 Blueberry St., Danbury, Conn.
Mr. X. Y. Z.	4949 Blackberry St., Middletown, Conn.
Mr. A. B. C.	5050 Elderberry St., West Hartford, Conn.
Mr. D. E. F.	5151 Huckleberry St., East Hartford, Conn.
Mr. G. H. I.	5252 Mulberry St., Meriden, Conn.
Mr. J. K. L.	5353 Currant St., Danbury, Conn.
Mr. M. N. O.	5454 Elder St., Farmington, Conn.
Mr. P. Q. R.	5555 Raspberry St., Meriden, Conn.
Mr. S. T. U.	5656 Strawberry St., Danbury, Conn.
Mr. V. W. X.	5757 Blueberry St., Middletown, Conn.
Mr. Y. Z. A.	5858 Blackberry St., West Hartford, Conn.
Mr. B. C. D.	5959 Elderberry St., East Hartford, Conn.
Mr. E. F. G.	6060 Huckleberry St., Meriden, Conn.
Mr. H. I. J.	6161 Mulberry St., Danbury, Conn.
Mr. K. L. M.	6262 Currant St., Farmington, Conn.
Mr. N. O. P.	6363 Elder St., Meriden, Conn.
Mr. Q. R. S.	6464 Raspberry St., Danbury, Conn.
Mr. T. U. V.	6565 Strawberry St., Middletown, Conn.
Mr. W. X. Y.	6666 Blueberry St., West Hartford, Conn.
Mr. Z. A. B.	6767 Blackberry St., East Hartford, Conn.
Mr. C. D. E.	6868 Elderberry St., Meriden, Conn.
Mr. F. G. H.	6969 Huckleberry St., Danbury, Conn.
Mr. I. J. K.	7070 Mulberry St., Farmington, Conn.
Mr. L. M. N.	7171 Currant St., Meriden, Conn.
Mr. O. P. Q.	7272 Elder St., Danbury, Conn.
Mr. R. S. T.	7373 Raspberry St., Middletown, Conn.
Mr. U. V. W.	7474 Strawberry St., West Hartford, Conn.
Mr. X. Y. Z.	7575 Blueberry St., East Hartford, Conn.
Mr. A. B. C.	7676 Blackberry St., Meriden, Conn.
Mr. D. E. F.	7777 Elderberry St., Danbury, Conn.
Mr. G. H. I.	7878 Huckleberry St., Farmington, Conn.
Mr. J. K. L.	7979 Mulberry St., Meriden, Conn.
Mr. M. N. O.	8080 Currant St., Danbury, Conn.
Mr. P. Q. R.	8181 Elder St., Middletown, Conn.
Mr. S. T. U.	8282 Raspberry St., West Hartford, Conn.
Mr. V. W. X.	8383 Strawberry St., East Hartford, Conn.
Mr. Y. Z. A.	8484 Blueberry St., Meriden, Conn.
Mr. B. C. D.	8585 Blackberry St., Danbury, Conn.
Mr. E. F. G.	8686 Elderberry St., Farmington, Conn.
Mr. H. I. J.	8787 Huckleberry St., Meriden, Conn.
Mr. K. L. M.	8888 Mulberry St., Danbury, Conn.
Mr. N. O. P.	8989 Currant St., Middletown, Conn.
Mr. Q. R. S.	9090 Elder St., West Hartford, Conn.
Mr. T. U. V.	9191 Raspberry St., East Hartford, Conn.
Mr. W. X. Y.	9292 Strawberry St., Meriden, Conn.
Mr. Z. A. B.	9393 Blueberry St., Danbury, Conn.
Mr. C. D. E.	9494 Blackberry St., Middletown, Conn.
Mr. F. G. H.	9595 Elderberry St., West Hartford, Conn.
Mr. I. J. K.	9696 Huckleberry St., East Hartford, Conn.
Mr. L. M. N.	9797 Mulberry St., Meriden, Conn.
Mr. O. P. Q.	9898 Currant St., Danbury, Conn.
Mr. R. S. T.	9999 Elder St., Farmington, Conn.

buckle. Between the knees a buckle of bronze plated with silver, four bronze tags or rivets, and near them three little ornaments of silver. Near the left shoulder a spear-head.

40. Grave small, but apparently not a child's. Near the waist a bronze buckle and two small bronze studs; also two bronze *tongues* for the ends of a strap or belt, meant apparently to make it easier to push them through the buckle. On the chest a knife and some other undistinguishable iron objects.



41. By the left side a knife, an iron key, and two iron rings, and near them an iron buckle with a bronze ferrule on the tongue as in Grave 30. On the chest towards the right side a large hammer-shaped bronze *brooch* elaborately embossed, which came out of the grave in the three pieces in which it had been originally manufactured, the soldering or cement

having decayed. The three divisions are given in the engraving of its reverse side. Two smaller *brooches* of the same shape, of bronze much gilt and set with pieces of red glass; one of these had lost its point, apparently before burial. Near them



lay too another very small *brooch* of bronze, shaped to represent an eagle, or other bird with a hooked beak. Its pin points to the bird's head, confirming my remark in the preface, derived from the position in which hammer-shaped

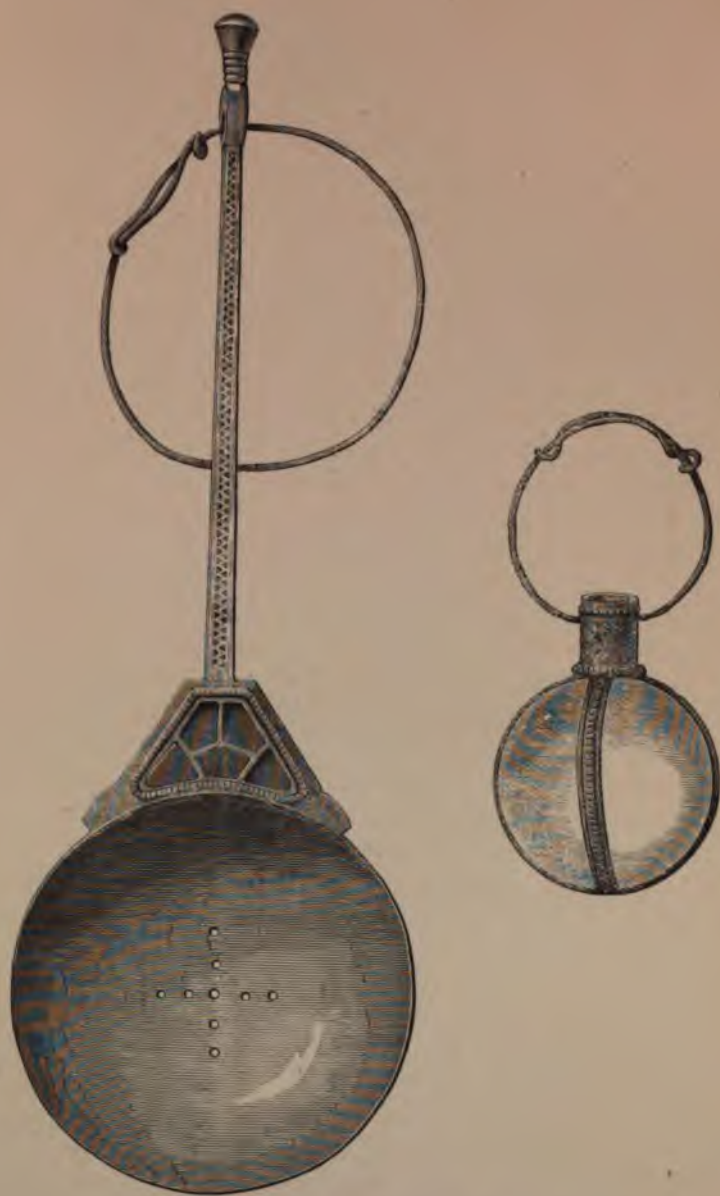
brooches are found, that the longer brooches pointed their pins upwards. Also a buckle, a strap-tongue, and a small tag or rivet, all of bronze, and four small brass Roman coins. At the feet a few beads, mostly of bugle shape, and near them a flat circular disc or counter, apparently of a black stone polished, which may possibly have been a touchstone for assaying gold. At the head another series of beads, principally amber, and among them a few links of a bronze chain; one of these beads is a large one of green glass nearly an inch in diameter, and a very

beautiful specimen. Here also was some gold wire, woven part of a riband. On a left finger a silver ring spirally shape. Somewhere in the grave was a small fragment of green glass and by the head a very beautiful and delicate glass *cup*, inches in height and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter at the mouth, at tapering in bell-shaped form to a point at the other end (Pl. II.) The other end however seems to be broken at the tip, and not improbably once ended in a small circular boss like that similar but more elaborate cup from Grave iv. in the Sarr Cemetery, figured at p. 316 of our Fifth Volume.

42. Grave 7 feet in length and 3 feet in depth. It lay close by the side of the last grave, so that possibly the two may have been under one tumulus. Both seemed more carefully and regularly dug than most of their neighbours. By the right foot were fragments apparently of ivory. Between the thigh bones lay a *spoon* of silver gilt, perforated in the bowl with nine small holes in cruciform pattern, and ornamented with red glass in a raised setting at the junction of the handle and bowl. It is inlaid up the front of the handle with something resembling *niello* work; and the top of the handle has a thin silver ring as for suspension. Close to it was a *crystal ball* surrounded by two flat silver rings, which unite at the top in a raised ornament perforated to admit a ring of silver wire for suspension. At the left side of the legs were two knives, an iron key, an iron buckle, and some other iron fragments; and near them a small counter of green porcelain, rather broken. On a finger of the right hand a *ring* of silver gilt, set with a



red stone or piece of glass, and exactly the shape of a modern



SPOON AND CRYSTAL BALL. Grave 42.





UTTING

HAMMER-SHAPED BROOCH. Grave 41.



signet ring; and on a finger of the left hand a plain ring of silver. Near the waist two hammer-shaped *brooches* of bronze, silvered and gilt, and set with the usual red glass; the pins of both are of bronze, and they are exactly alike in all respects. Near these also were a buckle and two studs of bronze, and a small circular plate of bronze with a hole through the middle, and with them a small brass Roman coin. Up the chest and to the neck a large quantity of beads of different materials, glass, porcelain, earthenware, and amber; and among the last one fine circular flat bead, nearly an inch in diameter. With

the beads were two small circular *brooches*, both set with red glass; one is of iron, the other of bronze gilt.

43. Grave about 4 feet in width and 3 feet in depth; it contained two skeletons lying side by side. With the left skeleton no relics. With the right were two spear heads at the right shoulder, one of a larger size than usual; and at



the right foot one ferrule only. Lying crossways on the stomach were a dagger and a knife, in a position as if one wooden sheath, of which there were traces, had held them both. Near the waist a bronze *buckle*, with long ornamental fastening of the same metal, into which the belt has fitted and been

riveted; with two other belt *ornaments* of the same pattern and metal, through which the belt has passed in the same manner; with them a bronze strap-tongue.

44. Grave of a child and very shallow; the skeleton quite decayed away. Near the neck a few beads.

DOCUMENTS FROM THE ARCHIVES OF CHRIST
CHURCH, CANTERBURY.

COMMUNICATED BY R. C. HUSSEY, ESQ., F.S.A.

I.

Meopham.

VIEW of the Account of Walter Chippe, the tenant ("*Firmar*") there, from the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist [June 24] in the twenty-ninth year [1451] of the reign of King Henry the Sixth since the conquest, unto the same Feast next following in the thirtieth year [1452] of the reign of the same king, for one whole year.

Arrears. None, as this is the first year Sum ; nil.
 Rent ("*Firma*"). But the same [Walter] chargeth himself with £40 for a year's rent ("*firma*") of the aforesaid manor with the Rectory of the same let to him for a term of five years, beginning at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, in the aforesaid 29th year, to be paid in equal portions at the terms of Easter and Michaelmas, all rents, customary services of the land escheating to the office of "Bedell" only excepted ("*reddit' s'uic' consuet' t'r' esceat' ad officiu' Bedelli duntaxat except'*")—namely for the same terms within the time of this account, for this first year

Sum of the charge £40

Cash Paid. Whereof the same [Walter] reckons cash paid to the Lord Prior of his rent for this year, namely for the Easter term in the said 30th year, as appears by a bill sealed by the Warden of Manors [*custod' manerior'*] dated on the 21st of May in the said 30th year, which bill remains in the possession of the said Farmer £10

And to the same Lord Prior by the hands of Walter Hertford, Warden of Manors, of his rent aforesaid, as appears by a bill signed by the said Warden, dated on the 28th of October in

DOCUMENTS FROM CH. CH., CANTERBURY. 317

the said 31st year; shewn at this View and remaining in the possession of the said Farmer £10

Sum £20.

Pension. And paid to "Dom'" John Fulsham, vicar of the parish church of Meopham, for his pension issuing annually from the rectory aforesaid; namely for this year 106 s. 8 d.

Sum 106 s. 8 d.

Procurations. And paid to the Dean of Shoreham for procurations of the church of Meopham 6 s. 8 d.

Sum 6 s. 8 d.

Costs of the Chancel. And paid to John Benet for 4000 plain tiles bought of him for the covering of the chancel of the church there, with the carriage, at 4 s. 4 d. a thousand; 17 s. 4 d. And paid for 2 quarters 4 bushels of quick lime, bought of the same John for the work of the aforesaid chancel, 2 s. And paid for 3 cartloads of sand bought of John Joskyn at 5 d. a cartload ("*curtena*"); 15 d. And paid to Richard Eldrede, tiler, for tiling the said chancel according to agreement made with him for the job ("*ad tascam*"), 12 s. And paid for mending the glass of a chancel window, 20 d.

Sum 34 s. 3 d.

Repairs of the Manor. And paid for the mending and repairing of the oven and furnace ("*clibani & vstrini*") in the kitchen, 3 s. 4 d. And paid for the making of a prop ["*stipit*"] in the hall of the manor, 20 d. And paid for the making of a beam in the hall to hang hogs upon ("*pro baconibus desuper pendend*"), with "*hokys*" bought for the same, 3 s. 4 d. And paid to John Powr for the mending and repairing of "*lez rakkes and maungers*" in the stable of the manor aforesaid, for 6 days at 6 d. a day, 3 s.

Sum 11 s. 4 d.

Alms. And for 6 bushels of wheat and 6 bushels of barley distributed in Alms among the poor parishioners there, by order of the Lord 7 s. 6 d.

Sum 7 s. 6 d.

Sum of the Allowances and Payments £28. 6 s. 5 d.

And the balance is £11. 13 s. 7 d.

Of which is allowed to him 20 d. for the expenses of the Lord Prior his servants and horses when there ("*expens' d'ni Prioris s'uienc' & equor' suor' ib'm existenc'*") in the month of March of the 30th year, as appears by a bill, &c.

And the balance is £11. 11 s. 11 d.

II.

Be it known to all men by these presents that I Reginald Son one of the executors of the will of Richard Martyn late of Feversham in the county of Kent, "Gentilman," have, on the day of the complet of these presents, had and received from William Prior of Ch Church, Canterbury, by the hands of John Amys, his farm ("firmarii"), of Copton,* £20 of good English money in part payment and release of £40 of the money lately belonging to the said Richard for safe custody, delivered by me and my co-executors of the aforesaid will into the hands of the same Prior, and to be redelivered to me, or the other co-executors aforesaid, when the said Prior should duly required so to do, to be expended for the welfare of the soul of the said Richard, and in fulfilment of his will, of which £20, as I acknowledge, etc., the said Prior and his executors are acquitted etc., by these presents signed with my seal. Dated on the Feast St. Peter ad Vincula in the third year of the reign of King Henry Seventh.

III.

Bill of Provision for the office of Celarer for the year commencing at Michaelmas in the fourth year of Henry the Seventh [A.D. 1488-]

	£	s.
Imprimis of Simon Dundy 13 "barens,"† worth 16 d.		
each (Plus in all 2 d. more)	0	17
Item of Thomas Plott 80 "Multons"‡ worth 2 s. each	8	0
Item of John Newland 60 "Multons" worth 2 s. each	6	0
Item of Henry Gosborne 10 "barens" worth 15 d. each	0	12
Item 30 "Wedres"§ worth 20½ d. each bought of Andrew Hawker	0	51
Item of William Wanstall of Molash, and others, 54 "Wedres" worth 2 s. each	5	8
Item of Stephen att Dane 40 "wedres" worth 21 d. each	3	10
Item of Henry Symon 8 bullocks	0	100
Item of Laurence Hille 3 bullocks	0	20
Item of John att Mayto 4 "barens"	0	5
Item of John Elys 2 hogs ["bacon"]	0	5
Item of Stephen 1 bull with 1 cow worth together	0	15
Sum	£34.	4 s. 7 d.
Sum	£67.	16 s. 5 d.

* Copton is a Manor in Preston next Faversham, see Hasted, vi. 532.

† Barren ewes.

‡ That is muttons.

§ Wethers.

Received as in the other part of this Bill.

	£
Imprimis October 5th	5
Item October 17th	10
Item October 31st	5
Item November 12	7
Item December 4th	9

Sum £36.

Received of Andrew Hawker from various Farmers and delivered to the Celarer's use and allowed in the accounts of the said farmers ("firmarioru'").

	£	s.	d.
Imprimis from the Farmer of Westwell Manor 20			
"multons" worth 2 s. each	0	40	0
Item from the "bedell" of Holingborne 21 "multons"			
worth 2 s. each	0	42	0
Item from the Farmer of the Rectory of Sesaltyr 10			
"multons" worth 2 s. each	0	20	0
Item from the Holingborne bedell 3 two-yearlings			
("ij yerryngs") worth 6 s. each	0	18	0
Item from the Farmer of Copton 25 hogs ["bacon'"] .	4	0	0
Item from the same one boar	0	6	8
Item from the Farmer of Godmersham 9 hogs	0	30	0
Item from the Farmer of Ykham 42 hogs	6	13	4
Item from the same one boar.			
Item from the Farmer of Estry 12 hogs	0	40	0
Item from the Farmer of Barton ("b'ton'") 22 hogs .	3	0	0
Item from John Syluo farmer of the Rectory of Sesaltyr			
10 "barons" worth	0	12	6
Item from the Farmer of Chartham 6 hogs	0	18	0
Item from the Farmer of Rokynge 6 bullocks	6	0	0
Item from the Farmer of the Rectory of Westwell, 2 bull			
calves ("bouett'") worth 12 s. each	0	24	0
Item from the Farmer of the Rectory of Challoc 2 bull			
calves worth 7 s. 6 d. each [This entry is erased in			
the manuscript]	15	0	

[The original document ends thus abruptly.]

MISCELLANEA.

MEDLEVAL SEAL FROM ASHURST.



THE seal here engraved was dug up in the rectory garden at Ashurst, near Tunbridge Wells, during the summer of 1874. It is now in the possession of the Rev. B. Whitelock, of Lealands, Groombridge, and is made of bronze, with a loop, or eye at its back, by which it could be suspended. It is easy to read the inscription "*sigillum Johannis Prat de Watele,*" but it is not so easy to say who this John Prat was. The letters and general design of the seal seem to suggest that it was made in the fourteenth century, when the name of Prat was not uncommon in West Kent. In 1322 Richard Prat was one of the thirteen* friends of Bartholomew de Badlesmere who suffered death, and whose "lands, tenements, goods, and chattels" were forfeited, because they defended Leeds Castle against King Edward II.

Roger Pret was one of the twenty-one jurors before whom an inquisition was held at Leeds in 7 Ed. II. (Appendix, p. xiii., to Mr. Wykeham Martin's Leeds Castle).

* Walter Colpeper, Roger de Coumbe, Richard Prat, Thomas de Chidecroft, Richard de Chidecroft, Robert de Bromere, Roger de Rokayle, Nicholas de Bradefeld, Adam le Wayte, Robert de Cheigny, Richard Brisynge, Simon de Tyerst, and William Colyn (Originalia Roll 15 Ed. II., Appendix XIIA, p. xiv. to Mr. Wykeham Martin's Leeds Castle).

COMMUNICATED BY HUMPHRY WICKHAM, ESQ.

No. 1. A.D. 1433. 11 Henry VI.—BIRLING.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod nos *Johannes Marchant* de *Berlynge* et *Johannes Essex* de eadem dedimus concessimus &c. *Petro Fyscher* de *Snodelond* quoddam croftum cum suis pertinentiis continens dimidiam acram terre jacentem apud *Sharnale* in parochia de *Berlynge* predicta quod quidem croftum cum &c. nuper habuimus ex dono et feoffamento *Michaelis Overey* et jacet ad terram dicti *Johannis Marchaunt* ex parte boriali et ad terram mei predicti *Johannis Marchaunt* et *Willielmi Marchaunt* ex parte australi et orienti et ad terram *Andree Chapman* ex parte occidenti habendum &c. &c.

Dat' apud *Berlynge* in festo Sancti Mathie Apostoli anno regni regis Henrici sexti post Conquestum Anglie undecimo hiis testibus *Willielmo Smyth*, *Johanne Lukke*, *Simone Spayn*, *Johanne Kyng*, *Johanne Pecham* et aliis.

No. 2. A.D. 1460, 39 Henry VI.—SNODLAND.

Sciant &c. nos *Thomas Benett* de parochia de *Snodland*, *Edwardus Pekerynge* gentilman, et *Johannes Dobbys* de *Cobham* dedimus &c. *Johanni Beauley* totum illud tenementum nostrum, in dicta parochia de *Snodland*, cum omnibus edificiis et aliis suis pertinentiis, simul cum crofto et gardino ibidem eidem tenemento adjacenti, vocatum *Benetysplace*, situatum inter tenementum *Johannis Severe*, versus occidentem, et tenementum *Ricardi Palmere* versus orientem, et viam regiam ibidem versus austrum, et ad terram dicti *Thome* et alius versus borialem; dedimus eciam et concessimus prefato *Johanni Beauley* triginta acras terre &c. in dicta parochia; et unde due acre & dimidium dicte terre jacent ex parte boriali dicti tenementi, inter terram *Simonis Spayn* versus orientem, et terram *Johannis Severe* versus occidentem, et abuttat super terram *Rogeri Stalworth* versus boriale, et alia pars dictarum duarum acrarum et dimid' terre jacet inter terram nuper *Thome Permanter* versus occidentem, et abuttat super terram dicti *Rogeri* et terram *Johannis Herynge* et *Thome Permanter* versus borialem; et due acre et dimidium terre predictae jacent apud *Boghtmere* inter terram *Johannis Holwey* versus occidentem, et abuttat super terram dicti *Rogeri* versus borialem, et terram dicti *Rogeri* versus orientem, et ad viam regiam ibidem versus austrum, tres rode dicte terre jacent apud *Longdowne*, inter terram nuper *Nicholai Smyth* versus austrum, et abuttat super terram *Rogeri Stalworth* versus occidentem, et terram *Thome Brooke* et *Simonis Spayn* versus borialem, et terram *Thome Dalby* clerici versus orientem; tres virgate dicte terre jacent apud *Dalefeld*.

hegge inter terram *Rogeri Stalworth* versus orientem, et terram nuper *Thome Permanter* versus occidentem, et abuttat super *Dalefeld* versus austrum; due acre dicte terre jacent apud *Lompcoupe* inter terram *Rogeri Stalworth* versus occidentem, et terram *Ricardi Canon'* versus borialem, et terram *Thome Vssher*, *Thome Dalby* clerici, et *Ricardi Canon'* versus orientem; tres acre dicte terre jacent apud *Wodcokdowne* inter terram *Johannis Berman'*, *Ricardi Canon'*, et *Walteri Andrewe*, versus borialem et terram *Simonis Spayn* et heredium *Nicholai Smyth* versus occidentem, et terram heredium *Johannis Fen'* versus orientem, et terram *Thome Dalby* clerici versus austrum; una acra et dimidium dictarum trium acrarum jacent inter terram *Rogeri Stalworth* versus boriale, et terram nuper *Johannis Fen'* versus orientem, et terram *Walteri Andrewe* versus occidentem, et terram *Thome Dalby* clerici versus orientem; septem deywarke dicte terre jacent apud *Wodcokdowne* inter terram *Thome Dalby* clerici versus borialem, et terram *Johannis Butteler* versus orientem, et terram nuper *Johannis Fen'* versus austrum et occidentem; septem deywarke dicte terre jacent apud *Wodcokdowne* inter terram heredium *Nicholai Smyth* versus austrum, et terram *Thome Dalby* clerici versus borialem; due acre et dimidium dicte terre jacent in uno crofto apud *Moltland* juxta viam regiam vocatam *Riedstrete* ex parte occidentali dicte vie; una acra et dimidium dicte terre jacent in uno crofto ex parte occidentali campi persone de *Snodland*, inter terram *Johannis Butteler* sen' versus orientem et viam regiam ibidem vocatam *Riedstrete* versus occidentem; sex acras (sic) et dimidium dicte terre jacent apud *Weelesrede* alias dictum *Benetysrede*; dimidium acre dicte terre jacent apud *Litill Pightyll*, inter terram *Johannis Butteler* et viam regiam versus austrum, et terram *Nicholai Wotton* versus occidentem; due acre et dimidium dicte terre vocate *Whetcroft* jacent inter terram *Episcopi Roffensis* versus borialem, et terram *Johannis Cotom'* versus orientem, et terram *Stephani Browne* versus austrum et occidentem; tres acre dicte terre jacent apud *Stonecroft* et *Longcroft* inter terram *Episcopi Roffensis* versus boriale, et terram *Stephani Browne* versus orientem et austrum, et heredium *Henrici Canon'* versus occidentem; tres rode dicte terre vocate *Litill Mede* juxta *Molthill* jacent inter terram *Nicholai Wotton* versus borialem et orientem, et terram *Johannis Cotom'* versus austrum, et terram nuper *Thome Permanter* versus occidentem; Habendum &c. Sub tamen ista condicione quod predictus *Joh'es Beaulley* &c. solvat &c. nobis &c. in ecclesia parochiali de *Snodland* predicta triginta et quatuor marcas sterling' in forma sequente, videlicet in vigilia Natalis Domini proxima futura post datum presencium quinque marcas &c.,

et de anno in annum in vigilia predicta &c. quolibet anno &c. quatuor marcas sterling' quousque predictæ triginta et quatuor marcæ in forma predicta plenarie et integre persolvantur, quod extunc presens carta simul cum seisina super eandem liberata suum teneat vigorem et effectum, et si predictus *Johannes Beauley* &c. ad aliquem diem soluc' superius limitat' in parte vel in toto defecerit &c. quod tunc bene liceat nobis &c. omnia predicta terras et tenementa &c. reingredi &c., et in pristino statu nostro illa possidere &c.; et ego predictus *Thomas Benet* et heredes mei totum predictum tenementum &c. prefato *Johanni Beauley* &c. contra omnes gentes warantizabimus &c. Hiis testibus *Thome Dalby* clerico, *Rogero Stalworth*, *Johanne Butteler*, *Simone Spayn*, et *Thome Vssher* et multis aliis. Dat' apud *Snodland* vicesimo quarto die Septembris anno regni regis *Henrici* sexti post conquestum tricesimo nono.

FROM KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S COLLECTION OF CHARTERS.

48 Edward III.—Wrotham.

Sciant &c. nos *Johannes de Blakesole* et *Emma* uxor mea de *Wrotham* dedimus &c. *Rogero Dygge*, *Stephano de Nortone*, *Jacobo de Pekham*, unum messuagium, unum molendinum aquaticum, triginta duas acras terre, septem solidos redditus, et redditum duorum gallorum et decem gallinarum, cum pertinentiis in *Wrotham*, habendum &c. &c. contra omnes gentes warantizabimus imperpetuum &c. Data apud *Wrotham* die lune proxima post festum Purificationis Beate Marie Virginis anno regni Regis *Edwardi* tercii post Conquestum quadragesimo octavo. Hiis testibus *Johanne Baker* de *Stanstede*, *Johanne Craule*, *Willielmo ate Hothe*, *Laurencio Eytone*, *Johanne Eytone*, *Waltero Godwyne* et aliis.

15 Henry VII.

Sciant &c. ego *Jacobus Pekham* senior armiger dedi &c. *Magistro Thome Madeys* clerico, *Alexandro Culpepyr* armigero, *Johanni Clerke* generoso, *Henrico Fane* generoso, *Edwardo Maryner* clerico, *Willielmo Snyderale* clerico, *Willielmo Cheseman* clerico, *Johanni Tebold*, et *Johanni Kyng*, maneria mea de *Eldham*, *Goldsmythes*, et *Wynfeld*, ac molendinum aquaticum vocatum *Wynfeldysmyll*, cum suis pertinentiis Necnon omnia alia terras et tenementa mea redditus et servicia cum omnibus suis pertinentiis jacentes et existentes in parochiis de *Wrotham*, *Ightham*, *Sheborne*, *Seele*, *Kempsyng*, *Asshe*, et *Uppekham*, in comitatu *Kancie* Habendum &c. &c. Data quartodecimo die mensis marcii anno regni regis *Henrici* septimi post conquestum Anglie Quintodecimo.

[Seal with *Peckham* arms.]

COMMUNICATED BY R. C. HUSSEY, ESQ., F.R.S.

*The following is a Schedule of the Stock, in the 6th year of Edward .
on the Manor of Middleton in Essex, belonging to the Monastery .
Christ Church, Canterbury.*

Staurum remanens in manerio de Middelton in festo Sancti Michael
anno regni regis Edwardi 6 incipiente. Equi carectarii ij—Stotti viij-
bones viij—Taurus j—vacce ij—bouetti ij—Juuenci ij—Juuencula j-
vituli iij quorum j mas—Hurtardi iiij*—Oues matricēs iiij^{xx} xij-
Jercie xxj†—Agni xxiiij—verres j—sues ij—Pauones ij paue
pulecini pauones iiij—Auce vj—anceres ij—Caponēs x—Gallus j-
Gallinæ v—Pulecini xiiij—Anates viij—Cupa pro faldā custodiis j-
Clatæ lxvij cum pilis ad id'—Carucæ cum atillis iiij—vomeres iiij-
cultri iiij—ij hercie quarum j duplex—Carectæ cum rotis iij—iiij^a pari
tractuum—iij cordæ ad carectas de pilo & ij de canabo—iij sellæ a
carectas cum basis ad id'—iiij^a coleria—iij hami lignei—ij vange-
ij furce ad fimum—ij furce ad garbas—ij trībul'—j picoyc'—j Weftr
—j securis—iij panni ad caseum—iij forme ad caseum—ij stoppe-
ij lathe ad caseum—j solub' in daeria—v bordæ ad daeriam pro case
superponendo—ij sacci—j ventorium—j bussellus mensur' dimid' busse-
—j picotinus de virgis—iij cribre—ij ridelli—iij tabulæ in aula &
j dormiens—iij paria trestellorum—j lotorium—j peluis—j saleria—
j tabula in panetria—j borda pro ciphis superponendis—iij bordæ i
camera seruientis—j cista magna—j alueus ad carnem—ij tonelli—i
Cumelini—j alga ad pastam—j alueus pro viridi succo faciendo—
j pestellum—j mortarium—iiij olle enee—j poscenett'—ij patellæ ene
—j cratill'—j tripos—j fornās in coquina—j formula longa in solari
—ij formulæ curte—j barillus ad viridem succum—Ciphi iij—Disc
xxiiij—Platelli xx—salsaria xx.

* Rams.

† Jercies are young ewes. It appears from a farming account for the year 1364, relating to the manor of Southchurch, adjoining Middleton, that for the first year from their birth they were called lambs, and for the following year were jercies, after which they were added to the flock of ewes, and lost their distinctive name. Not many years ago Jersey wool was frequently spoken of and the expression is still occasionally heard. It is difficult to suppose that the Island of Jersey can ever have been noted for any such production, and it is not mentioned among the various places referred to in the numerous Acts of Parliament relating to the woollen trades as late as to the 31st year of Elizabeth, and it is not likely to be named in any subsequent Act; the correct appellation may therefore be conjectured to be Jercey wool, which would be equivalent to the modern term Lambs' wool. Possibly documents may exist in some of the old houses in the parts of the county where cloth weaving formerly flourished which may elucidate the question.

The Visitation of the County of Kent,

TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1619

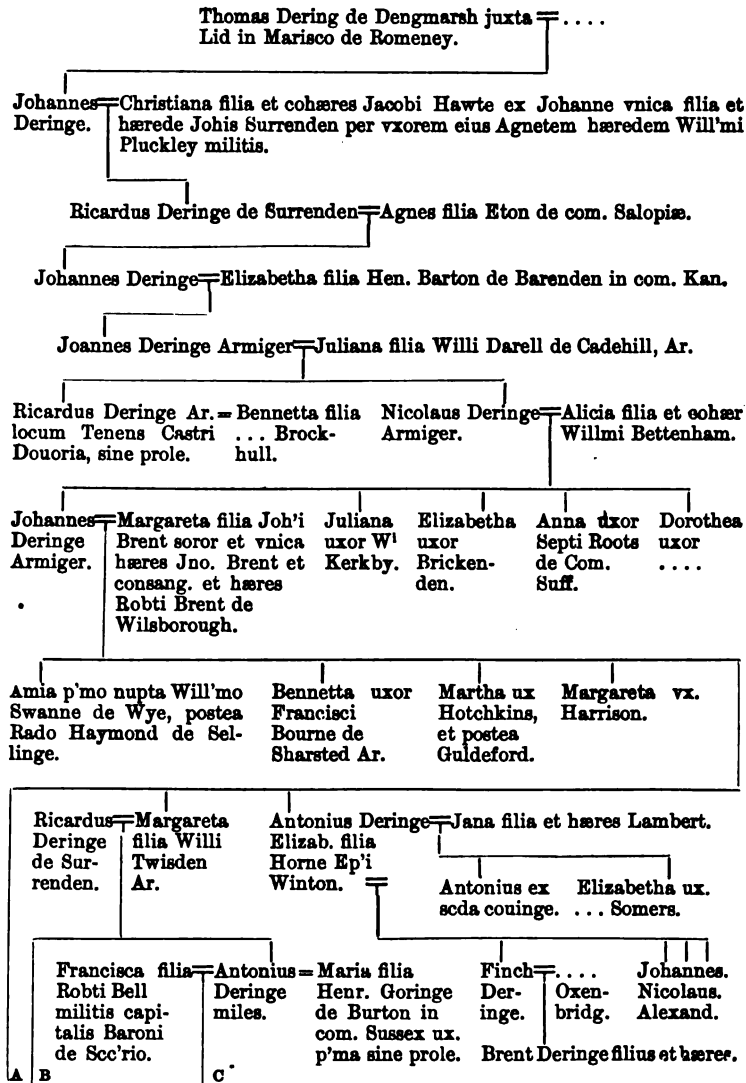
BY

JOHN PHILIPOTT, ROUGE DRAGON,

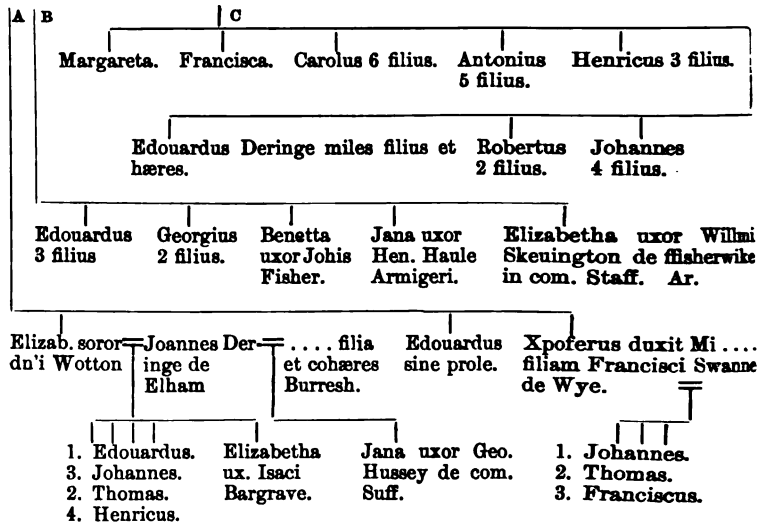
Deputy and Assistant to William Camden, Clarencoieux King-of-Arms.

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(Continued from Vol. VI., p. 301.)



Dering.*

* This pedigree is taken from the original Visitation in the College of Arms.
It was entirely omitted from the Surrenden copy.



Anthony Deringe

NOTE.—In the original Visitation (C. 16, fo. 51) in the College of Arms, the Dering Coat is not given.

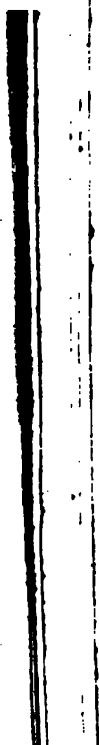
3rd wife.
 parish of Pluckley, co. Kent, = Unton, dau. of Sir Ralph Gibbes of
 and M.P. for the county of Honington, co. Warwick, Knight.
 ated a Baronet 1 Feb., 1626. Married 16 July, 1629, at St.
 granted 19 Oct., 1648, to Dionis Backchurch. Died 1676;
 buried at Pluckley.

Robert Barkham of Frances, married Dorothy Unton, married to Thomas English of Great
 Knight. Living 1706. to Thos. Cowper Buckland in Maidstone, co. Kent. He living 1662.
 Sir Wm. Delaunne of of Maidstone, co. She died in childbed, and buried at Maidstone
 Knight. Kent. 20 April, 1669, æt. 28.

ey. John Dering, born 1664. Catherine. Unton Dering, born 1666, married and had issue.

Wortley = Anne, Whorwood unmarried of Denton 1683. Court, near Buried bury, ob. 22 Nov., 1703. 1739, at Denton.	Sir Edward Dering = Elizabeth, eldest sister and coheir of Other of Surrenden Der- Sir Hugh Cholmeley of Whitby issue. ing, Bart., eldest Abbey, co. York, Bart, aged 6 A° son. Died 15 Oct., 1665. Died 20 Oct., 1704, æt. 49; 1689, æt. 39; buried at Pluckley. M.I. Will dated buried at Pluckley. Feb., 1700, proved 2 Dec., 1704. M.I. [251 Ash.]
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ing, Henry and Edward Dering, ob. infants.	Robert and John, twins, ob. infants.	Catherine, ob. un- married	2 L. 2, 182 b. George Scott = Cecilia, married, of Scott's 1706. Died 1764, Hall co. aged 81
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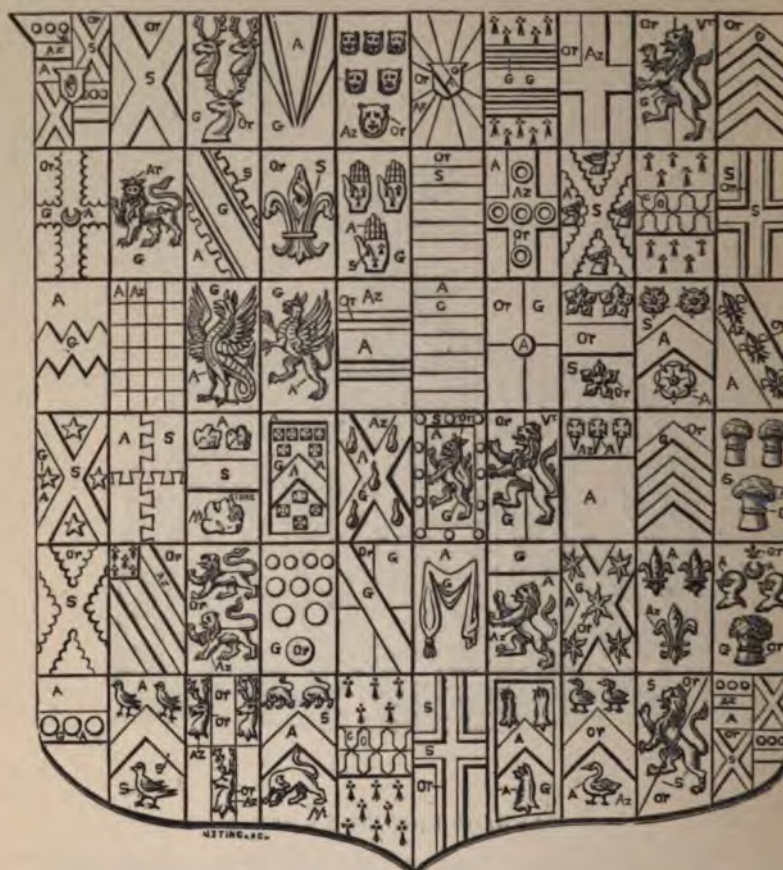




"Le Neve's Barts. Vol. 2, p. 48."

"See the confirmation of Supporters Crest and Arms to S^r Edward Dering Kt. and Baronet by S^r Will. Segar Kt. Garter principall King of Arms, in a MSS. book belonging to me Peter Le Neve Norroy, lettred on the back with these words, Miscellaneous Coats Crests & Pedigrees pag. 72 & the Saltyre in the 2^d place. Supporters 2 Horses Sab. mained or, and in many other places in that book and in another MSS. of mine formerly John Taylors."

Edward Dering



QUARTERINGS OF THE DERING FAMILY.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Dering. | 12. Maleville. I. 9, | 24. Brent. | 39. Clare. | 51. Eton. 2 D. 1 |
| 2. Dering. | 61. | 25. Rye. | 40. Macmurrough. | 132. |
| 3. Dering. Vin. | 13. Surrenden. | 26. Gobion. | 41. Bottetourt. | 52. Henshaw. Fur |
| 145, 50. | 14. Pluckley. | 27. Pevington. | Norfolk I. 136. | Bks. N. 16 |
| 4. Heton. I. 9, | 15. Malmaines. I. | 28. Charing. | 42. FitzOtes. | 114. H. 5, 108 |
| 61. | 9, 61. | 29. Roemadcliffe. | 43. Somery. | 53. Roper. C. 18 |
| 5. Pennington. I. | 16. Bendinges. I. | 30. Bradfyle. | 44. Zouch. | 24. |
| 9, 61. | 9, 61. | 31. Lucombe. | 45. Beauchamp. | 54. Tigershall. |
| 6. D'Ippe. I. 24, | 17. Selling. | 32. Kayle. | Norfolk I. 150. | 55. Appulderfield. |
| 85. | 18. Bettenham. | 33. Stonard. | 46. Hastings. | 56. Appulderfield. |
| 7. Badlesmere. | 19. Appulderfield. | 34. Berkeley. | 47. Waltheof. | 57. Browne. C. 16 |
| 8. Bohun. I. 24, | 20. Appulderfield. | 35. Gomer. | 48. Betisbourne. | 121. |
| 85. | 21. Dene. | 36. Cornwall. | 49. Hoult. | 58. Charlton. |
| 9. Marshal. | 22. Gatton. | 37. Marshal. | 50. Cholmeley. 2 | 59. Frances. |
| 10. Clare. | 23. Brent. Vin. | 38. Strongbow. | D. 5, 132. | 60. Dering. |
| 11. Hawte. | 145, 48. | | | |

A true Copy of the Shield of Quarterings of Dering as entered in Norfolk vii. 157, in the College of Arms, London.

GEO. HARRISON,
Windsor Herald.

REGISTERS.

PLUCKLEY REGISTER.

BAPTISMS.

1561. Mr. Antonie Dearing had a daughter baptized 20 day of July.
1562. Nicollas sonn of Antoni Dearing Gent. baptized 17 day of November.
1563. Jane Dearing the daughter of Richard Dearing Esq. was baptizd the xvi day of August.
1564. George Dearing the sonne of Anthony Dearing gent. was baptized the xvij day of August.
1565. Thomas Dearing the sonne of Richard Dearing gent. was baptized the viij day of April.
1566. Twesden Dearing the sonne of Richard Dearing Esq. was baptized the xxij day of June.
1566. Clare Dearing the daughter of Anthony Dearing gent. was baptized the ix day of March.
1568. Imprimis Bennet Dearing the daughter of Richard Dearinge Esqr. was baptized the ix day of April.
1569. George Dearing the sonne of Richard Dearing Esq. was baptized the xij of November.
1575. Edward Dearing the sonne of Richard Dearing Esq. was baptized the xxvii day of february.
1579. Richard Dearing the sonne of Richard Dearing Esq. was baptized the second day of August.
1603. Anthony son of Antho. Dering knight 26 Febr. bap.
1605. Inpmis Nicholas Dearinge ye sonn of Sir Antonie Dearing knight was baptized the vij day of April.
1606. Charles Dering ye sonne of Sir Antonie Dering knight was baptized the viij days of June being wii sondaye.
1607. Margaret Dearinge the daughter of Sir Antonie Dering knight was baptized on tusedaye beinge the eight daye of September.
1609. Bathahira Dering the daughter of Sir Antonie Dering knight was baptized the first day of July.
1609. Tabitha Dering ye daughter of Sir Antonie Dering was baptized also ye same daye being twines.
1610. Christofer Dering the sonne of Sir Antonie Deringe knight was baptized ye 20 daye of Januarye.
1617. Thomas Deering sonne of Sr. Antonie Deering knight was baptized the 13 day of October.
1630. Anthone sonne of Sr. Edward Dearinge the 23 daie of Januarye.
1635. Edward sonn of Sr. Edward Dering knight b. November 8.
1627. Elizabeth daughter of Sr. Edward Dering knight & Baronet Sep. 18.
1632. Mr. Henrie the sonne of Sr. Edward Deering knight & Barronette July 1.
1633. Mr. Edward Deeringe the sonne of Sr. Edward Deering July 29.
1636. Frances Dering daughter of Sr. Ed. & Vmtun July 3.
1662. John ye sonne of Sr. Edward Deering knight & Barronett & Dame Mary his lady was borne 11 baptised 13 of November.
1663. Edward ye sonne of Henery Deering Esquire & Damaris his wife was baptized ye 27 of July.
1663. Arabella daughter of Sr. Edward Dering Barontt. borne & bapt. feb. 28th.
1663. Edward Dering Esq. eldest son now living of Henry Dering Esq. borne at Pevington & christened ye twenty seventh day of July.
1664. Mr. John Dering second son now living of ye sayd Henry borne at Pevington & christened ye twelvth day of September.
1666. Mr. Unton Dering third son of Mr. Henry Dering & Damaris his wife was christened ye twenty second day of April.
1669. Robert the sonne of Sr. Edward Dering Barott. borne the 13th day of April and Baptized the 26 of the same moneth.
1679. Chholmley sonne of Edward Dering Esq. and Elizabeth his wife was borne on the 23 day of June all halfe an hour past 5 of the clock in the afternoon and baptized on the 16 day of July.
1680. Edward sonn of Edward Dering Esq. & Elizabeth his wife was baptized June ye 8th.
1680. Henerysonn of Edward Dering Esq. was baptized February the 28.
1682. Cicilia daughter of Edward Dering Esq. and Elizabeth his wife was baptized December the 30th.
1682. William sonne of Edward Dering Esq. and Elizabeth his wife was baptized february the 11th.
1685. Daniell sonne of Sr. Edward Dering Barott. & Elizabeth his Lady was baptized May the first day.
1731. Edward sonn of Sr. Edward Dering Bartt. and Elizabeth his Lady was baptized July ye 30th day.
1732. Edward sonn of Sr. Edward Dering Bartt. & Elizabeth his wife was baptized October ye 24.
1733. Daniell sonn of Sr. Edward Dering Barontt & Elizabeth his Lady was baptized Decembr ye 27th.
1736. Mr. Charles son of Sr. Edward Dering & Mary his wife was bapt. October 19th.
1738. Charles son of Sr. Edward Dering Bart. & Mary his wife was bap. July 13th.
1739. Mary daugr. of Sr. Edward Dering Bar. & Mary his wife was bapd. Decemb. 3.
1740. John son of Sr. Edward Dering Bart. & Mary his wife was bap. Jaury. 12.
1742. Mary daughter of Sr. Edward Dering Bart. & Mary his wife was baptized June 8.
1743. Cecelia daughter of Sr. Edward Dering Bart. and the Lady Dering was baptised Janry. 3.
1747. Thomas son of Sir Edward Dering Bart. & Mary his wife was baptized Janry. 7.
1765. Elizabeth daughter of Sir Edward Dering Baronet & Deborah his lady was bapt. at the Church Dec. 13.

1766. Cholmonley son of Sir Edward Dering Bart. and Deborah his wife baptized at the Parish Church Nov. 27.
 1818. March 31. Cholmeley Edward son of Cholmeley Edwd. John & Maria Dering.
 1822. Feb. 27. Maria dau. of Cholmeley Edwd. John & Maria Dering. In note Charlotte Elizabeth Cholmeley were added on confirmation.
 1827. Mar. 16. Edward Henage son of Cholmeley Edwd. John & Maria Dering.
 1837. Aug. 10. Francis Henry son of Sir Edward Cholmeley and the Honble Jane Dering Baronet.
 1841. May 18. George Edwardes son of Edward Cholmeley and Jane Dering Baronet. Note this child was born on the 12th of Jan.
 1846. Aug. 12. Adela Dorothy Jane dau. of Edward Cholmeley and Jane Dering Baronet.
 1847. Nov. 14. Arthur Robert son of Edward Cholmeley and Jane Dering, Bart.

MARRIAGES.

1564. John Dearing Esqr. and Agnes his wife were married ye second day of December.
 1585. Henry Haule, gent. was married to Jane Dearing, gent. the xxxj day of August.
 1592. Imprimis Edward Drainer of Smarden (minister) was married to Clare Dearing the xxv Aprill.
 1624. Sir Peter Wroth knt & Margaret Dering daughter of Sir Anthony Dering knt married by Licence Feb. 25.
 1706. George Scott Esq. & Mrs. Cecilia Dering were married May ye 21st.
 1798. George Dering Esq. of this Parish Bachelor and Elizabeth Dering spinster of this Parish married in this church by License 28 June.

BURIALS.

1560. Margit Moor ye wife of Mr. John Moore (formerly widow of John Dering of Surrenden) died 1 day of December.
 1561.* Thomas Dering sonne of Richard Dering gentleman died the fourth daye of Marche.
 1562. Imprimis Elizabeth Dearing the daughter of Anthony Dering Gent was buried the xxvi daye of June.
 1566. Twisden Dering the sonne of Richard Dering Esq. was buried the xvj day of November.
 1600. Dorothe Dering the daughter of Anthony de Esq. buried xxvj Septembr.
 1605. Nicolas Deringe the sonne of Sir Antonio was buried the xij daye of Aprill.
 1607. Mistrise Jane Deringe the daughter of Sir Anthony Dering knight was buried the fourtine 14 daye of December.
 1608. Mistrise Margeret Dering the wife of Master Richard Dering Esquire was buried the seconde daye of August.
 1609. Bathshira Dering & Tabitha Dering daughters of Sir Antonio Dering knight being twines were buried ye 5th daye of July.
 1610. The wortheie Governour or Magistrate of God's people of Pluckley here wth us, Mr. Richard Dering Esquier, was buried or interred the sixt daye 6 of March: whith a wortheie solemnitie, as was meete for suche a wortheie & excellent christian man, and good governor or ruler of God's people.
 1613. Thomas Dering gentlemans' the sonne of Mr. Antonio Dering of Charing was buried the 6 day of Maye.
 1618. Thomas Deering sonne of Sr. Anthony Deering knight was buried the 4 of September.
 1622. The Lady Elisabeth Dering wife of Sr. Edward Dering knt. June 27.
 1628. The Honble and Vertuous Lady Anne Dering wife of Sr. Edward Dering knt. and Baronett Apr. 17th.
 1634. Mr. Anthony Deering the sonne of Sr. Edward Deering knight & Barronett was buried the 24 Sep.
 1635. Sr. Anthony Dering buried March 18.
 1640. Mrs. Elizabeth Deering wife of Mr. Charles Deering Septemb. 9.
 1657. Mr. Williham sonn of Sr. Edward Dering Barronett buried the 25th of Aprill.
 1657. Dame frances Dering the lady of Sr. Anthony Dering buryed ye 9th of November.
 1660. Mr. Heneg. Deringsonn of Sr. Edward Dering Barronett, departed this li ye sixt day of October.
 1661. Edward Dering son of Mr. Henry Dering buried ye 7th of March.
 1664. Katherine daughter of Henry Dering Esq. buryed June 16.
 1666. Mrs. Arabella daughter of Sr. Edward Dering Barontt was buryed Aprill the 16.
 1671. Mrs. Sarah daughter of Sr. Edward Deering Barontt was buried July 5.
 1676. Lady Unton Dering was buried November ye 10th.
 1680. Edward sonn of Edward Dering Esq. was buried July the 4th.
 1680. Henery sonn of Edward Dering Esq. was buried March the 2d.
 1681. John sonne of Edward Dering Esq. was buried December ye 28.
 1684. Robert sonne of Edward Dering Esq. was buried January ye 4th.
 1684. Sr. Edward Dering Baronett was buried June ye 28th.
 1687. Mrs. Katherine daughter of Sir Edward Dering Bartt was buried the 19th day of December.
 1689. Sr. Edward Dering Bartt was buried November ye 22th 1690: who died at Dundalk in Ireland October the 16th 1689.
 1703. The Lady Mary Dering was buried february ye 12.
 1704. The Lady Elisabeth Dering was buried October ye 25 day.
 1707. The Lady Mary Dering wife of Sr. Cholmly Dering Bartt. was buried November ye 13 day.

* This entry is from the transcripts at Canterbury.

1711. Sr. Cholmly Dering Bartt. was buried Maye ye 13 day. In certificate book Sr. Cholmly Dering Bartt. was buried and no certificate brought, but there was five pounds paid, and distributed to the poor of ye Parish.
1730. Mrs. Elizabeth Dering daughter of Sir Edward Dering kt. and Bartt. and Elizabeth his Lady about ye age of 5 months was buried June ye 18th.
1732. Edward sonn of Sr. Edward Dering Bartt. & Elizabeth his lady was buried february ye 14th.
1734. The Lady Elizabeth Dering was buried March ye 17th.
1737. Mr. Charles Dering was buried Feb. 18.
1740. Mary Dering was buried May 29th.
1741. Master John Dering son of Sr. Edward Dering Bart. & Mary his wife was buried in woollen April 22nd.
1742. Mr. Edward Dering was buried in woollen Sep. 22.
1743. Cecelia daughr. of Sr. Edwd. Dering Bart. buried in woollen. Jan. 6.
1757. Mrs. Dering was buried in Linnen March 29.
1760. Daniel Dering Esq. was buried in woollen June 2.
1762. Sr. Edward Dering Baronett was buried in woollen April the 22d.
1768. March 8th. Cholmonley Dering Esq. was buried in woollen only.
1775. Dec. ye 23. Lady Dering wife of ould Sr. Edward Dering, Bart.
1798. Dec. 18. Sir Edward Dering Bart. was buried in woollen.
1808. Sep. 26. Edward Dering Esq. was buried in woollen.
1811. July 6. Sir Edwd. Dering was buried in woollen.
1818. March 27th. Dame Deborah Dering of Tunbridge Wells aged 73 years.
1830. July 24. Anne Dering, widow of Sir Edward Dering Bart. of London, aged 73 years.
1836. April 26. Mrs. Selina Dealtry (*née* Dering) of Canterbury aged 80 years.
1836. Nov. 16. Cholmeley Dering Esq. of Brighton, Sussex, aged 70 years.
1843. Sep. 26. Charlotte Bucknall Dering, of Ayott St. Laurence, Herts, aged 60 years.
1845. Oct. 30. Charlotte Elizabeth Dering, aged 76 years.
1848. Aug. 19. Cholmeley Edward John Dering aged 58 years.
1858. Feb. 13. Cholmeley Charles William Dering of Ramsgate aged 73 years.
1874. Nov. 23. Edward Cholmeley Dering Esq. aged 41 years.

CHARING REGISTER.

BAPTISMS.

- 1571.* Alies Derynge.
- 1576.* Robert Derynge.
- 1587.* It'm Elyzabeth ye daughter of Anthonye Deeringe gent. was baptized the 27 of Auguste.
1592. Katheryne the daughter of Mr. Finche Deering the 18th of February.
1593. Thomas the sonne of Mr. John Deering the 31st of March.
1594. Bennett the daughter of Mr. Finche Deering the 17th of November.
1596. Mary the daughter of Mr. Finche Deering the 16th of January.
1598. Thomas ye sonne of Mr. Nicholas Deering the 23th of Apryll.
1598. Fraunces the daughter of Mr. Finche Deering ye 12th of Novemb.
1599. William the sonne of Mr. Nicholas Deeringe the 25th of Nouemb.
1599. Brent Deering the sonne of Mr. Finch Deering the 11th of February.
1601. Anthony the sonn of Mr. Finch Deeringe the 14th of March.
1604. Robert the sonne of Mr. Finche Deering the 19th of August.
1604. Jane the daughter of Mr. Nicholas Deering ye 10th March.
1606. Elizabeth ye daughter of Nicholas Deering gent. ye 13 of Aprill.
1606. Elizabeth ye daughter of Mr. Finch Deering ye 7th of September.
1607. Edward ye sonn of Mr. Finch Deeringe ye 20th of March.
1610. John ye sonn of Mr. Finch Deering ye first of Aprill.
1612. Ann the daughter of Finche Deering gent. ye 6 of Decemb.
1615. Elizabeth ye daughter of John Deering gent. ye 3d July.
1617. Margaret ye daughter of Finch Deering ge't. ye 24 of June.
1617. Ann ye daughter of John Deering ge't. ye 3 of August.
1619. Jane ye daughter of John Deering gent. ye 25 of Aprill.
1620. Finch ye sonne } of Finch Deering
Alice ye daughter } gentl. ye 5th of
July.
1620. Fraunces ye daughter of John Deering ge't. ye 22 Jan.
1622. Katheryne ye daughter of John Deering gent. ye 2 of January.
1625. Christopher ye son of John Deering gent. ye 8th of August.
1627. Edward ye son of John Deering gent. ye 28th of July.
1627. Mary ye daughter of Brent Deering gent. ye 20th of Novemb.
1629. Ann ye daughter of Brent Deering gent. ye 4th of June.
1629. John ye son of John Deering gent. ye 17th of January.
1630. Finch ye son of Brent Deering gent. ye 5th of Sept.
1632. Thomas ye son of Brent Deering gent. ye 7th of October.
1633. Elizabeth ye daughter of Brent Deering gentlemas' ye 5th of January.
1635. Judith ye daughter of Brent Deering Gent. ye 5th of Novber.
1637. Anthony the sonn of Brent and Ann Dering October ye xxiij.
1638. Frances the daughter of Brent Dering Gent. and Anne his wife August ye iiij.
1643. Brent the sonn of Brent Dering gent. and Ann his wife December ye x.
1667. Edward the son of Christopher Dering Esq. and Eliz. his wife Aug. 12.
- 1668.* Elizabeth the daughter of Christopher Dering Esq. and Elizabeth his wife was Baptized October ye 24th.

* The first three entries are from the transcripts at Canterbury, the registers not commencing till 1590.

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|---|--|
| <p>1669. Mary the daughter of Christopher Dering Esq. & Elizabeth his wife March ye 14th.</p> <p>1671. John Dering son of Christopher Dering Esq. & Elizabeth his wife was baptized the six and twentieth day of September.</p> | <p>1716. Edward son of Edward Dering vicar of Charing and Sarah his wife born January 25, bapt. Febr. 5.</p> <p>1722. Sarah daughter of Edward Dering vicar of Charing and Sarah his wife born December 28 bapt. Jan. 9.</p> |
|---|--|

MARRIAGES.

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|---|--|
| <p>1597. Nicholas Deering to Ann Darell } the 17th of
George Scott to Allyce } August.
Deeringe</p> <p>1600. George Hudson to Katherine Deeringe ye 24th of Febr.</p> <p>1607. John Somers to Elizabeth Deering the 10th of August.</p> | <p>1644. Henry field to Mary Dering february the 25th.</p> <p>1644. Robert Jenings to Jane Dering february ye 27.</p> <p>1694. William Nethersole and Philadelphia Dering 10ber 22.</p> <p>1714. Edward Dering & Sarah Mannocch married Dec. 12.</p> |
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BURIALS.

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|---|--|
| <p>1606. Elizabeth ye daughter of Mr. Finch Deering ye 28 Oct.</p> <p>1616. Mr. Anthony Deering Esquyre ye 28 of Aprill.</p> <p>1621. Finch ye sonn of Finch Deering gent. ye 16 June.</p> <p>1625. Finch Deering gent. ye 15th of July.</p> <p>1627. Edward ye son of John Deering gent. ye 29th of July.</p> <p>1627. Ann ye wife of Nicholas Deering gent. ye 2 of September.</p> <p>1627. Fraunces ye daughter of Finch Deering gent. ye 13th of September.</p> <p>1632. Thomas ye son of Brent Deering gent. ye 15 of October.</p> <p>1637. Anthony the sonn of Brent Dering gent. ye viij of March.</p> <p>1640. Nicholas Deering Gent. December ye xiiij.</p> <p>1641. Katherin the wife of Thomas Steephenes of Wye the daughter of flinch Dering of Charing Gent. deceased Julye the 18th.</p> | <p>1644. Brent Dering gent. capt. of the selected band in the hundred of Calehill April the 5th.</p> <p>1666. Mrs. Anne Dering was buried September 7.</p> <p>1673. Hester the daughter of Christopher Dering Esq. Sept. 16.</p> <p>1693-94.* Christopher Dering Esq. buried December 23.</p> <p>1701. Catharine wife of Edward Dering Vicar of Charing buried Dec. 7.</p> <p>1717. Philadelphia wife of William Nethersole (nec Dering) buried Oct. 19.</p> <p>1719. Edward son of Edward Dering vicar & Sarah his wife buried June 20.</p> <p>1724. Mrs. Elizabeth Dering widow buried April 27.</p> <p>1735. Sarah wife of Edward Dering vicar of Charing buried May 1.</p> <p>1742. The Revd. Mr. Edward Dering A.M. vicar of this Parish was buried October 4th.</p> <p>1817. Sarah Dering of Canterbury Oct. 30th. 94 age.</p> |
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BARHAM.

BAPTISMS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1774. Charles son of Charles Dering Esq. & Elizabeth his wife August 15th.</p> <p>1800. George Charles Robert the son of George and Elizabeth Dering was born 24th August 1800 and christened in the Parish of Goodnestone.</p> <p>1802. Robert the son of George and Elizabeth Dering was born 7th of May 1802 and christened in the parish of Marylebone.</p> <p>1804. Charlotte Elizabeth daughter of George & Elizabeth Dering was born 22d of April 1804, and christened at Tunbridge Wells.</p> | <p>1808. Edward Cholmeley son of Edward & Henrietta Dering was born 19th Nov. 1807 and christened 9th of Janry. 1808.</p> <p>1807. Harriot Mary dau. of George & Elizabeth Dering was born 13 January 1807, & christened in the parish of St. George's Hanover Square.</p> <p>1808. Caroline dau. of Geo. & Elizabeth Dering was born 16 September 1808, & christened in the parish of Marylebone.</p> |
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MARRIAGE.

1769. Robert D'Arcy Hildyard Batchelor of the Parish of Gilling in ye county of York Esq. & Mary Dering of this Parish, Spinster, Married by Licence 23 Sep. 1769.

BURIALS.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1771. Charles Dering Sep. 24th.</p> <p>1785. Mrs. Elizabeth Dering wife of Charles Dering Esquire Nov. 17.</p> <p>1810. Elizabeth wife of George Dering Esq. aged 37 of the parish of Marylebone was buried Oct. 11.</p> | <p>1815. Charles Dering, of St. George's Hanover Square & Barham Court, buried Dec. 13 aged 77 years.</p> <p>1869. Louisa Grace Dering of Barham buried Dec. 30 aged 68.</p> |
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* This entry is from the transcripts at Canterbury, not being in the Registers.

VISITATION OF THE COUNTY OF KENT. 335

ROLVENDEN.

BAPTISMS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1651. Julie 31. Thomas Deeringe sonne to John Deeringe & Marie his wife was borne. | 1657. Feb. 9. John the son of John Deering was borne 9 Feb. by Mary his wife. |
| 1653. May 7. Elizabeth the dau. of John Deering was borne the seventh day of May by Mary his wife. | 1657. Feb. 10. John the sonn of Nicholas Deering was borne the 10 Feb. by Ann his wife. |
| 1655. July 11. Mary the dau. of John Deering was borne 11 July by Mary his wife. | 1663. Elizabeth dau. of ye said Nicholas & Annis Deering was bapd. eodem die. |
| 1655. Sep. 11. Mary the dau. of Nicholas Deering was borne 11th Sep. by Anna his wife. | 1678. March 6. John ye son of Joseph Dearing & Mary his wife was baptized. |
| | 1682. Elizabeth the dau. of Joseph Deering & of Mary his wife was bapd. 17 Sept. |

MARRIAGES.

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|---|--|
| 1663. William Eldridge & Mary Dearing. | 1685. Abraham Wintteringham & Mary Deeringe were married 27 Oct. |
| 1677. Richard Rabbit & Anne Dearing were married June 17. | |

BURIALS.

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|--|---|
| 1656. Feb. 14. Mary the dau. of Nicholas Deering was buried 14 Feby. | 1668. Sara Deeringe was buried January the tenth. |
| 1657. Aug. 21. John the sonn of John Dering was buried. | 1674. Margret Deering was buried Oct. 22. |
| 1659. March 3. John the sonne of Nicholas Dering was buried 3 March. | 1688. John Deering was buried Jan. 10th. |
| | 1690. Eliz. Deering was buried June 2. |

BENENDEN.

BAPTISM.

1800. May 29th. Sophia dr. of George & Mary Deering privately baptized.

MARRIAGES.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1798. George Dearing of this par. & Mary Oylor Croxford of same mar. 27 Apr. | 1874. Apr. 5. George Dearing aged 31 & Esther Jenner. |
|--|---|

BURIALS.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1799. June 10. An unbaptized son of George Dearings. | 1800. June 2. Sophia Deering. |
|--|-------------------------------|

TENTERDEN.

BAPTISM.

1607. Elizabeth Dearinge daught. to George Deareinge gent. bapt. ye xvj of August.

MARRIAGE.

1674. Thomas Wolell & Mary Dearing were married Sep. xxiij.

BURIAL.

1607. Mrs. Dearinge wife to Mr. Robte. Dearing was bur. ye i. day of June.

DODDINGTON.

(From the Transcripts at Canterbury.)

BAPTISMS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1769. Feb. 21st. Edward S. of Mr. Edward Dering and Dorothy his wife baptized. | 1779. March 10. Edward son of Edward Dering gentleman & Margaret his wife. |
| 1776. May 16. Margaret daughter of Edward & Margaret Dering. | |

MARRIAGES.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1757. July 11th. John Mascall of Ashford, & Mary Dering of this Parish were married by Licence. | 1759. June 12th. William Loftie of St. Mary Magdalen in Canterbury surgeon, & Hester Dering of this Parish married by Licence. |
|---|--|

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1764. May 22d. Baker Coates of New Romney, & Elisabeth Dering of this Parish were married in this Church by Licence.

1767. May 21st. Thomas Whitfield of Parish of Ashford, and Martha of this Parish were married by licence.

1773. Augt. 17th. Edward Dering & garet Norrington.

BURIALS.

1730. Nov. 8. The Lady Dorcas Dering.

1762. Augt. 23d. Mrs. Elisabeth Dering, wife of Mr. Edward Dering was buried.

1769. April 2d. Edward Dering (infant) buried.

1772. Oct. 23. Mrs. Dorothy Dering.

EGERTON.

(From the transcripts.)

BAPTISMS.

1594. Elisabeth the daughter of John Deringe bap. 28 of Octo.

1619. Fraunces daught'r. of Edward Dering gent. Aug. 15.

1630. Mary daught. of Edward Dering gent. July 23.

1623. Thomas sonne of Edward Dee gent. bapti. Aug. 13.

1625. Margaret daughter of Edward De gen. bap. Oct. 25.

1633. Edward the sonne of Anthonie De gent. bap. March 14.

BURIALS.

1618. John Dering gentle'. Septemb. 11.

1626. Margaret the daughter of Edward Deering gent. buried Ju'e 25.

1628. The still borne man child of Ed Deering gentleman was buried vember 7.

1633. Barabrah the wife of Edward De gent. bu'. Feb. 12.

THORNHAM.

(From the transcripts.)

BAPTISMS.

1674. Henry the sonn of Henry & Mary Dering bap. Feb. 24.

1675. Edward ye son of Henry Dering & Mary his wife bap. March 28.

1677. Will ye son of Henry Dering & Mary his wife bap. Nov. 5.

1678. John ye son of Henry Dering & Mary his wife bap. July 13.

1682. Mary ye daughter of Henry Dering & Mary his wife bapd. Jan. 6.

1684. Elisabeth ye daughter of Mr. Henry Dering & Mary his wife bap. Sep. 19.

1686. Thomas ye son of Mr. Henry De & Mary his wife bapt. June 29.

1687. Ann ye daughter of Mr. Henry De & Mary his wife bap. Feb. 24.

1691. Dixon ye son of Hen. Dering vi this parish & Mary his wife t May 22.

1696. Griffith ye son of Hen. Dering vi this parish & Mary his wife t April 25.

MARRIAGE.

1718. Thomas son of Hen. Dering vic. of this parish & Mary Hope married April 13.

BURIALS.

1703. Mary ye wife of Hen. Dering vic. buried Nov. 26.

1711. Dixon ye son of Hen. Dering vic. buried Apr. 20.

1715. Elisabeth daughter of Hen. De vicar buried Dec. 9.

1720. Mr. Henry Dering vicar of Thorn buried affidavit Oct. ye 6th.

ST. MARTIN IN THE FIELDS.

BAPTISM.

1672. Apl. 2. Samuel son of Sir Edward Deering Kt. & Bart. of Pluckley co. Kent Dame Mary, born 26 Mch.

ST. ANNE, SOHO, MIDDS.

BAPTISM.

1707. May 23. Cholmley son of Sir Cholmley Deering & Mary born 2d.

MARRIAGES.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1687. Oct. 10. Henry Salthouse of St. Martin
in the Fields & Martha Deering of
Rickmansworth, Herts. Lic. Abp.
Cant. | 1735. Sep. 11. Sir Edward Dering, Bart. of
Surrenden Kent & Mary Momposon
of Barham. Lic. |
|---|---|

BURIALS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1689. July 7. Mary Deering Gent. W. (i. e.,
woman). | 1718. July 2. Sidney Deering. |
| 1717. Dec. 3. Mrs. Deering. | 1723. Oct. 17. Charles Dering Esq.
1735. Apl. 11. William Deering Esq. |

ST. JAMES, WESTMINSTER.

BAPTISM.

- 1718-9. Jan. 22. Wm. Horneby son of Redmund Deering and Mary his wife, born 19th.

MARRIAGES.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1770. May 21. Charles Dering Esq. of Bar-
ham co. Kent & Elith. Farnaby of
this Parish. Lic. Cant. | 1834. June 12. Frederick Fitzherbert Haale-
wood, Clerk, of Maidstone, Kent,
bachelor, & Charlotte Elisabeth
Dering of this parish, spinster.
Lic. |
| 1788. Sep. 15. Henry Deering of this parish
& Elizabeth Plaistow of St. George's,
Bloomsbury. Lic. Cant. | |

ST. BENET, GRACECHURCH.

BURIAL.

1659. Jan. 12. Ann ux. Anthony Deering.

ST. ANDREW'S, HOLBORN.

BAPTISM.

1705. Dec. 8. Edward son of Sir Cholmly Dering Bart. & Dame Mary, Hatton Garden.

MARRIAGE.

1704. July 17. Sir Chomley Dering of Fluckley, co. Kent, Bart. & Mary Fisher of Fulham. Lic.

BURIALS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1634. Oct. 29. Thomas Dearinge, a Ham-
sheermandied in Mr. Dearing's house
in Grays Inn Lane, buried thence. | 1735-6. Aug. 3. Charles Dearing.
1735-6. Aug. 24. John Dearing. Grays Inn
Lane. |
|--|---|

ST. GILES IN THE FIELDS.

BAPTISMS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1670. July 23. Sarah d. of Sir Edwd. Dering
Kt. & Bart. & Dame Sarah. | 1678. May 5. George, son of William &
Edward (sic) Deering Esq. & the
Lady Elisabeth. |
|--|---|

MARRIAGES.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1687. Sep. 21. Edwd. Howes & Mary Dering.
Lic. Bp. Lond. | 1691. Oct. 1. Henry Deering & Elisabeth
Bowman both of St. Martin in the
Fields. Lic. |
| 1679. June 3. Worlsey Whorwood of co.
Kent Esq. & Ann dau. of Sir Edwd.
Dering, Kt. of this parish. Lic. | |

BURIALS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1669. Nov. 30. Mrs. Sarah Deering. | 1692. Sep. 28. Mrs. Elisabeth Deering. |
| 1674. June 27. Samuel son of Sir Edward
Dering, Kt. | |

ST. LAURENCE POUNTNEY.

MARRIAGE.

1541. May 15. Richard Paget & Margery Derings.

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ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT.

BURIALS.

1632. Nov. 9. Thomas Deering. Gent. | 1665. Sep. 28. Susan dau. of Wm. Dear
—plague.

ALL HALLOWS, LOMBARD STREET.

BAPTISMS.

1805. Dec. 29. Eden s. of John & Martha Deering, born 23 Nov. | 1811. Oct. 24. Betsey dau. of John & Ma Deering born 2 Dec. 1810.
1808. Oct. 31. Joseph s. of John & Martha Deering born 1st. | 1813. May 19. Charles s. of John & Ma Deering.

ALL HALLOWS, BARKING.

MARRIAGE.

1642-3. Feb. 2. Robert Wheeler & Elish. Deeringe both of St. Brides, Fleet Street. Lic.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE LESS.

MARRIAGES.

1640-1. Mch. 10. Wm. Wiseman of Maidstone, Kent, Gent. & Ann Deeringe of Luddesdone in same county. | 1648. Apl. 5. Sir Edwd. Deering Bart Mary Harvey.

ST. PETER LE POOR.

MARRIAGES.

1608. May 26. John Deeringe & Elish. Palmer. | 1649-50. Feb. 24. Thos. Launder & Rebe Deering.

ST. THOS. APOSTLE.

MARRIAGE.

1579. Dec. 7. Richard Prowee Gent. & Ann Deering.

ST. MATTHEW, FRIDAY STREET.

BAPTISMS.

1665-6. Jan. 1. John son of John Dereing. | 1701. May 23. Elish. dau. of Edwd. & J Dering.

BURIAL.

1665-6. Jan. 16. John Dearing.

ST. GREGORY'S.

MARRIAGE.

1779. July 14. Thos. Deringe Esq. of St. Gregory's & Hester Willis of St. Margare Westminster.

ST. BRIDE'S, FLEET STREET.

BAPTISMS.

1637. Oct. 28. Henry son of Mr. Deering & Elish. his wife. | 1693-4. Jan. 28. Susanna d. of Unton Elish. Dering.
1664-5. Feb. 14. Heneage son of Xpofer & Elish. Dearing. | 1695-6. Mch. 22. Elizabeth d. of Unton Elizabeth Dering.

MARRIAGES.

1689. July 16. James Tooth, widower & Jane Dearing, spinster. | 1695. May 14. Peter White, Bachelor Margaret Dearing, spinster.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S.

MARRIAGE.

1592. Apl. 14. Fynche Dering & Mary Poore.

GREENWICH, KENT.

MARRIAGE.

1650. Sep. 6. Edmund Saule & Mary Deering.

HAMPSTEAD.

BURIAL.

1675. Aug. 21. Penelope dau. of Christopher Deering Esq. & Elisth. of St. Giles in the Fields.

ST. LEONARD, SHOREDITCH.

MARRIAGE.

1626. June 13. Joseph Thake & Susan Dering, widow.

ST. LUKE'S, CHELSEA.

MARRIAGE.

1730. Oct. 7. Wm. Goddard of St. Giles in the Fields, Bachelor and Elizabeth Deering of St. Andrew's Holborn, spinster.

ST. GILES, CRIPPLEGATE.

MARRIAGES.

1562. Nov. 9. James Francklinge & Elisth. Deeringe.	1594. Sep. 29. Jeremy Deeringe & Isabel Martin.
1594-5. Jan. 19. Wm. Skevington Gent. & Elisth. Deringe.	1638. Mch. 27. Solomon Best & Katherine Deering.

BURIALS.

1589. Aug. 2. Thomas Deeringe, Gent.	1693. June 13. Mary dau. of Joseph Deering, Gent. from St. Alphage.
1638. Oct. 2. Edmund Dearing, Yeoman.	

ST. OLAVE, SILVER STREET.

BURIAL.

1566. June 10. Alice Dering.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

BURIAL.

1621. June 14. John Dearing, a King's scholar.	1708-9. Mch. 21. Richd. Deering, one of the Almsmen.
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ST. MARGARET'S, WESTMINSTER.

MARRIAGE.

1679. Oct. 12. Richd. Dering & Mary Griffith, widow.

ST. ANDREW'S IN THE WARDROBE.

MARRIAGE.

1613. July 11. Edward Deeringe to Alice Richardson married.

The extracts from London Registers have been furnished by the courtesy of Colonel Chester, and printed by his kind permission; all the rest are from the collections of the Rev. Francis Haelewood.

MONUMENTS IN PLUCKLEY CHURCH.

Beatae quamplurium proavorum memorie
 Qui spe felix in Christo resurrectionis
 Mortales exuvias
 per quinque et amplius sæcula
 Hæc iuxta deposuere,
 præsertim vero

Abavi sui Richardi Dering Armigeri
 Avi D'ni Antonij Dering equitis Aurati
 Patris Edvardi Dering militis et Baronetti
 Qui omnes

prudentia consummata
 Fide famaue intactis
 Sincera pietate et ingenio morum candore
 in vitiis claruere,
 Addidit Eduardus insuper.
 Vberrimam omnigenæ eruditionis copiam
 Gratus ob tot virtutum exempla
 Manu parca, animo pio
 Fieri fecit

EDUARDUS DERING Baronettus.

ob. { Richardus	} Anno sal: 1612: Æt: 82.
Antonius	
Eduardus	
	sal: 1636: Æt: 78.
	sal: 1644: Æt: 46.

ANNA

EDOARDI DERING Militis et Baronetti conjux
 Johannis Ashbornham equitis aurati
 Et Eliæ: de Bellomonte Baronissæ de Cramond filia
 Claritatem generis, morum sanctitate,
 Formæ elegantiam, ingenij suavitatem
 Nobilitavit.

Virtutes omnes habuit nullam lætavit
 Quippe inter omnes humilitatem coluit,
 Adeo ut egregias suas dotes alios latere voluit
 Et seipsum imprimis

Et ægre tandem patitur loquax marmor.
 Innocentissimæ vitæ breui emenso stadio
 Dilectionis plena, fidei firma, spei certa
 Ad ortum solis in festo paschatos
 Die et horâ totius anni desideratissimis
 Cum Christo et in Christo

Resurrectionem habuit:
 Ætatis 23: Salutis 1628:

Optimæ matri pos:
 E. D. Bartius.

Hic infra Quiescit

EDOARDUS DERING Baronettus,
 Plurimis, honestissimisque Reipem: Muneribus
 Tandem perfunctus:
 Erat enim mox à CAROLO restitutus,
 Unus ex arbitris Confascationum, (Vulgo) Clameorum

In Hyberniam Delegatus;

(Ubi etiam a secretis concilijs:)

Postea in patriâ suâ à custodibus—

Privati Sigilli:

Deinde à Præfectis Ærarij;

Præses item Commercij Hamburgensis:

In senatu interea, quotiescunq; indiceretur,

Ad Reipublicæ salutem

Cum diligentia et fidelitate vacavit.

Filius erat EDOARDI DERING de Surrenden
 Dering Barti:

Uxorem duxit MARIAM

Filiam DANIELIS HARVEY of Combe

In comitatu Surrensi Armigi:

Quæ hic item adjacet.

Ex illâ liberos procreavit Septendecim

Filios octo, Filiasq; Novem.

Obiit ille xxiv junij a.d. 1684 Æt 59.

Obiit illa vii febr. a.d. 1704 Æt 75.

Hic jacet
 EDVARDUS DERING Baronettus,
 Cum uxore Elizabethâ,
 Gulielmi Cholmeley Baronetti
 Filiâ,
 E Quibus novem nati fuerunt Liberi
 Quorum quinque
 Catharina, Edvardus, Henricus,
 Robertus } Gemelli.
 Johannes }
 Hic cum parentibus requiescunt.
 Sperantes omnes et Expectantes
 Per Christum Solum
 Resurrectionem & Salutem
 Quatuor superstites ;
 Cholmeley, Gulielmus,
 Cecillia, Daniel
 Infantes a Patre sunt relictî.
 Ille enim pro patriâ et Religione arma gerens
 Hiberniam profectus est et ibi mortuus.
 Elizabetha vero
 Feminarum uxorum, et matrum optima
 Virum mortuum huc reduxit & Sepelivit,
 Familiam per sedecim annos vidua.
 Sustinuit et ornavit
 Liberos virtute et sapientiâ
 Instituit, eduxit reliquit,
 Obiit { Edvardus } Anno ætat 39
 { Elizabetha } 47
 Sal { 1689 die Octobris 15
 { 1704 20

H.S.E.

CHOLMELEY DERING Baronettus, qui
 amplissima Familia natus, non minus fuit
 Prudentia, Ingenio, Existimatione et Virtute
 clarus, quam Genere Paterfamilias erat
 liberalis et providus; vivendi ratione.
 Dignitatem suam sustinuit, Pauperes large
 sublevavit, frequentes Convivas splendide
 accepit, et facultates eas reliquit quibus
 Posterî Dignitatem illius, & Magnificentiam
 imitarentur, Reipublicæ, Principis & Ecclesiæ
 Cultor erat sincerus Senator in Cantro
 et Cornubiâ semel atq̃ iterum electus,
 summam Bonorum spem in eo positum
 nunquam fefellit Amicis æq̃ erat jucundus
 propter Festivitatem, Facetias & Comitatem
 ac propter Fidem et Benevolentiam charus;
 Quorum dissidia præ singulari Illorum et
 Pacis amore componere studens, magno
 Patriæ dolore & detrimento Duello vitam
 amisit.
 Prope Hunc jacet MARIA Edvardi Fisher
 Civ. Lond: Armigeri Filiâ. UXOR eximia
 Corporis pulchritudine, morum suavitate &
 Vitæ sanctitate tali Viro omnino digna
 Ex illâ Filios habuit EDVARDUM.
 Et Cholmeley.
 ob. { Cholmeley } Anno æt. 32 Sal. 1711.
 { Maria } Anno æt. 20 Sal. 1707.

IN RIPON CATHEDRAL.

H. S. HENRAGIUS DERING LL.D. filius natu maximus Christoferi Dering de Charing in com.
 Cant. arm. Rmo Patri Johanni Sharp Eboracensi Archiepiscopo per viginti annos a secretis
 et a sacris domesticus. Hujus ecclesiæ collegiatæ per annos fere quadraginta Decanus et
 Residentiarius. Ex Anna uxore, dicti archiepi. filiâ, liberos reliquit superstites, Elizabetham,
 Johannem, Annam, Heneagium, Mariam, Philadelphiam, Juditham, obiit 8 Apr. 1750 ætat. 86.
 Resurgam.

IN CHARING CHURCH.

Near this place
Lye the Bodyes of
CHRISTOPHER DERING
of Wickins Esq
and of ELIZABETH his Wife.
He was Son of Iohn Dering,
son of Christopher,
son of Iohn Dering,
of Surrenden Esq:
She was Heiress of Francis Kennerly
of Lincolnshire. Gent.
They left Issue Henesse,* Edward,
Elizabeth, Mary, and Phyladelphia,
He died Decr. 18th
1693
Aged 66 Years.
She died April 19th
1734.
Aged 80 years.
They both left this world wth chearfull
hopes of a better.

Here lieth the Body
of EDWARD DERING, Clerk
son of Christopher Dering
of Wickins, Esq.
He was 46 Years Vicar of ys Church
Born 5 Aug. 1687 & died 30 Sepr. 1743.
His first Wife CATHERINE LEVER
died 4 Dec. 1701. and had no Issue.
His Second Wife SARAH MANNOUCH
died 26 April 1735
by her he had a son Edward who
died young, & a Daughter, Sarah
Who Survived him.
and caus'd ys gravestone to be laid.
His two Wives & son lye buried
near him in this Chancell.

Here lieth the Body
of CATHERINE DERING.
Wife of the Revd.
EDWD. DERING, Clerk.
She was Daughter of
Willm. Levett Esq.
who served King Charls
the first many Years
and attended him on ye
scaffold at the time of
his Martyrdom.
She departed this life
Dec. 4th. 1701.
And left noe Issue.
This stone & four more
wth ye marble Monument
was erected by
Mrs. Mary Duncomb
to the Memory of her
Father, Mother
& sisters.

* Henesse Dering was Dean of Ripon, Archdeacon of the East Riding, Prebendary of York Rector of Skyringham. He married Anne daughter of John Sharpe, Archbishop of York. He 1750, aged 86. His youngest son, also named Henesse, was Rector of Milton Keynes, Bucks, a Prebendary of Canterbury. He died in 1802, aged 84.

WILLS.

EXTRACTS FROM WILLS AT CANTERBURY.

(Proved in the Archdeaconry Court.)

Will of Richard Deryng de Plukle, 25 Apr. 1480. (III. 20.)

In Dei noie Amen xxv die mens Apl Anno dni mccccxxximo Ego Ricus Deryng de poch de Plukle in com Kane gentilman compos meuta et sane memor condo testm meu in hunc mod. Imprimis lego anam mea deo omnipotenti bte rne & ombus scis corpusq meu sepultur trandend in capella bte me inf eccliam proch de plukle pdict. Itm lego lmi alte crucis ibm vj d. Itm do & lego Johi filio meo, do & lego Agneti ux mee.

The last will of me Richard Deryng of psh of Plukle gentilman made the xv day of Ap. in the xx yer of the regne of Kg. Ed. ye iiij after the conquest. To Agnes my wiff, property in Pluk, little Chart & Hothfield.

John Dering my son, in default of issue to Jamys my son, in default of issue to William my son, to son John lands in lyd & Romeney msh, to James my son lands called Dengemsh. My daughters Cristen & Margrete.

Proved with codicil 20 Nov.

From Will of John Deryng de Minster, 1480. (v. 7.)

In dei noi'e Am'e xiiij die Augusti Anno dni millmo ccccmolxxxix Ego Johannes Deryng de poch de Mynster in insula de Thaneto bone mente et bone memorie corpusq meu sepeliend in cimiterio ibm. Itm lego Agnet Deryng mat mee una vacca. Itm lego Juliane filie mee. Itm lego Isabelle filie mee. Itm lego Willm carter. Itm lego Juliane ux mee residm.

This is the last wyll of me John Deryng lands to Julian my wyfe unto ye tyme yt Willia my son com unto ye age of xxiij yer. Julian & Isabell my daughters.

Prov. 18 Feb.

From Will of Thomas Deryng of Stowtyng, dated 11 May 1509. (xi. 10.)

"My body to be buried in the churchyard of Stowtyng aforesayd. My sistre Cecilie, and hery tayler her husband. John Hede of Stowtyng, William Webb of Lymmyng, Nicholas Vincent, John Nott the elder & Thos. Broekma' of Lymmyng. I bequeith to the sayd church off Lymmyng vjs. Christian Gibbes."

From Will of Nicholas Deryng of Rolvenden, 1517. (xiii. 2.)

xx June millmo gugesimo septo decimo I Nicholas Deryng gentilman of Rolvenden, to be buried in church of Seynt Nicholas of Pluckley before the picture of Seynt Blase there. Itm I ordeyne to the light before or Lady of pyete ther xijd. To Alice Sheterynden iiij li vjs viijd at her marriage. To the marriage of Anne my dought xxvj li xiiij iiij d; to Julian my dought xxvj li xiiij iiij d. Dorothe my dought not 22 yrs.

Alice my wife & John my sonne executors & my ffather & my brother Richard overseers to whom I ordeyne for their labour vjs viij d. Son John not 21 years.

Prov. 14 Oct. 1517.

From Will of John Deryng of Pluckley, 1517. (xiii. 2.)

20 Aug. Anno Hen. 8 nono Johes Deryng senior de Pluckley gentilman sepeliend in nave ecclie de Pluckley pdicta coram imagine bte Marie pietat. Itm lego Alicie filie mee viginti marc. Itm lego John Dering filio et heredi Nich. Deryng filii mei. Juliane uxori mee. Itm volo q Alicie Deryng vidua mater pdicti Johis post decessum meu. Itm lego Henrico Deryng confilio meo vjs viij d. Itm lego Anne Deryng filie Nicholai Deryng filii mei sibi soluend ad state suam viginti et unius annor. Itm lego Juliane et Dorothe aliis duabus filiis predict Nich. (not 21 yrs). Julian wife and Rich son exors. John Dering the son of Nich my son. Xfer Lassheford.

Prov. 14 Oct. A.D. millmo qui gent decimo septimo.

From Will of Richard Deryng of Pluckley, 1546. (xxvi. 1.)

Rychard Deryng of Pluckley, Kent Esquier x Nov. xxxviij Hen. VIII. to be buried in church of Pluckley betwene my ffather & my cosyne hoorne. To Wm. Nethersole, Aunte Alice Andrew. To my cosyn John Deryngs, daughters Bennette, Margaret, Martha, Elizabeth Darrell to her marriage, to John Darrell the son of Geo. Darrell. To Margaret Deryng the wife of my nephewe Deryng, and Edmund Lassheford.

Bennet my wyf with Geo. Darrell & John Deryng executors. Land in little Chart to my nephew John Deryng for life and after his decease to Rychard Dering his eldest sonne. Lands in Bethersden to Anthony Deryng, Henry Dering & Wm. Deryng.

Proved 24 May 1547.

From Will of John Deryng of Pluckley, 1535. (xxvii. 2.)

John Deryng of Pluckley 24 May 27 Hen. VIII., Margaret my wiffe, cosyne John Tucke. "Richard & Anthony Deryng my sonnes," not 21 years. Bennette & Margaret Deryng my ij



Of þo cheeste pray for þe soule of Julpen Deryng Sen-
 tyll 130mā whiche decessyd þe viij daye of februar þe yere
 of o lord god, m Vyr viij on whos soule ihu haue mercy? amen

VIKING

BRASS IN PLUCKLEY CHURCH OF JULYEN DERYNG, 1526.

eldest daughters. Martha Deryng & Amye Deryng daus. Thos. Brent, gent. Edwarde Deryng my sonne, Richarde Deryng my eldest sonne, Robert Deryng my youngest sonne. John Deryng. To Anthonic all suche stuf as his graunde mother Jane gave. Margaret wife sole extrix., cos. Geo. Darrell & cos. Nicolas Moore overseers.

Proved 13 Sep. 4 Edw. VI. 1550.

From Will of Edward Deering of Borton Malherbe, 1620. (LXIII. 450.)

To Sir Anthony Deering my brother, uncle Brent, George Deering my brother. My brother Richard. My brother fisher, sister fisher; Lady Wotton, Elizabeth fisher my neece, to Sir Edward Deering my nephew, sister Deering, sister Storinge & sister Halle, cos. Elizabeth Bargrave. Cos. Robt. Deering, Mr. John Darell.

Proved 25 Feb. 1622.

From Will of Christopher Deering of Willeborough, Gent., 1627. (LXIV. 443.)

Mentions my "Oldest son John Deering, second son Thomas Deering, third son Frances Deering, eldest dau. Katherine Boyse, my second dau. Jane Pickering, my third dau. Martha Master, my loving cousin Frances Brigbourne. Mildred Deering my beloved wife."

Dated 13 April, proved 7 June 1627.

From Will of John Deering of Sandwich, Tayler, 1622 (LXVI. 63.)

Unto the child of my son John, Mary my wife. Thomas Deering my grandchild, the son of my son Thomas Dering.

Proved 26 July 1624.

Francis Dering of Ringwold, Kent, 1650 (LXX. 714), bu. in Ringwold chancel. My wife (no name) dau. Mary, brother John Dering.

Dame Mary Dering of Lenham (LXXX. 182), widow and reliot of Sir Edw. Dering, Bart. Loving dau. Mary Knatchbull wife of Thos. K. of Lenham Esq. sole extrix. Dat. 24 Mar. 1692, prov. 7 Ap. 1704.

John Dering of Shelve, par. of Lenham, Kent, Esq. (LXXXIV. 47.) Mentions my eldest son Henry not twenty one years, three younger children John, Edward and Elizabeth also minors. "My loving wife Elizabeth Dering, sole extrix." Dat. 16 July, prov. 12 Aug. 1725.

Henry Dering of Thornham, co. Kent, Clerk. (LXXXV. 32.) "To be bur. in the chancel of Thornham in the grave where my dear wife was buried." To my eldest son Thomas, five pounds to buy him mourning only, he having had £50 upon marriage, and to my youngest son Griffith £55. My eldest dau. Catherine Giles £10. My dau. Anne Greenstreet, my granddau. Eliz. Giles. My sons in law Robert Giles and Peter Greenstreet. My dau. in law Mary Dering. My dau. Mary Dering sole extrix.

Dat. 18 June 1718, Codicil 11 July, prov. 4 Oct. 1720.

Edward Dering of Pevington, Kent, gent., 28 Oct. 1728. (XCI. 63.) To Sir Edw. Dering of Surrenden Dering the manor and farm of Pevington. Mentions my neece Susannah Overs, Wm. Bedford the eldest son of Susannah Overs, Joseph Overs son of Francis and Susannah Overs: Geo. Gooding and Ann his wife.

Sir Edw. Dering sole exor., Baronett. Prov. 20 Oct. 1742.

Henry Dering of Ashford, Gent. (XCIV. 374.) Mentions manor house of Shelve in Lenham, and my brother Edw. Dering. Dat. 10 Jan., prov. 2 May 1752.

Mary Dering, 12 Nov. 1774. (XCIX. 379.) Whenever it shall please God to take me out of this world, my desire is that my son Charles Dering may have everything I am possessed of except my wearing clothes etc. Prov. 24 Feb. 1776.

Edward Dering of Barham, co. Kent, Esq., 29 Jan. 1808. (CIV. 84.) My dear wife Henrietta My uncle Cholmeley Dering Esq. Prov. 6 Oct. 1808.

EXTRACTS FROM WILLS AT CANTERBURY.

(Proved in the Consistory Court.)

From Will of Johannes Deryng de lymmyng, 1479. (II. 504.)

A.D. MCCCCLXXIX, octavo die mensis Decembris Ego Johannes Deryng de lymmyng sana mente et bona memoria, corpusque meu ad sepeliend in cimitro bea marie de lymmyng summo altari ibm xx d. Itm lego in'i quod dicit le herselyght. Itm lego Johanne ux mee. Itm lego Johanne filie mee. Itm Elizabeth & Edithe filiabus d'ce Johanne filie mee. Isabelle filie mee.

Dated anno Edward IV. decimo nono, Proved 21 June MCCCCLXXX.

From Will of Jacobus Deryng de Lymmyng 1497. (iv. 154.)

In mense Maii a.d. mccccxvii Ego Jacobus Deryng de Lymmyng compos mentis testamentu' meu' &c.

Imprimis lego animam meam Deo omnipotenti Beatæ Mariæ et omnibus Sanctis, pusque meum humandum infra cœmeterium ecclesiæ de Lymyng prædictæ. Item summo altari ibidem pro decimis oblitis x d. Item lego duabus fraternitatibus S. Joannistæ viz: utrique earum unum modum ordeï. Item lego fraternitati S. Laurentii unum modum ordeï. Item lego lumini S. Sepulchri ibidem unum modum ordeï. Item lego lumini S. Jo ibidem duos denarios. Item lego lumini S. Stephani ibidem duos denarios. Item lego h Torcheaurum iiii d. Item lego lumini de la Herse ibid vi d. Item lego cuilibet filiorum me iiii d. Item ordino et constituo Mergeriam uxorem meam, Thomam Brokeman et Joa Notte executores meos quibus do et lego residuum omnium bonorum.

He then leaves 4 acres of land at Kuccherbushe (?) to be sold to pay his debts—all his at Limyng to his wife Margery for her life—afterwards to his son Thomas—failing him to his William—failing whom to his daughter Cecilia. Then he adds

"Præterea si contigerit prædict Thomam, Willielmum, et Ceciliam obire sine hæres etc. . . Margeria matre eorum prius mortuâ, tunc volo quod prædict. terræ et tenen vendantur per præd. executores et feoffatores meos, et pecuniæ inde provenientes distribui in modo et formâ sequenti, viz: una pars ad observandum unum presbyterum celebraturum unum annum in ecclesiâ de Limyng prædictâ pro animâ meâ et pro anima prædictæ Marge et iii l. vi s. viii d. volo ut distribuatur circa reparationem fontis beatæ Eadburgæ et vi s. viii d. volo quod distribuatur circa opera magis necessaria ecclesiæ de Limyng prædict et aliae tres lib vi s. viii d. volo quod distribuatur in reparationem viarum nocivarum parochiam de Limyng prædict."

From Will of Margery Deryng, 1498. (v. 9.) xi Jan. mccccxviii.

Ego Margeria Deryng de Lymyng vidua, corpusq meum humandum in cimiterio eccle poel de Lymyng. Item lego Cecilie filie mee, Thomæ filio, Willmo filio, Willmo Horne fratri me Proved 7 March.

From Will of John Derynge of Egerton, 1618. (xliv. 326.)

I John Derynge of Egerton, co. Kent, Esq., "old; to be buried in the Church of Ege Mentions my dau. Elizabeth, my sonne Henrye, my dau. Husseye and my dau. Haccomp; also Geo. Husseye.

"Names three sons Thos: John: and Henry, also Edward my eldest sonne sole e Mentions Sir Anthony Derynge, knight.

Dated 22 Aug., prov. 26 Sept. 1618.

From Will of Anthonie Deeringe of Charinge. (xliv. 374.)

3 Dec. 1613 I Anthonie Deeringe of Charinge, co. Kent Esq. Mentions my dau. Shast Alice Skott my dau., my dau. Elizabeth Sommers. Bequests unto Edward Deeringe son o son Thomas Deering deceased, to Wm. Deering sonn likewise of the said Thos. dece. Mentions Anthony Deeringe my sonn, my children fynche Deeringe, John Deeringe, Nicol Deeringe, Alexander Deeringe, Robert Dering, Clare Drayner my dau. and the childre George Deeringe my sonn late deceased. Speaks of "land in Keninton being the lan Thomas Brent Esq. late deceased," my brother John Deeringe and Sir Anthony Deeringe my sonne my exor. names also my son in law Edward Drayner.

Witnesses John Derynge, and Robt. Ely.

Proved 25 May 1616.

From Will of Finch Deeringe of Charing. (xlvi. 146.)

12 April 1625 I Finch Deeringe of Charing co. Kent, gentleman. Mentions "Mary loveing wife by whome I have five sonns viz. Brent, my eldest son, Anthony, Robert, Edw and John and seven daughters viz. Katherine now wife of Thomas Stephens, Bennett, M Frances, Ann, Margaret, and Alice: Children being young." Names "houses in Cha Street, now used for a brewhouse," etc.

Mary my wife my extrix., and Sir Anthony Deering, knight and John Darell Esq. loveing kinsmen.

Proved 13 Oct. 1625.

From Will of Sir Edward Dering of Surrenden, 1689. (lv. 391.)

Sr. Edward Dering of Surrenden, Barronett, wills to be buried in the parish church Pluckley as privately as can be, leaves lands to my brother Thomas Kwatchbull, Wm. Br man, &c., in trust. The Lady Mary Dering relict of Sir Edward Dering my deceased fa who purchased lands of Francis Bettenham dec. My dau. Cecilia Dering not 21 years. now wife the Lady Elizabeth Dering, sonn William Dering not 21 years, and my son Da Dering. My eldest son Cholmeley Dering, my wife the Lady Eliz. Dering.

Her father was Sir William Cholmeley dec.

Dated at London 14 June, Prov. 15 Jan. 1689 Stilo Angliæ. Cos. Xropher Dering, Brother Robert Dering exors.

From Will of Damaris Dering of Canterbury 1717. (LIX. 216.)

3 July 1711 I Damaris Deering of Canterbury, widow, to be buried in the Church of Ash next Sandwich, near the graves of my father and mother Mr. Thomas Peak and Katharine Peak late of Hills Court dec. Mentions "my grand-dau. Susanna Bedford wife of Wm. Bedford, my sister Elizabeth Clark widow." "My sonn Edward Deering sole exor."
Proved 22 Ap. 1717.

From Will of Elizabeth Dering of Maidstone, widow (LXII. 52)—to be bur. near my late dear husband John Dering in the Chancel of Lenham Church. My sons Edward, and John. My dau. Elizabeth Dering, spinster. My brother John Mills. My son Henry Dering and Hester his wife. My son Edw. Dering and Elizabeth his wife.

Dat. 22 May 1740, Proved 13 June 1741.

From Will of John Dering of St. Lawrence 1813. (LXVIII. 172.)

John Dering of St. Lawrence in the Borough of Longport, co. Kent, Gent. Requests to friends James Gorely, etc.

Dated 6 Feb. 1811, Prov. 21 Jan. 1813.

EXTRACTS FROM WILLS AT SOMERSET HOUSE.

John Deryng, 1403, of St. Nicholas, Newby (Marche 5) to son John all his armour, etc., to Nicholas, etc. Southampton.
Prob. 21 Dec. 1403.

Nicholas Deringe of Stansted co. Sussex, Esq. dat. 7 Jan. 1556. (Wrastley 5.) To be buried at Lyse. Requests to Anne Derynge my wief the psonage of Haukley, my oldest sonne Thomas Dering, William Dering my seconde sonne, Anne Deryng my trewe and wellbeloved wief, my sonne Thomas Deryng the younger. Mentions Robert Deryng, John Deryng, Anthony Deryng, Edmonde Deryng, and Owen Deryng.
Proved 13 Feb. 1556.

Nicholas Deringe, 20 Sep. 1574. (Martyn 38.) Citizen and goldsmith of London, to be buried in parish church of St. Michael in the Querne. My son in law Randall Manning and my dau. his wife, son in law Anthonye Bingham, son in law John Dobes, Katherine Manninge and Elizabeth Bingham. My wife Phillis Dering houses within St. Martyn's le Grande. My three daus. Margaret Dobes, Katherine Manninge and Elizabeth Bingham.
Prov. 26 Oct. 1574.

Edmunde Deeringe of Shopwick par. Ovinge, co. Sussex, gentleman. (Rowe 27.) To church of Chichester twelve pence. To Edmunde Deeringe my sonne, and William my son (minors). Roger Michell my wife's son. Margaret my wife. Thomas Deringe the younger and Robert Deeringe my brothers. My syster Dorothe Barlowe—said Robert Deeringe also payinge unto his dau. Jane Deeringe. Brother Robt. Deeringe of Wablington.
Prov. 11 May 1583.

Thomas Deeringe, of Bere Regis co. Dorset def. 1590. (Drury 15.) Emnam Deringe alias Jerode uxorem Johis Jerode.

Robert Deeringe of Burrante, gent. 8 July 1592. (Harrington 64.) My sonns John, and Richarde Deeringe.

Edmond Deeringe, 27 Ap. 1606 (Stafforde 34) of Dockenfeilde co. South. gent. to be buried in said church. Edmond Deringe my son, Barbara my dau. "and of the childe that my wife Jane nowe goeth with all." etc. My brother William, son Edmond a minor. I ordaine and appointe my welbeloved flather John Hooke, of Bramshott, gent., and my beloved brother John Pyme, etc.
Prov. 28 May 1606.

Alice Deeringe late of par. of Newington co. Surrey (Dale 32) spinster, spake and uttered these words 17 Apl. 1620, Money, etc., to my brother Thomas Deeringe and his children. Nuncupative will prov. 24 Ap. 1621 by oath of Thomas Deeringe exor.

Richarde Deering 27 Ap. 1630. (Seroope 34.) Emanavit commissio Edwardo Bold proximo consanguineo Richardi Deering defuncti.

Edmond Deering 10 July 1632 of Westwoodhaie co. Berks, gent (Russell 55) my late deere mother Jane Deering deceased, late the wife of Nicholas Withers gent. possessed of manors of Terring al's Tarring co. Sussex, after the decease of my deere father Edmond Deering, gent., deceased, before her intermarriage with the said Nicholas Withers. Cecily my wife. The

lease in Dockenfield to and for my sonne Edmond Deering, my dau. Frances Deering. My so Edmond, and dau. Frances both minors. My eldest son Dorrell Deering a minor. My wel beloved friend Sr. John Dorrell, the said Henry Hooke, James Tutt, and Richard Young, m brothers in law, overseers of will.

Prov. 29 June 1633 by oath of Cecilie Deering relict.

Thomas Dearing 6 Oct. 1634 of Petersfield co. Southton, Gent. (Seager 93.) Requests t churches of Buriton and Petersfield, to my now loving wife Elizabeth Dearing, to Alic Quennell, my sonne Peter Quennelles' the eldest dau. To Mary Dearing the dau. of mee th said Thomas Dearing, and Dorathy Austen unlawfully begotten, for the which I pray to God t be merciful unto mee, and to forgive mee ye haynous offence, and grant me true repentance fo the same offence. Mary not eighteen years old. Mentions children of Anne Brewster an Margaret Myles; Elizabeth Dearing my now wife; house and premises at Petersfield, Tho Brewster my godson; Anne Dearing my god-dau; Mary Dearing the now wife of Geo. Dearing of Lond. gent. Wellbeloved brother Geo. Dearing of London, gent.

Prov. 13 Oct. 1634.

Elizabeth Deering of par. of Petersfield co. South. widdowe, 28 June 1635. (Sadler 84. Requests to my sons John Quennell and Robert Quennell and to my dau. Joyce Ayling, Merc Boxall, and Elizabeth Stafferton, eldest son Peter Quennell, sister Lucie Chiswright, son in law William Ayling.

Prov. 16 July 1635.

John Dearing of Odecombe co. Somerset, husbandman, 20 Jan. 1636. (Goare 40.) Wills t be bu. in church of Odecombe. Mentions my sister Mary Gardiner, her dau. Avis Gardiner, m brother Henry Dearing, Vincent my wife.

Prov. 10 March 1636 by oath of Vincent Dearing.

George Dearing 6 May 1636, citizen and clothworker of London, gent. (Lee 54.) Mention my brother Edmund Dearing, my sister Warrin and sister Elizabeth Parrat. Requests t Rebecca Dearing, Anne Dearing and Marie Dearing. To Mary Dearing the dau. of my brother Thomas Dearing deceased one large Booke of Babington's worke. To Marie Dearing my now loving wife all my estate called Blansbury near Holborn par. St. Giles in fields by my second wife Mary Dearing deceased. Mary Dearing the dau. of Thomas Dearing sometime living at Petersfield deceased till eighteen years.

Names brother in law Robert Reve.

Prov. 13 May 1638 by Marie Dearing relict.

Georgius Deering 1638 (Admon. 78) vicessimo sexto die May emanavit com'o Edmund Deering fratri Georgii Deering nup. poch. St. Andrew in Holborn.

Thomas Deering 20 Jan. 1638 of par. of Westham, co. Essex, gentleman. (Harvey 23. The Lord's most unprofitable servant, wills to be bu. in the High Chancel in Westham parial near unto where I buried my wife.

Mentions my sonne Thomas, and dau. Alice Deeringe.

Prov. 13 Feb. 1638.

Robertus Dearing 24 Ap. 1643. (Admon. 21.) Em. com'o Susanne Dearinge nuper d Croydon in com. Surr. 1643.

Henry Deering 16 Mar. 1642, of Pluckly co. Kent. (Fines 197.) To my brother Anthony Deering; to my brother Charles Deeringe lands in Wilsborough and Sevington: mention Nathaniel Brent.

Prov. 28 Oct. 1647 by oath of Charles Deering.

Robert Dering, of Fleet Street, London, cittizen and draper. (Essex 128.) My dau. Dorothy Dering not eighteen years; my daus. Bathsheba and Mary, son Anthony Dering not twenty on years. My deare wife Anne Dearing, extrix.

Signed in the presence of Anto. Dering.

Prov. 23 Aug. 1648.

D'nus Edwardus Deringe 1648 (Admon. 119) decimo nono die Oct. e'nt com'o Miles e Baronett d'no Edwardo Deringe, Baronetto filio d'ni Edwardi Deringe militis et Baronetti nup de Pluckly in com. Cantii.

John Deareinge 24 Nov. 1651. (Admon. 172.) Com'on issued to Toby Ward creditor to Joh Deareinge late of Great Yarmouth, co. Norfolk. Hester Deareinge ye dee'ed relict.

Francis Dering 22 Feb. 1650, of Ringwold co. Kent (Grey 244) wills to be bur. in the chance at Ringwold. My dau. Marie. To my wife (no name) certain marshland. My brothe Mr. John Deriner.

Prov. 2 Dec. 1651.

John Dering gent. 4 Aug. 1651. (Bowyer 161.) *Late of Charinge co. Kent*, one of the sons of John Dering gent. and of Elizabeth his wife. Wellbeloved friend Mrs. Mary Warren dau. of Wm. Warren, late of Riple co. Kent, gent. dec.
Prov. 9 Oct. 1652.

Elizabeth Deeringe, widowe (Brent 254) my grandchilde Joyce Wildegoose. My best Petticoate to Elizabeth Deeringe. Prov. 1 July 1653.

Thomas Deeringe of filkins par. of Bradwell co. Oxon. (Brent 255.) Wills to be bur. in Bradwell Churchyard. Mentions Elizabeth Deeringe my dau. My sonne Thomas Deeringe of Heffield. My sonne William. To my son Edward Deeringe one cowe. My three daus. all my corne. Son John sole exor.
Prov. 13 July 1653.

Edw. Deering, 1653. (Alchin 368.) To kinsman Francis Turner my love to you p'sented, this is to let you understand that I am now at Ipswich very ill, having one of my leggs shot of, and yesterday I was taken in a strange case, for one a suddaine my teeth closed together, and I cannot gett them asunder. I have eighteen (23s. a weeke) weekes pay dew to me from Capitaine Newberry.

In the happy entrance when corporall Ellinson comes home he will bring my tickett alonge with him; and Lieut. Thickpenny will tell you where you may have him.

Prov. 6 Jan. 1653. Adm. granted to Francis Turner cousin german by the mother side.

Walter Deeringe 1653 (Admon. cal. v.) Southampton (could not be found)

John Deeringe 15 June 1653. (Admon. 15.) Adm. to Margaret Deering widow, the relict of John Deeringe, late in pts. beyond the seas.

Richard Deeringe 29 June 1654. (Adm. 471.) Admon. to Martha Andrewes grandchild of Richard Deeringe late of Burton co. Sussex dec.

William Deering 2 Nov. 1655. (Adm. 217.) Letters o adm. to Edward Deering the natural and lawfull brother of William Deering late att sea in the hipp Dragoneere dec.

William Deering of Aylesburie co. Bucks, yeoman (Ruthen 138.) To Ellinor my wife the tenement wherein Jane Payne my mother now liveth. Elizabeth Collier my sister 26 May 1651.
Prov. 26 Ap. 1657. Adm. to Eliz. Collier sister.

Frances Deeringe relict, widow of ye Right Wor'll Sir Anthony Deeringe late of Pluckley deceased. (Ruthen 503.) My body to be bu. by my deare husb. I give to Sir Edward Deeringe Barronett my grandchild my great fine chest given mee by my sonne Robt. Deeringe.

[Bequests to my sone Anthony Deeringe, son Charles Deeringe, my dau. Margaret ye Lady Wroth, Frances my dau. wife of Nicholas Beshall gent. extrix.]

Dat. 9 Sep. 1653. Prov. 4 Dec. 1657 by Frances Beshell als Deeringe the dau. and sole extrix.

Nicholas Deareing 3 June 1657 of Worgrett, Dorset yeoman. (Wotton 351.) To be bur in Ch. of Beer Regis as neare to my mother as maie be. To the poor of Warham, youngest son Thomas Deareing, my dau. Rachell Hobbs, Nicholas Deareing, Thos. Deareing and Sarah Deareing sonnes and dau. Grandchild Mary Hobbs. My eldest son Nicholas Deareing exor not 21 years.

Proved 19 Nov. 1658.

Mary Dering of Wilsborow; co. Kent, gent. 1660. (Nabbs 116.) My father in law Mr. Edwin Archer the younger of Wilsborow. Mary, Elizabeth & Margaret the daus. of my said deceased uncle Mr. Thos. Boys. Mildred the youngest dau. of my uncle Mr. John Deareing.

I bequeath unto my loving mother Mrs. Mary Archer, etc. My very loving uncle Mr. Edward Boys.

Prov. 17 July 1660.

Richard Deeringe 30 Oct. 1657 of Nuton ferrie co. Devon, yeo. (Nabbs 181.) Mary Deeringe my dau. Thomazine Deeringe my dau. not 23 years. Orlando Deeringe and Samuel Deeringe my sonnes. Speaks of wife living. Marke Deeringe my sonne. Thomazine Deeringe my wife extrix.

Prov. 29 Oct. 1660 by oath of Thomazine Deeringe relict.

Maria Dering 24 Jan. 1662-3 (Admon. 2) e'nt como. Margaretæ Pym als Dering filia n'rali et ltimæ Mariæ Dering nup. de Civitate Roffen in com. Cantii vid. defunctæ.

Edmundus Deareing 1665-6 (Adm. 69) en't como. Mariæ Deareing vid. Edmundi Deareing nup pœ Sti Egidii in campis in com. Midd. defunct. March 13, 1665-6.

Robertus Deering 27 Jan. 1668 (Adm. 4) como. Carolo Deering fratri nrali et ltimo Robe Deering nup in partibus transmarinis celebis defunct.

Thomas Deering of Plymouth co. Devon gent. 1669. (Coke 103.) Bequests to James Blackbour of Plymouth. To Priscilla my beloved wife messuage within the towne of Lyme Regis & Dorset, son in law Palmer and his wife, son in law Stephen Russ, three grand daughters & daus. of my sonne James Blackbourne, to my dau. their mother, to Deering Blackbourne & grand sonne.

Proved 21 Sep. 1669.

Thomas Dering 15 Nov. 1672 of the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster co. Midd. citizen and grocer. (Eure 149.) To be bur. in the par. ch. of St. Giles in the fields co. Midd., near unto my late deceased sister Sarah Dering. Mentions my father in law Stephen Buyzar loving wife Elizabeth Dering, and brother Mr. Nicholas Dering. Bequests to Rachel Hays: one of the sisters of Elizabeth my aforesaid wife. Names nephews Nicholas, Richard, & Simon Hobbes.

Dated 15 Nov. 1672. Prov. 10 Dec. 1672.

William Dering 1673 of par. of St. Bartholomew the Great, Lond. (Bunce 18.) "Hee rais'd himself upp in his bed and speaking to Richard Slater, etc., then present, that my wife may ha' £20 per ann. Whereupon his said wife being then also present sayd that that was too little f' she did look for more, whereunto he replied in these words, 'Wife I would not have you to l' against it, for 't is my will it should be soe.' My grandchild Mary Friend his dau's. dau. £20."

Prov. 26 Feb. 1673. Como. Sibillæ Dering relicte.

William Deering 1675 of London worsted weaver. (Reeve 95.) Mentions Elizabeth Sheringham his grandchild, Wm. Sheringham her father. Elizabeth Jefferys my kinswoman. Bequests "to Jeremy Deering my kinsman. Martha Simpson my sister, Wm. Sheringham my son in law."

Prov. 21 Sep. 1675.

Priscilla Deering of Plymouth co. Devon, widow. (King 56.) Mentions sonne in lawe James Blackburne, dau. in law Susanna Blackburne, and "my brother Thomas Pouldons."

Prov. 24 May 1679.

John Dering of par. of St. James Clerkenwell, citizen and grocer of London. (Bath 37.) "Bein aged," wills "to be bu. in the par. ch. of St. James Clerkenwell co. Midd." Mentions "my loving cousin Joseph Newington of Burwash, Sussex; my brother in lawe Richard Stoughton my neece Anne Hanson now the wife of Edward Hanson, cousin Richard Wootton; my lovin wife Anne Dering, loving dau. Anne, grandson Henry, and grand dau. Joanna Dering. Premise mortgaged by my sonne John Dering for £300." Names also "my dau. Grace Dering now th wife of my said sonne John, and grandchildren Henry & Joanna Dering."

Dated 12 Jan., prov. 5 March 1679.

Mary Dering of London, spinster. (North 90.) Appoints my loving brother in law Richard Brindley Citizen and Painter of Lond. exor.

Dat. 4 Jan. 1680. Prov. 17 June 1681.

Francis Deering 1683 (Admon. 113) e'nt como Jacobo Oades creditori primili Franci Dearing nup pœe s'ci Bothi Aldgate, London, def. and jurat Maria Deering rehta 31 Aug. 1684.

Anthony Deering 1681, of par. of St. Botolph without Bishopgate, citizen and haberdasher & Lond. (Drax 44.) "Being antient and weake in body," leaves bequests to "my siste Mrs. Margaret Pim, nephew Mr. Cornwell Bradshaw, cousin fields wife, sister Ceasar, lovein neece Mrs. Mary Bradshaw, wife of my said nephew Mr. Cornwall Bradshaw of Lond. gent."

Prov. 21 Ap. 1683.

Johns Dering, 1684 (Adm. 51) em't como. Gratiae Dering rehta Johis Dering nup. pœe s'ci Andreæ, Holborne Midd. def. 30 Apl. 1685.

Sir Edward Dering, now of the par. of St. Martins in the fields co. Midd. Baronet. (Hare 88) "My body to the dust from whence it came, nevertheless in hope of a joyfull resurrection at th last day, through the merits and intercession of the blessed Jesus, my only Saviour and Redeemer." Bequests "to Mary, Anne, and Katherine my three married daus. and to Helen Southwell eldest dau. of my dau. Southwell, and Elizabeth wife of my eldest sonne, and to Jan my unmarried dau. To Charles, Daniel, John and Robert my foure younger sonns the debt of £4000 owing me by Sir Hugh Cholmeley, Bart." to "my dau. Jane my two houses in Great Russell St., Bloomsbury." Mentions Edward Dering my eldest sonne, and dau. Knatchbull Mary my loving and beloved wife sole extrix.

Signed at his house in Gerard Street in the presence of Henry Dering.

Proved 4 July 1684 by oath of Maria Dering.

Maria Dearing 1686 (Adm. 185) e'nt como. Jacobo Oades credit primili Mariæ nup pos sci Buttolph Aldgate, London vid. def. 30 Dec. 1687.

Sr. Henry Dering of the Inner Temple, Lond. Knt. (Exton. 44.) "As to my advowson of the parish Church of Greetworth co. Northampton etc. I leave to my dearly beloved wife Eleanor Dering sole extrix."

Dat. 7 Dec. prov. 15 Dec. 1688 by oath of Elianora Dering relictæ.

In margin "mensis Junii 1698 secundo die ent como. Carolo Howe Armo. marito et administratori bonor d'næ Elianoræ Dering al's Howe dum vixit relictæ exectris et universali legatarie in testō d'ni Henrici Dering militis nup. de interiori Templo def. hentis &c. Adstrand bona jur et crediti d'ni Henrici Dering defiti juxta tenorem et effitum testi ipsius defiti (per dnam Elianoram Dering als How).

Nicholas Dering, 1688, of Westmr. co. Midd. Gentleman (Ent. 29). To be buried in par. ch. of St. Margaret, Westminster as neare to my deceased children as conveniently may. Bequeaths to my deare and loving wife Mrs. Elizabeth Dering several lands etc. contained in a certaine deed of settlement dated 9 May 1674. Mentions four children, viz., Nicholas, Jane, Elizabeth and Margaret Dering. Nicholas a minor, nephew Thomas Dering not 21 years, neph. Peter Simpson, cosens Robert Coombs, and Wm. Coombs. Bequests to the poor of Beere regis co. Dorset. Wife Eliz. extrix. I do direct and desire that my corpa be directly carryed in at the little doore next the chancell without going about the churchyard.

Proved 15 March 1688 by oath of Elizæ Dering relictæ

Anna Deering 1689 (Admon 100) vicessimo primo die e'nt como. Marthæ Trigg (ux Johis Trigg) filiæ n'rali et ltimæ Annæ Deering nup de Stoake juxta Guildford in com. Surria deftæ.

Andrew Deareing of Sanor in Deavonshire, marrinner, 1690. (Vere 4.) Belonging to H. ship Sampson, bequests unto Francis Moyles of Milton next Gravesend (Moyles als Myles).

Dat. 10 Jan., prov. 20 Jan. 1690.

James Dearing of Sudbury, co. Suff., 1687. (Vere 22.) My son Robert Dansey and Hanna his wife. To my grandson Deering Dansey a minor. Granddaus. Mary, Elizabeth, and Hanna Smith.

Dat. 7 Feb. 1687, Prov. 20 Feb. 1690.

Jana Deering 1691. (Adm. 81.) 4 May e'nt como. Mariæ Deering vid. matri n'rali et ltimæ Janæ Deering nup de Chelsey in com. Midd. solutæ deftæ etc.

Richard Deering 1692. (Fane 104.) On board ship the London. My loving wife Sarah Deering. My son John Deering. Sarah extrix.

Dat. 1 Feb. 1691, prov. 1 June 1692 by the oath of Sarah Dering.

Daniel Dering 15 Nov. 1692 (Adm. 204), e'nt. como. Edvardo Southwell arm. attornato ltimæ deputato p' Holeam Dering (nunc in regno Hiberniæ) vid relictam Danielis Dering nup de regno Hiberniæ arm. defiti.

Elizabeth Dearing, 1692, of West Tarring, co. Sussex, gentlewoman. (Fane 183.) Mentions "my loving dau. Katherine the wife of Edmund Grigory of Busket co. Barkshire, gent. My grandson Edward Dearing not 21. Granddau. Cicely Deering not 18 yrs. My loving dau. in law Frances Deering of West Tarring widow extrix."

Dat. 29 Ap., prov. 25 Oct. 1692 juramento Franciscæ Dearing vid. extricis etc.

Daniel Dearing 20 Feb. 1692 (Adm. 24) e'nt como. Hesteræ Dearing vid. relictæ Danielis Dearing nuper in regno Hiberniæ ar. defiti.

Joseph Dearing, 20 May 1695 (Pyne 28) par. of Tottenham, co. Midd., gentleman. Mentions "my wife Elizabeth Dearing. My sister Hannah Dearing, my dau. Sarah Dearing property near Ramsey co. Essex a minor."

Prov. 11 Feb. 1696 emanavit como. Elizæ Dearing viduæ matri naturali et legitime curatrici litime assignat Saræ Dearing minori filiæ naturali et legitime Residuar legatar in testamento Josephi Dearing nuper poise de Tottenham.

D'na Eleanora Dering al's Howe. 1 June 1698 (Adm 111), Em't como. Carolo Howe Arm. marito ltimæ d'næ Eleanoræ Dering al's Howe nuper de Gatworth in com. Northton def.

VOL. VIII.

- p. 85, line 24, for "p. 27," read "p. 100."
 p. 89, line 2, for "pp. 30, 41, 57, 61," read "pp. 103, 114, 130, 134."
 p. 96, last line, for "p. 42," read "p. 115."
 p. 97, line 14, for "pp. 33, 47," read "pp. 106, 120."
 p. 114, line 3, for "pastall," read "Pascall."
 p. 127, Capel; *i.e.* Capel le Ferne.
 p. 134, line 17, for "T of tyling," read "C of tyling."
 p. 135, line 19, for "cruettes of tyme," read "cruettes of tynne."
 p. 136, line 23, for "scoles," read "stoles."
 p. 151, line 6, for "saf," read "staf."
 p. 270. The sheet of genealogies, inserted here, belongs to Mr. Haigh paper on "Jute, Angle, and Saxon Royal Pedigrees," pages 18-47.
 p. 310, line 15, for "S^t Marlines," read "S^t Martines."

VOL. IX.

- p. lix, line 4, for "Fourteenth," read "Fifteenth."
 p. lxxiv, line 4, "Wardwell," says Mr. Hussey, is a modern mis-spelling of "Wadwell" (or Wadewell). Coins have been found on the spot referred to near Teynham Station, which I have heard, on good authority, were of silver (Roman, I presume), and came into the possession of a silversmith at Faverham.
 p. cvii, line 32, "sluice," the provincial name is "penstock."
 p. cx, line 29, Mr. Hussey reports that when the moat was laid dry the remains were visible of the posts which supported a wooden bridge.
 p. cxiv, line 12, Mr. Hussey remembers that there was a well in the great kitchen.
 p. 15, line 16, "not many years ago," *i.e.* in 1861.
 p. 20, line 20, "saved:" they are now in the Canterbury City Museum.
 p. 102, line 28, for "steane a wall," read "steane a well."
 p. 120, "Kent and Keer
 Have parted many a good man and his meer."
 The Rev. E. Stuart Taylor points out that this proverb does not refer in any way to the county of Kent. He says, "The Kent and the Keer are two rivers that empty themselves into Morecambe Bay, and in consequence of the sudden rise of the tide in them, many a poor traveller crossing the sands has lost both his own life and his mare. The proverb is commonly used in that neighbourhood."
 p. 180, line 3, for "Peckham's Register," read "his own Indexes."
 p. 233, line 3, for "ympuars," read "ympnars."
 p. 265, penultimate line, for "vol. vi," read "vol. v."

Inventory of Hynahell Church Goods.

- p. 272, in the line 10th from the bottom, for "liii alter cloths," read "iii alter cloths."

Coins found at Tunstall.

- p. 299, in line 7, for "*Claudius*," read "*Augustus*."

Mr. Roach Smith says that peculiar interest arises from the fact that the coins of these contemporary sovereigns, Cunobeline and Augustus, were found together. Such alliance had never before been known, or at least has never been recorded. Mr. Geo. Payne, jun., states that a third gold coin of Cunobelin has since been found in the same garden, at Tunstall; it was of the same type as figure 2, in Vol. IX., p. 299.

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ERRATA ET CORRIGENDA, VOL. X.

p. xxiv, line 36, for "Knowles, John, Esq.," read "Knowles, Rev. John, M.A.,
Ph. Doc., F.S.A., F.G.S."

p. 63, line 20, for "1874," read "1474."

p. 80, line 24, for "north doorway" read "south doorway."

p. 87, line 11, for "page 92," read "page 90."

p. 125, line 16, after "pro" insert "i feodo."

p. 157, line 23, after "Roberti" insert "[Rogeri]."

p. 225, line 18, } for "Breule" read "Brenle"—Brenley is in Boughton

p. 231, lines 22, 23, } Blean.

p. 254, lines 1 and 5, for "Renne" read "Keunc."

p. 254, line 11, for "Rendall" read "Kendall."

p. 257, line 13, for "Aley" read "Aldy."

p. 258, line 12, } from "Sir William" omit "Sir."

p. 263, line 16, }

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